X

THE COLUMBIAN CODE

THE

COLUMBIAN CODE

Volume 1

Volume 2

XPO II

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Compiled by

Admiral Christopher Columbus II

Chief of The Beautiful Nation
Of the Moon and of the Sun
(BNMS)

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
Chief Administrator of the
Municipality of URUG

Municipality of URUG

Tribal Government of
The Beautiful Nation of the
Moon and of the Sun

Mickey Barrreto Missions (MBM)

BNMS' Worldwide Contractor

XPOII

Admiral Christopher Columbus II

The

COLUMBIAN CODE

For the Regulation of the Americas, the Ocean Seas
and Other Jurisdictions, the "West Indian Nations"

A sacred and regulatory collection of the most ancient aboriginal documents
pertaining to the Americas and the World,

Prepared by

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
by the Grace of God, the Rightful, Hereditary and Perpetual Admiral of the
West Indian Nations, the "Admiral"

as

ORDERED

by

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
a Son of God

Comprising sacred writings, laws and the decrees that established the West Indian Nations and other rulings in favor of and by the Admiral from the years 1492 to 2021, this book evidences the foundation to all other laws of the West Indian Nations and of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun (BNMS).

To be published on the world wide web and printed by Mickey Barreto Missions only or under its license. To be distributed to the governors of all nations, kingdoms, tribes, provinces, countries, cities, districts, etc—who should read it daily. To be amended by the Admiral as needed. Others may buy or gift a hard copy of this book to all those who want to learn the modern workings of God on Earth.

BNMS
GOVERNMENT

MICKEY BARRETO
MISSIONS

New York City, New York
April 26, 2021

THE COLUMBIAN CODE

Volume 1

Volume I – Columbian Code

Vol. I - X

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DECLARATION OF PERPETUAL RIGHTS, POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE MOST SERENE ADMIRAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

I, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, a Native American Indian of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS), hereby declare (a) that the below enumerated paragraphs issued in the third-person contain some of the Rights, Powers and Privileges that only I hold over all the lands of the West Indian Nations, the Americas; (b) that the paragraphs herein declared are self-executing as direct orders from me; (c) that I may and will issue other orders, writs, warrants, etc. from the information herein contained; and (d) that this declaration does not preclude me from holding, receiving or exercising any other rights, powers and privileges—that I have now or that I will receive in the future by any manner as an individual in perpetuity but have not yet declared but that are mine to hold, have, exercise, assign, delegate, will or otherwise transfer in the same manner as the ones herein declared---over or under the Americas, the Ocean Sea or any other lands, waters, air rights or space:

	Power	Columbian Code Citation
1.	To Use the hereditary name "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS" as ordered by the Spanish Catholic Monarchs and legally assigned and mandated, followed or not by the roman numeral "II", meaning "second" to distinguish from the famous first.	X 3:32
2.	To Appeal judgments to the Cortes.	X 3:34
3.	To Act as, Nominate and Confirm Judges, Military Leaders of the Americas.	X 4: 42, 8:8
4.	To Claim and Receive Immunity from all criminal and civil cases.	X 4: 43
5.	To Appoint individuals to the offices of Fernando, Isabella, Diego, and Ferdinand and their proxies.	X 4: 44
6.	To Receive Compensation from government moneys for work as Christopher Columbus II.	X 4: 45
7.	To Benefit from the Muniz Barreto-Columbus Hereditary Trust.	X 4:47

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

8. To Appropriate government moneys or other financial assets to be used as guarantee for a currency.	X 4:57
9. To Institute a Currency and issue any other financial instruments necessary.	X 5:61
10. To Have the Image of the Admiral, any of his family members or any other image deem fit to be used by the Admiral on the face of the official currency or any other financial documents.	X 5:64
11. To Exercise All Additional Powers included on Delegation of Powers.	X 5: 66
12. To Exercise All Additional Powers included on the Colombian Code.	X 5:67
13. To Securitize and Commercialize financial assets.	X 5:68
14. To Control and Exercise Dominion over all subjects, jurisdictions, buildings, properties, inheritable offices, pasture lands, water ways, seashores, ports, incomes, land lordships, navigation priorities, commerce rights, commands, waters and its goods, lands and its goods, ports and its fees, rights to ships, all the rights as stipulated, and hence confirmed and that were included in the Santa Fe Capitulations... and all of its supporting documents, etc., [acquired or to be acquired] by grant and gift, or by renunciation, purchase, trades, exchanges, permutations resulting from any other honorific or lucrative titles, or any other manner, whatever the case or reason may be.	X 5:74, X 23
15. To Take Possession of lands.	X 5: 75
16. To Take Possession of properties under the name "The Muniz Barreto-Columbus Hereditary Trust", or any other name the Admiral decides.	X 5:76
17. To Use the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations bearing the names "Muniz Barreto-Columbus".	X 5:77
18. To Extend the Geographic Extent of the American territory over and under lands, above and under waters, into and beyond	X 5: 78

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space and all the bodies that occupy space—the Air Rights, perpetually, make and modify treaties, declare war, end war.	
19. To Possess all of Earth and the Universe around it—Earth and its Air Rights.	X 6:79
20. To Have Rights and Powers neither dissolved nor diminished not even by the Cortes.	X 6:80
21. To Remain in Power Unchallenged unless substituted by the Cortes and only when under self-determined duress.	X 6:81
22. To Exercise the highest form of Power on Earth under God—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.	X 6:83-88
23. To Receive certain Rights, Powers, and Privileges as inheritable and perpetual partial rewards for services performed.	X 8:1, X 23
24. To Rule as the Admiral of the Ocean Seas.	X 8:2, X 23
25. To Govern as the highest form of government all islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered everywhere and in space.	X 8:4, X 23
26. To Receive as personal income the one-tenth of all profits from sales of all goods and merchandises of any kind leaving the remaining nine-tenths to the Muniz Barreto-Columbus Inheritable Trust.	X 8:6, X 23
27. To Preside over and take cognizance of all lawsuits arising from all commerce and trade.	X 8:8, X 23
28. To Invest and Participate on the profit sharing, without any questions asked, of one-eighth of all endeavors.	X 8:10, X 23
29. All the same Rights and Powers held by Alfonso Enriquez, predecessor Admiral.	X 9, X 11,
30. To Issue Letters of Marquis—authorization to individuals to seize persons and their property.	X 11:3

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31. To Judge All Lawsuits arising at sea, at ports, and in their territories as far as the tide reaches and ships navigate.	X 11:3, 14:7-8
32. To Appoint Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, and officials for all criminal and civil lawsuits in all the towns and villages including, but not limited to, the ones that may arise at sea and in the tidal basins of rivers.	X 11:3, 14:7-8
33. To Preside over all criminal and civil lawsuits undisturbed.	X 12:4, 14:7-8
34. To Command, Order and be Obeyed as if the King of Spain himself were giving the command and/or orders instead.	X 13:3
35. To Have all income payments due to the Admiral to be collected and sent to the Admiral.	X 13:3
36. To Summon, Try and Punish all persons who disobey the Admiral or those who he appoints.	X 13:4
37. To Receive one-third of total profit of personal investments of the Admiral made in partnership with the Muniz Barreto-Columbus Inheritable Trust, and the Trust receives two-thirds.	X 13:5
38. To Receive one-third out of the one-fifth of the profits of all galleys, ships, galliots, vessels, and boats not invested by the Admiral nor the Trust.	X 14:6
39. To Employ, at the Admiral's own discretion, to work on the Admiral's enterprises four persons who are in custody and in death row.	X 14:6
40. To Fine those judges and officials who disobey the Admiral's orders the value US$ 750,000.00 (presently, equivalent to 12.5 kilos of gold) to the Trust and double the amount of the resulting damages, costs, and losses payable to the Admiral for the losses the Admiral incurs as the result of such disobedience.	X 14:9
41. To Serve an Order to Show Cause against Judges and any other Officials who deny any and/or all the privileges extended to the	X 14:10, 17:6

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Admiral so that those Officials will have to explain why they did not obey the orders to execute the Admiral's privileges.	
42. To Demand the legal self-execution of all orders granting the Admiral all his Rights, Powers and Privileges.	X 16:1
43. To Make and Enforce laws.	X 16:3
44. To Appoint Proxies to act on his behalf according to all his Rights, Powers and Privileges as if the Admiral were the acting King of Spain Himself.	X 16:3
45. To Fine the value of US$ 750,000.00 (presently, equivalent to 12.5 kilos of gold), payable directly to the Admiral in his individual capacity, all those who refuse to obey these orders granting the Admiral—and his heirs and assigns—these Rights, Powers and Privileges.	X 16:4
46. To Receive Credence by showing any certified copy, anywhere, anytime, of the decrees granting the Admiral these Rights, Powers and Privileges or a declaration of such privileges.	X 19:2
47. To Receive all the provisions necessary for the administration of his office as Admiral.	X 21
48. To Seize all that is necessary to continue discovery of the Ocean Sea and to preach the gospel of Christ.	X 24:2-4
49. To Issue any Financial Instruments and Guarantees that are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of raising the needed financial means for the execution of all orders and continued administration of lands, privileges, outfitting of ships, navigation, discovery and teaching of the Gospel of Christ and all else that must be done, etc.	X 24:4
50. To Make Good on all guarantees, penalties, imprisonments, executions, auctions, and sales of goods that are suitable and necessary with all their incidentals, dependencies, attachments, and appurtenances with all the Full Powers necessary as per Warrant by the highest power on earth.	X 24:5

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51. To Use all the chief accountants of the proper governments to aid in the bookkeeping of all records.	X 24:5
52. To Approve or Deny all the payments relating to purchase of arms, munitions, provisions, and other things; the leasing of ships; and other expenses.	X 24:6
53. To Institute the necessary checks and balances to avoid fraud and deception on the payments of wages and expenses.	X 24:6
54. To Have Preferment and Aid by all person and government offices and agencies in the performance of Admiralty duties.	X 24:7
55. To Fire from their government offices all those who do not grant the Preferment and Aid necessaries for the execution of the Admiral's duties.	X 24:7
56. To Confiscate all the properties of the individuals who do not give Preferment and Aid well and fully, obstruct or oppose the Admiral in any way.	X 24:7
57. To Use the Warrant issued on May 24th, 1493, to perform and enforce all the necessary Admiral duties.	X 24: 8
58. To Act as the Admiral, Viceroy and Governor of the Ocean Sea, islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered with the same privileges and prerogatives that the Admirals, Viceroys, and Governors of Spain operated.	X 26:1
59. To Receive all the assistance necessary for the accomplishment of tasks as Admiral, Viceroy and Governor of the Ocean Sea, islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered.	X 26: 1
60. To Receive all the pecuniary dues and salaries pertaining and belonging to the offices of Admiral, Viceroy and Governor of the Ocean Sea, islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered.	X 26:1
61. To Will or otherwise Transfer all Offices, Rights, Powers and Privileges that were Granted and Received from the Spanish Catholic Monarchs to the Admiral's sons, descendants, and	X 26:2

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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successors who are Indigenous to the Americas or not, one after the other and even after the Admiral's life.	
62. To Have, Hold and Transfer the Office of Admiral of the Ocean that belonged to the Spanish Catholic Monarchs, which office was Granted and Received from the Spanish Catholic Monarchs to the Admiral's sons, descendants, and successors who are Indigenous to the Americas or not, over the Ocean that was theirs as marked by a line between the Azores and Cape Verde Islands from north to south, from pole to pole, in such a manner that all that is to the west of said line is part of said office and grant.	X 26:3
63. To Have Been Created along with sons, descendants, and successors who are Indigenous to the Americas or not, Admiral of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Sea.	X 26:3
64. To Possess and Deemed to Have Received Actual and Prospective Possession of all the offices of admiral in all things at sea, in the form and manner and with the same prerogatives, privileges, rights, and salaries as other admirals of Spain as they exercise, enjoyed, and enjoy.	X 26:3
65. To Exercise the authority all over the Americas to act as Viceroy and Governor—or otherwise the highest form of authority and power—both in person and through proxies, judges, presidents of nations, attorneys general, sheriffs, police officers, border crossing agents, and other criminal enforcement officers and military commanders of all branches of the military—high and low—as necessary to make, execute and enforce laws, make treaties, declare war.	X 26:4
66. To Remove and Withdraw any government officials of the Americas and appoint others in their places whenever desired or when the Admiral sees fit.	X 26:4
67. To Hear, Dispatch and Decide all suits and cases, civil and criminal through appointed or approved officials at all levels of judicial offices and governments in the Americas.	X 26:4

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

68. To Hear and Take Cognizance of all and any legal cases as desired in first instance, appeal or in direct complaint.	X 26:4
69. To Investigate, Decide and Dispatch any legal cases at any jurisdictional level all over the Americas and the Ocean Sea as Viceroy and Governor—or otherwise the highest form of authority and power—both in person and through proxies, judges, presidents of nations, attorneys general, sheriffs, police officers, border crossing agents, and other criminal enforcement officers and military commanders of all branches of the military—high and low—as necessary to make, execute and enforce laws.	X 26: 4
70. To Investigate facts relevant to cases in law and in all other matters pertaining to the offices, at any jurisdictional level all over the Americas and the Ocean Sea, of Viceroy and Governor—or otherwise the highest form of authority and power—both in person and through proxies, judges, presidents of nations, attorneys general, sheriffs, police officers, border crossing agents, and other criminal enforcement officers and military commanders of all branches of the military—high and low—and other officials that may be appointed in the future for the administration and execution of all these orders, rights, powers and privileges.	X 26:4
71. To Execute and Carry Out all orders as if they had been directly received from the Spanish Catholic Monarchs.	X 27:5
72. To Issue Writs of Appointment of all officials in the American Island and Mainland in the name of "MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug" with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations containing the words "Muniz Barreto-Columbus".	X 27:5, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
73. To Demand obedience from all citizens, residents, and other persons who are now and, in the future, may be on the Americas as their Viceroy and Governor—or otherwise the highest form of authority and power over their persons.	X 27:6

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

74. To Demand obedience, as Admiral of the Ocean Sea, from those traveling on the seas of Urug which were previously belonging to the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal and the air space above Earth into the most infinite distances of space.	X 27:6, RQ2: 1
75. To Demand obedience to all writs and orders from the Spanish Catholic Monarchs granting lands, rights, powers, and privileges to the Admiral.	X 27: 6
76. To Demand obedience to all writs and orders from the Admiral.	X 27:6
77. To Enjoin any and all citizens, residents, and other person who are now or that may be in the future on the islands and mainland of the Americas or traveling there, into the execution of all of the Admiral's declarations, writs, orders—both written and verbal.	X 27:6
78. To Penalize those who disobey writs and orders from the Spanish Catholic Monarchs granting lands, rights, powers, and privileges to the Admiral and those who disobey the Admiral's declarations, writs, orders—both written and verbal.	X 27:6
79. To Execute penalties imposed on disobedient persons upon their persons and properties.	X 27:6
80. To Allow or Bar the entry of any persons into the Americas in the name of "MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug".	X 27:7, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
81. To Expel any persons from the Americas without any recourse in the name of "MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug".	X 27:7, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
82. To Order any persons to be held for investigation and subsequent arraignment in the name of "MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug".	X 27:7, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
83. To Issue Orders, Warrants, Declarations Writs and Decrees expressly or not in the name of "MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ	X 28:1, RQ1,

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug" and using the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations containing the words "Muniz Barreto-Columbus".	RQ1-1, RQ3-1
84. To Appoint Proxies to act as the Admiral in issuing writs and decrees in the name of "MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug" and using the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations containing the words "Muniz Barreto-Columbus".	X 29:1, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
85. To Appoint persons to fill the government offices of the islands and mainland of the Americas who will exercise said offices under the power and authority granted by the Spanish Catholic Monarchs—which power and authority are now the power and authority of MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug—in the manner described in the commissions issued for those offices by the Admiral.	X 29:1, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
86. To Demand obedience from all Masters, Captains, Owners, Boatswains, and crews of ships, caravels, and other ships and all the crews that have, might and will sail on them regardless of the flag on them and including but not limited to the British Royal Navy, to accept and regard CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, the Admiral of the West Indian Nations, as Captain General without any restrictions that might at one point have been imposed by the Treaty of Tordesillas.	X 30:1-7, RQ1, RQ1-1, RQ3-1
87. To Possess the Americas as confirmed by two previous title holders, the Vatican, and the Spanish Catholic Monarchs, and with Patent Letter issued by MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Chief Native American Administrator of the Municipality of Urug.	X: The Colombian Code, X 31:6, X 38: 7-13, X1: 1(6-13), RX: 1
88. To Demand that everyone in the Americas carry out and execute all the Admiral's orders and cooperate with the Admiral.	X 33: 1

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89. To Approve or Deny any persons' ability to trade with the Americas.	X 34:1
90. To Regulate and Impose a registration of all foreign entities doing business in the Americas and of domestic entities who expatriate profits and incomes without the Americas.	X 34:2
91. To Establish, Impose, and Levy on a tax of 10% on all outgoing goods, cash or any equivalent, instruments, or any other form of valuable remittances to nations that are not part of the Americas or that are in the Americas but do not obey all the orders from the Admiral.	X 34:1-17
92. To Collect two-thirds of all the gold mined, existent or purchased on the Americas for Urug.	X 35: 4-5
93. To Own all the immovable properties and all the gold of the Island of Cuba.	35: 6
94. To Establish borders between the territories of the former Kingdoms of Portugal and Spain.	X 35:8
95. To Bar the Entry of any entities who do not pay 10% of all the income, profits or moneys taken from the Americas.	X 35:8
96. To Purchase with Vouchers any goods, foreign currency, products, personal property, movable and immovable property from all those entities who owe 10% expatriation of moneys tax to be paid from the 10% they owe.	X 35:9
97. To Load goods for shipping on every eighth trip to/from the Americas or use one-eighth of each shipping capacity.	X 35:11
98. To Order and/or Amend Orders for/from all the governments of the Americas.	X 37: 5
99. To Enforce on Everyone all the terms of the Treaty of Tordesillas.	X 37: 7

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

100. To Determine all that needs to be done in the Americas for the fulfillment of the purposes of the discovery of the Americas.	X 37: 8
101. To Bring all the residents and inhabitants of the Americas to the knowledge of the Christian faith.	X 38:8
102. To Carry the message of the Savior Jesus Christ to all the areas of the Americas.	X 38:9
103. To Appoint Clergy or Lay-Persons to instruct the inhabitants and residents regarding the Christian faith and good morals.	X 38:11
104. To Force Owners of Ships to go with their ships to fulfill the purposes of the Admiral.	X 43: 1
105. To Receive Reimbursement for loans made out to persons and entities by the Admiral.	X 44:1-2
106. To Have and to Hold all the Rights, Powers and Privileges found on the Colombian Code unopposed and without any hindrance.	X 46:1-2
107. To Forbid any person to oppose or contradict any of the Rights, Powers and Privileges found on the Colombian Code.	X 48:1-2
108. To Claim and Affirm any and all Rights, Powers and Privileges found on the Colombian Code as they were copied and filed in Santo Domingo, The West Indian Nations.	X 51-52
109. To Contract suppliers for whatever is needed in the Americas.	X 53
110. To Maintain all inhabitants of the Americas under Christian sovereignty.	X 54:2
111. To Provide for the necessities of farmers so that they may become self-sustaining.	X 54:5

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THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

112.	To Set Maximum Prices of goods when necessary to avoid undue hardship to purchasers.	X 54:5
113.	To Pay wages using vouchers.	X 55:6
114.	To Pay wages using valuables of the Americas.	X 55:7
115.	To Compensate for services at the Admiral's own discretion.	X 55:8
116.	To Determine the Remuneration of commanders and other principal person and officials.	X 55:9
117.	To Coin Money.	X 56:13
118.	To Employ the needed persons, dies, and tools with complete powers to coin money.	X 56:14
119.	To Levy Upon Property of, Arrest and Penalize those who do not pay taxes.	X 56:15
120.	To Employ a Trustworthy Person to collect and receive taxes and pay that person one-twentieth of the amount collected.	X 56:16
121.	To Establish a Hereditary Trust.	X 57:1
122.	To Prepare contracts, bequests, *inter vivos* donations, will, testaments, codicil, or any other documents or set of documents to transmit the granted Rights, Powers and Privileges received from the Spanish Catholic Monarchs or from the Kingdom of Portugal or from anyone else including, but not limited to any subjects, jurisdictions, buildings, properties, heritable offices, mills, pasture lands held from said grants or that will be acquired pursuant said grants, gift or by renunciation, purchases, trades, exchanges, permutation's resulting from any other honorific or lucrative titles, or by any other manner, whatever the cause or reason by be.	X 58:1
123.	To Transfer the hereditary trust inviolably to sons, children, and descendants, and for whoever else along with the conditions, limitations, obligations, encumbrances, and promises,	X 58:2

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

institutions and substitutions, modes, rules, penalties, and substitutions deemed appropriate and with ordinances, orders, pacts, and covenants set out on documents prepared by the Admiral and his heirs and assigns.	
124. To Impose the Hereditary Trust despite any law contrary to its validity.	X 58:3-6
125. To Revert any Actions that caused the loss of any part of the Corpus of the hereditary trust.	X 59:5
126. To Supply any Defection and any other Matters of fact and law, substance, or formality that may be necessary and advantageous for the validation and corroboration of the hereditary trust.	X 59:6
127. To Execute any of the terms of the hereditary trust or make them self-executing without any additional writ or additional mandate or a second or third opinion.	X 59:7
128. To Levy or not to Levy any excise, sales or any other taxes for the loading and unloading of any merchandise, provisions, or other imports or exports within, to and from the Americas.	X 61:3
129. To Receive the same gifts, honors, prerogatives, liberties, dues, and salaries in the admiralty of the Americas as all other Admirals of Castille had.	X 62:1
130. To Enforce the honoring and payment for all the Admiral's rosters, writs, and vouchers signed by the Admiral and/or his proxies and officials.	X 63:1-2
131. To Condemn and Exile to Cuba or anywhere else, or to anywhere the Admiral seems fit, all persons who need to be condemned and/or exiled or otherwise imprisoned.	X 69:3
132. To Sentence persons to hard labor as a sentence for their crimes.	X 69:3

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

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133.	To Receive assistance from judges, councils of all cities, towns, and villages of the Americas in executing whatever sentences are imposed by the Admiral.	X 69:5
134.	To Commute criminal sentences.	X 69:5, 82:3-4
135.	To Pardon criminal sentences.	X 69:5, 82:3-4
136.	To Fine those who refuse to follow the Admiral's orders commuting or pardoning criminal sentences.	X 69:5
137.	To Recover expenditures incurred with the transport and jailing of prisoners.	X 71:2-3
138.	To Pay wages and employee expenses with vouchers to be discounted from goods produced or otherwise extracted from the Americas.	X 72:1
139.	To Revoke and Void proceedings and/or sentences at the Admiral's own discretion.	X 83:7
140.	To Draw on government profits and assets of the Americas to pay wages and other expenses.	X 84
141.	To Require that any and all orders by any and all judges and governors and tribal chiefs of all sub-jurisdictions of the Americas will be issued and sign and execute all orders by saying: "I <name of judge/governor/chief> for Admiral Christopher Columbus II and his Father and Lord, Sir Marcos Muniz Barreto, Chief Administrator of Urug, say and order..." or when proxies are assigned, by saying, "I <name of judge/governor/chief> for Admiral Christopher Columbus II and for Fernando and Isabella, say and order..."	X 86, JC 4
142.	To Receive as personal income the one-tenth part of all gold and all other things that belong to the office of Admiral of the Americas pursuant to the Capitulations of the Spanish Catholic Monarchs.	X 87, JC 4:1
143.	To Hear all Appeals from all over the Americas.	X 87, JC 5:4

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

144.	To Have Appeals to Admiral decisions heard by Fernando and Isabella or to the Admiral's Very Dear Father and Highest Esteemed Lord, Sir MARCOS MUNIZ BARRETO, Chief Administrator of Urug, Capitan of the Garrison of Uruguaiana.	X 87, JC 5:4
145.	To Nominate and Appoint clerks and notaries.	X 87, JC 5:7
146.	To Levy an income tax of at least 10% on all moneys from the Americas.	X 90, JC 9
147.	To Govern as the Supreme Leader of the Americas and any other lands, water, air rights, space, etc. and receive all the moneys the Admiral is entitled to pursuant to all the Admiral's Rights, Powers and Privileges that know exist already or that will exist and are perpetual, but that are not herein declared.	All Dockets X, All the documents supporting said All Dockets X.

This Declaration of Rights, Powers and Privileges was given by me, The Most Serene Admiral Christopher Columbus II of the West Indian Nations, and written by my own hands and are confirmed by My signature and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations on the date and at the place noted below:

Columbus Circle, City and State of New York,
November 11th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

Notary:

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary on all lands and seas under BNMS jurisdiction know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II and that he signed it himself and sealed by the Official Seal of BNMS.

Matthew James Hannan
Notarized on the 11th day of November 2021 at Columbus Circle, City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 11th day of November 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

No. 1249632

Certification

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

I, Milton Adair Tingling, County Clerk and Clerk of Supreme Court New York County,

do hereby certify that on September 20, 2021 I have compared

the document attached hereto,

EXHIBIT(S)-A (MOTION #004) - EXHIBIT A - THE COLOMBIAN CODE page(s) 161

with the originals filed in my office and the same is a correct transcript

therefrom and of the whole of such original in witness

whereto I have affixed my signature and seal.

Milton Adair Tingling

MILTON ADAIR TINGLING
NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK

X

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFICATION OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

I, Christopher Columbus II, the Trustee of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto" certify that the within pages are true and correct copies of the same original pages they portray to be as founded in the files of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun in New York City.

Given in the City of New York on September 6th, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary
September 6th, 2021

Certified Copy 9-16-2021

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 16 day of September 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

X

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

The

COLOMBIAN CODE

For the Regulation of the Americas, the Ocean Seas
and Other Jurisdictions, the "West Indian Nations"

A sacred and regulatory collection of the most ancient aboriginal documents
pertaining to the Americas and the World,

Prepared by

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
by the Grace of God, the Rightful, Hereditary and Perpetual Admiral of the
West Indian Nations, the "Admiral"

as

ORDERED

by

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
a Son of God

Comprising sacred writings, laws and the decrees that established the West Indian Nations and other rulings in favor of and by the Admiral from the years 1492 to 2021, this book evidences the foundation to all other laws of the West Indian Nations and of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun (BNMS).

To be published on the world wide web and printed by Mickey Barreto Missions only or under its license. To be distributed to the governors of all nations, kingdoms, tribes, provinces, countries, cities, districts, etc—who should read it daily. To be amended by the Admiral as needed. Others may buy or gift a hard copy of this book to all those who want to learn the modern workings of God on Earth.

BNMS GOVERNMENT

MICKEY BARRETO MISSIONS

New York City, New York
April 30, 2021

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

X

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE "MILITARY CODE" OF 1812 ORDERED BY CORONEL
DOMINGOS ALVES BRANCO MUNIZ BARRETO I
IS HEREIN INSERTED AS IF ALL OF ITS PAGES WERE ALSO INSERTED BY THE INSERTION OF A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF ITS COVER PAGE, BELOW. THE "INDICE MILITAR" IS A PREDECESSOR TO THE "COLOMBIAN CODE" ORDERED BY MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO.

INDICE MILITAR

DE

TODAS AS LEIS, ALVARAS,
CARTAS REGIAS, DECRETOS,
RESOLUÇOES, ESTATUTOS, E EDITAES

PROMULGADOS DESDE O ANNO DE 1752, ATÉ O ANNO DE 1810.

Com as curiosas declarações da maior parte das Ordens, Cartas Regias, e Provisões, expedidas, particularmente para o Brasil, desde o anno de 1616 em diante.

ORDENADO

POR

DOMINGOS ALVARES BRANCO MUNIZ BARRETO,

Coronel de Infanteria addido ao Estado Maior do Exercito, e Immediatas Ordens de S. A. R. o PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR.

355.0981
In2

RIO DE JANEIRO.
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.
1812.
Com Licença de S. A. R.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

THE MUNIZ BARRETO–COLUMBUS HEREDITARY TRUST

of

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto

I, **MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO** of Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (the "Trustor"), as of the 22nd day of August, 2021, hereby establish this, **THE MUNIZ BARRETO-COLUMBUS HEREDITARY TRUST** which is my own Hereditary Trust (the "Trust", the "Nation", the "West Indian Nations", The "Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun", "BNMS") nominating my son **MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO** aka MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II ("My Son", the "Beneficiary", the "Trustee", "Columbus II") as the sole Beneficiary and sole Trustee with certain conditions. If My Son dies before me, then his oldest surviving son or daughter will replace him as if his or her name was also mentioned herein. If My Son dies without any natural born children, then one of his natural born siblings, my natural born children starting with the oldest still alive whether born before or after.

This Trust is being established according to the laws of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS), a nation of Native Americans holders of European rights to certain lands. The authorization to first establish this Trust was permitted by the Catholic Kings of Spain Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, my direct ancestors in the City of Burgos, Spain on April 23, 1497 (the "Trust Rule").

The Corpus of this Trust (the "Corpus") is made up of properties that include, but is not limited to, the inheritance of Philippa Muniz Barreto and Christopher Columbus, but also of the properties of my other ancestors Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, the Catholic Kings of Spain through, amongst others my great-great-grandmother Empress Carlota Joaquina of Brazil ("Carlota"), Infanta of Spain, the wife of my great-great-grandfather, Domingos Alves Branco Muniz Barreto ("John VI"). The condition to preserve the inheritance dictated that we should not leave the city of Uruguaiana, Brazil. Such condition was imposed by my John VI's son Eugenio Muniz Barreto, my great-grandfather, and was fulfilled as since before 1889, our family has maintained land property in Uruguaiana, Brazil and we have thus maintained the Corpus intact. In other words, our family was known as the House of Braganza and we never left Brazil and we never lost our inheritance.

Not until 1993, were we able to finally speak about our inheritance without the fear of imprisonment in the Republic of Brazil, the former territory of the Empire of Brazil, where we have lived and never left.

Now, being of a sane mind, and free to speak, I affirm of what I have said so far and also say the following:

1. The Trust Rules must be strictly obeyed.

X 1

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

2. Trustees must make any necessary changes to ensure this Trust and future Trustees' Trusts abide by the original Trust Rules.
3. All other Trusts that have been created up and until now and according to the Trust Rules but that have not followed the rules are hereby vacated and no longer valid.
4. Any transfers and/or agreements and/or contracts that have been entered to concerning properties of the Corpus but that are contrary to the Trust Rules are hereby cancelled, voided, ineffective and otherwise of no value always in favor of the integrity of the Corpus until and if the Trustee wants to renew said transfers and/or agreements and/or contracts.
5. The Trust Rules related to the Philippa Muniz Barreto and Christopher Columbus Inheritance ("Phillipa and Christopher Inheritance")
6. I am now adding additional inheritable properties to the Phillipa and Christopher Inheritance, see ¶7.
7. The Corpus is composed of three parts (Part (a), Part (b) and Part (c)) that are now inseparable:
    a. The Philippa and Christopher Inheritance
    b. The Heritable Offices of Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella
    c. The John VI and Carlota Inheritance
8. The Corpus is now inseparable as to those three parts that must always stay together.
9. Parts (a) and (b) are properties prevenient from the Crown of Spain (the "Barreto Parts").
10. Part (c) is composed of properties prevenient from the Crown of Portugal and the Empire of Brazil (the "Muniz" Part)
11. The Barreto Parts of this Trust have been received by my ancestors down to me and to Trustee as consideration for their, mine and Trustee's good, loyal and continued services to the Corpus.
12. The Muniz Part and the Barreto Part are in addition to any other land that I own in Uruguaiana, Brazil or anywhere else (the "Marcos Part").
13. Properties of this Trust are all the goods, subjects, real and movable properties and heritable offices inheritable by me.
14. The Nature of the Properties that are part of the Muniz and the Barreto Parts of this Trust, their origin, size and how to run them, can be understood by reading The Colombian Code, a set of documents prepared by Trustee under my command and/or any other documents that support or that has its origin on the documents included on the Colombian Code, but were not mentioned on the Colombian Code.
15. Other documents may explain the Nature of the Properties part of the Corpus but are not related nor have its origins on the documents of the Colombian Code (the "Unrelated Documents").
16. The Unrelated Documents also provide the Nature of the Properties of the Corpus.
17. For as long as the Rule of Trust and the rules set by me by this document are kept, Trustee will use and enjoy the possession and profits of the Corpus of this Trust for himself and his assignees.
18. If Trustee dies before me, then his oldest surviving son or daughter will replace him as if his or her name was also mentioned herein.
19. If Trustee dies without any natural born children, then one of his natural born siblings, my natural born children starting with the oldest still alive whether born before or after Trustee.

X 2

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

20. All other properties that are inherently mine but that are not mentioned on this Trust will be transferred to Trustee even without the need of this Trust.
21. No parts of this Trust may be sold separately.
22. No parts of this Tryst may be sold.
23. Trustee may designate others such as proxies to act on his behalf for the benefit of the Trust.
24. Fifty percent (50%) of the principal and profits of the Corpus are to be reinvested and the interest earned on those investments are to be used for repairs, maintenance, improvements, additions and expansions of additional land and buildings, and other expenses such as lodging, healthcare costs, food, clothing, salaries and other expenses of the workers hired to work or live on the Properties (collectively, said principal and interest, the "Government Money").
25. Government Money surplus is to be added to the part Government Money principal.
26. Fifty percent (50%) of the principal and profits of the Corpus are to be reinvested and the interest earned on those investments are to be allocated towards payments for the use and enjoyment of Trustee's salary as a Trustee and also for the payment of any Beneficiaries besides Trustee because My Son will be a Trustee and a Beneficiary (collectively, said principal and interest, the "Beneficiaries' Money").
27. Trustee will receive Forty percent (40%) of all the Corpus principal and interest for his work as Beneficiary, plus a salary ("Trustee Pay").
28. Trustee's assignees such as Fernando, Isabella, Diego and Ferdinand will get respectively 4%, 4%, 1% and 1% out of Trustee's 40%.
29. Other Beneficiaries will share the remaining Ten percent (10%) of the Trust and its interest.
30. Trustee, Isabella, Fernando, Diego and Ferdinand will also receive a share of the Ten percent (10%) that goes to Beneficiaries.
31. Only Fernando and Isabella may judge Trustee.
32. Trustee will be called Christopher Columbus followed by a number after Christopher Columbus of the 1500's.
33. In honor to my ancestors, My Son may be called Christopher Columbus II in addition to any other names he chooses to have.
34. Trustee may appeal any ruling against him by Isabella and Fernando to the group of representatives of all Beneficiaries (the "Cortes").
35. This Trust honors the alliance between Portugal, Spain and England in South America.
36. This Trust honors the Native North Americans People who have welcomed and supported my children and provided me with great grandchildren.
37. This Trust honors my other dear ancestors not already mentioned herein.
38. This Trust honors the Gaucho and Charrua Indians and any other Indians whose blood runs through my veins but that I am not aware of the correct naming of their tribe.
39. This Trust honors all of my European, Asian, African and Oceanic ancestors that I have not mentioned herein.
40. This Trust does not include any other rights Trustee inherits through his natural born mother and her ancestors, some of them are also my ancestors and already mentioned herein.
41. The Cortes may vote and apply to Fernando and Isabella to impeach Trustee, Trustee may then appeal Fernando and Isabella's decision to the Cortes.

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42. Aside from the Cortes that may be appointed by Trustee but voted by Cortes who are voted by Beneficiaries, Trustee will nominate and/or approved all others judges, governor and military leaders on Trust lands.
43. Trustee cannot be judged by the people living on Trust lands.
44. Trustee will appoint Fernando, Isabella, Diego and Ferdinand.
45. Trustee's salary and pay as Beneficiary and also for the payment of any Beneficiaries besides Trustee may come from Government's money in times of great difficulty.
46. Money for repairs, maintenance, improvements, additions and expansions of additional land and buildings, and other expenses such as lodging, healthcare costs, food, clothing, salaries and other expenses of the workers hired to work or live on the Properties may come from Beneficiaries' Money in times of great difficulty.
47. Beneficiaries must be related to me by blood or adopted by someone related to be my blood and also descendants of my great-grandfather Salustiano Muniz Barreto of Uruguaiana, Brazil and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian unless otherwise stated on the following paragraphs.
48. Beneficiaries may also include those married to Trustee and those married to one of Trustee's natural born siblings and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian.
49. Beneficiaries may also include those related by blood (at least 50%) or adopted by someone related by the same amount of blood to Yvette Muniz Barreto of the United States of America and Yvette Muniz Barreto herself as long as also a descendant of the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian or her father.
50. Beneficiaries may also include those related by blood (at least 50%) or adopted by someone related by the same amount of blood to Matthew James Hannan of the United States of America and Matthew James Hannan himself as long as also a descendant of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Indian Nation and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian or his mother.
51. Beneficiaries may also include those related by blood or adopted by someone related by blood to Sergiolina Fagundes Canuto and descendant of Pedro Alexandre Canuto of Uruguaiana, Brazil and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian.
52. Beneficiaries may also include those related by blood or adopted by someone related by blood to Marta Carabajal of Uruguaiana, Brazil and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian.
53. Beneficiaries may also include those related by blood or adopted by someone related by blood to Rosana Soares of Uruguaiana, Brazil and Rosana Soares herself and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian.
54. Beneficiaries must include all my natural born children unless they choose not to receive any benefits and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian.
55. Beneficiaries must include all of my natural born siblings unless they choose not to receive any benefits and be at least 1/32 Native American Indian.
56. To receive any benefits, all interested Beneficiaries must apply and become a member of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun.
57. Trustee may use up 100% of the Government Money and up to 50% of the Beneficiaries' Money to be used as security for a currency to be accepted amongst the Beneficiaries as payments and that can also be purchased by non-beneficiaries who want to obtain and use it.
58. No one eligible to be a Beneficiary will be allowed to go without food or housing for simply failing to become a member of BNMS.

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59. Trustee may add or remove any conditions herein imposed as long as such modifications by Trustee do not violate any of the Trust Rules.
60. When a currency is instituted by Trustee for the use of Beneficiaries and others interested in acquiring, said currency will be name WIN$, smaller portions of WIN$ (pronounced as "win" for one unit and as "wins" for more) can be colloquially or when referring to smaller quantities be called I$ (pronounced "eye" for one unit and as "eyes" for more).
61. Because the value of this Trust cannot be estimated and is priceless, the value of WIN$1.00 will be the value of this Trust.
62. On the day that I am signing this Trust, WIN$1.00 corresponds to US$10.00.
63. The currency may also be called BNMS dollars, BNMS pesos, etc, as decided by Trustee.
64. Trust Currency will have a photo of Trustee, Fernando, Isabella, Diego and/or Ferdinand.
65. Trust Currency may or may not contain a photograph of me or any other of my ancestors or wives.
66. I, at my discretion, may appoint My Son certain powers in a document named Delegation of Powers.
67. The Delegation of Powers will assign to My Son, even if not explicitly saying, all the powers herein and the powers in all the documents found in the Columbian Code.
68. Trustee will have the power to securitize any of the profits or any other receipts from, or the future sale of the goods produced from the properties of the Corpus as long as such securitization does not transfer land allodial ownership.
69. Corpus does not include any property that Trustee has acquired on his own and privately or that Trustee donated to any charity such as the properties that he donated to Mickey Barreto Missions.
70. This Trust is not part of the Corpus of Mickey Barreto Missions.
71. This Trust is not part of the Corpus of any other trust.
72. Corpus now retains the power that once was used to authorize its creation.
73. I, and Trustee, starting immediately, may revoke, bequeath, amend, add to, remove from, decrease, and increase the terms of this Trust as long as such changes comply with the Trust Rules.
74. The Corpus includes any subjects, jurisdictions, building, properties, heritable offices, mills, and pasture lands, water ways, seashores, ports, incomes, rents, land lordships, navigation priorities, commerce rights, commands, waters and its goods, lands and its good, ports and its fees, rights to ships, all the rights as stipulated and hence confirmed and that were included in the Santa Fe Capitulations given in Santa Fe, Spain on April 17, 1492 and all of its supporting documents, etc that I now hold or that I am entitled to have, and my acquire from now on, whether by grant and gift, or by renunciation, purchase, trades, exchanges, permutations resulting from any other honorific or lucrative tittles, or by any other manner, whatever the case or reason may be.
75. Trustee, starting immediately, is responsible to add to the Corpus and take possession of any property that I am entitled to.
76. Trustee will take possession of properties that I am entitled to under the name "The Muniz Barreto-Columbus Hereditary Trust."
77. Trustee will make sure that a seal is used in all documents related to this Trust and that's seal will contain the words "Muniz Barreto-Columbus".
78. Trustee and future trustees will perpetually work to increase and not dimmish Corpus.

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

79. Lands of the Corpus known as "The Muniz Barreto-Columbus Hereditary Trust" may also be known to the world as the "West Indian Nations" or "West Indies" or "Americas" or "Colombia" or "Brazilian Empire" or "Earth" or "Africa" or "The World" or "The Promised Land", etc, whatever the identification, it will never dimmish the rights to possession herein incorporated.
80. When authorization was given, the Cortes could dissolve this Trust, now not even the Cortes. The Cortes now can only try to replace Trustee to the next adult eligible Trustee.
81. If Trustee's heir appears to be in duress and/or disobedience of what is being stipulated in this Trust, then the Cortes will take over.
82. If Trustee's sons are adopted by someone else and because of such adoption or guardianship that someone else who is not a natural heir to Trustee then that son is no longer entitled to any part of this Trust.
83. The terms of this Trust must be obeyed notwithstanding the laws stipulating that hereditary trust cannot have effect even if they are made by virtue of any writs and rescripts that have been given about it; and likewise notwithstanding any laws, constitutions, codes, edicts, uses, customs, proceedings, and actions, be they common or municipal, given by my ancestors that contradict it.
84. None of laws and codes stipulating that any act prejudicial to a third party or contradicting good use and custom to the detriment and injury of some party shall have effect; and including the law that says prohibitive codes cannot be revoked, the laws that say charters given against law, constitution, and code must be obeyed but no implemented, even though they may contain within themselves mitigating clauses and other binders and exclusions; as well as the law that says a party's right to defense is guaranteed by natural law and cannot be removed or revoked, and that valid laws, constitutions, and codes cannot be revoked, except by the Cortes, nor can any other thing, effect, quality, force, or mystery that may contradict what is described above, even if it is urgent, necessary, enforcing, or of any other type.
85. By the power, which power has no temporal superiors, invested in me and that were preserved by my ancestors in 1808, namely my Great-Grandmother Carlotta's Manifesto and its responses and confirmations and the Permission to have this Trust given in 1497, I, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, having considered the language of this Trust to be expressed, declared, recorded, and written here as if each word had been deliberately chose, I dispense, abrogate, rescind, delete, and remove any objection or argument and all other obstacles or impediments touching on this and that could pertain to this our writ and its contents. We supply any defects and any other matters of fact and law, substance, or formality that may be necessary and advantageous for its validation and corroboration.
86. I order my dear son Christopher Columbus II, the other Beneficiaries of this Trust, the members of my Cortes, Fernando and Isabella, all of my children and all of my grandchildren and great-grandchildren, all my relatives and friends that know me and that benefit from this Trust, anyone that benefits and/or uses and enjoys any part of the Corpus and all other governors, barons, kings, queens, tribal leaders, presidents, mayors, military commanders, sheriffs, public servants, clerks, masters of trades, policemen and women, voting citizens of all cities, towns, and villages on the lands part of the Corpus, now and in the future, to observe this Trust, starting immediately, in its entirety, according to what is stipulated in it.

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

87. No one should contravene or violate this Trust or any part of it, at any time, in any way, or for any cause or reason.
88. You shall implement, execute, and carry out to the proper extent and effect the stipulations required by this heritable trust, legacy, and augmented share, according to and in the form and manner expressed in every clause contained in it, without waiting for or expecting any other writ or mandate from me or from Trustee, or a second or third opinion.
89. A declaration mentioning this Trust will have the same effect as this Trust.
90. I order that this Trust be signed by me and sealed with the official seal herein stipulated and that all clerks, notaries, and other officials seal this Trust along with the Colombian Code or along with the first page of the Colombian Code and that will count as the Colombian Code and its additions and correct interpretations in their entireties.
91. I further order that wherever this Trust is filed, that a certified copy will be made available to those who need a certified copy of it and who pay the fee, if any.
92. Given in the cities of Uruguaiana and New York as of the twenty second day of the year of our lord Jesus Christ of two thousand twenty-one and the year one of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun.

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
Trustor
City of Uruguaiana, August 22, 2021

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the immediately above signature is the correct signature of the Trustor, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto.

Matthew James Hannan
BNMS, 8-22-2021

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO,
aka, MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO,aka, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
Trustee
New York City, August 22, 2021

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the immediately above signature is the correct signature of the Trustee, Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto, aka, Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto, aka, Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
BNMS 8-22-2021

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Santa Fe Capitulations
Santa Fe, Spain, April 17, 1492

1. The things requested and that Your Highnesses give and grant to Sir Christopher Columbus in partial reward for what he has discovered in the Ocean's Seas and will discover on the voyage that now, with the help of God, he is to make on the same seas in the service of Your Highnesses, are the following:
2. First, Your Highnesses, as for the lords you are of the Ocean Seas, appoint Sir Christopher Columbus from now on as your admiral on all those islands and mainland discovered or acquired by his command and expertise in the Ocean Seas during his lifetime, and, after his death, by his heirs and successor one after the other in perpetuity.
3. It pleases Their Highnesses. Juan de Coloma.
4. Also, Your Highnesses appoint Sir Christopher your viceroy and governor general in all those islands and any mainland and islands that he may discover and acquire in the seas. For the governance of each and every one of them, he will nominate three persons for each office, and Your Highnesses will select and appoint the one most beneficial to your service, and thus the lands that our Lord permits him to find and acquire will be best governed to the service of Your Highnesses.
5. It pleases Their Highnesses. Juan de Coloma.
6. You wish him to have and take for himself one-tenth of all and any merchandise, whether pearls, precious stones, gold, silver, spices, and any other things and merchandise of whatever kind, name, or sort it may be, that is bought, exchanged, found, acquired, and obtained within the limits of the admiralty that Your Highnesses from now on bestow on Sir Christopher, deducting all the relevant expenses incurred, so that, of what remains clear and free, he may take and keep one-tenth for himself and do with it as he pleases, reserving the other nine-tenths for Your Highnesses.
7. It pleases Their Highnesses. Juan de Coloma
8. Should any lawsuits arise on account of the merchandise that he brings back from the islands and mainland acquired or discovered, or over the merchandise taken in exchange from other merchants there in the place where this commerce and trade is held and done, and if taking cognizance of such suits belongs to him by virtue of the privileges pertaining to his office of admiral, may it please Your Highnesses that he or his deputy, and no other judge, shall be authorized to take cognizance of and give judgment on it from now on.
9. It pleases Their Highnesses, if it pertains to the office of admiral and conforms to what the admiral Sir Alfonso Enriquez and his other predecessors had in their districts, and if it be just. Juan de Coloma.
10. On all vessels outfitted for trade and business, each time, whenever, and as often as they are outfitted, Sir Christopher Columbus, if he wishes, may contribute and pay one-eight of all that is spent on the outfitting and likewise he may have and take one-eighth of the profits that result from such outfitting.
11. It pleases Their Highnesses. Juan de Coloma.
12. These are authorized and dispatched with the replies form Your Highnesses at the end of each of each article. In the town of Santa Fe de La Vega de Granada, on the seventeenth day of April in the year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-two.

I, the King
I, the Queen

13. By command of the king and queen, Juan de Coloma.
14. Regitered. Calcena.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021, in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X 8

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42

Notarial declaration of the following document presented for confirmation on behalf of Admiral Fadrique Enríquez
Valladolid, 5 July 1435

[1] In the town of Valladolid, where the court and chancery of our lord king are staying, Tuesday, the fifth day of July, in the year of the birth of our lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and thirty-five, before the lords judges of the lord king, who were making reports in the palaces and houses of lord Sir Gutierre de Toledo,[1] bishop of Palencia, judge of the chancery court, in the usual palace and place where they are accustomed to hold public audience and give opinions. In the presence of us, Juan Martínez de León and Pedro García de Madrigal, clerks of the lord king and his chancery court and his public notaries in his court, kingdoms, and dominions, and in the presence of the witnesses written below, Gonzalo Fernández de Medina appeared before the lord judges and declared himself to be the representative here in the lord king's court on behalf of the lord admiral, Sir Fadrique.[2] He had read to us clerks a charter of privilege from the lord king, endorsed by members of the royal court, written on parchment, signed with the king's name, and sealed with his lead seal hanging from silk threads. The content is as follows:

43

Juan II acknowledges his charter appointing Alfonso Enríquez as admiral of Castile, document 48 below

[1] Sir Juan,[3] by the grace of God king of Castile, León, Toledo, Galicia, Seville, Córdoba, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, and Algeciras, and lord of Vizcaya and Molina.[4]

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

To all the prelates, masters of the military orders, dukes, counts, and notables; all members of my council and judges of my appellate court; judges, notaries, justices, other officials of my court and chancery and of my household and precinct; governors, chief judges, knights, and officers; and all the municipal councils, councilmen, municipal judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, and ecclesiastical judges, provosts, and any other justices and officials of the most noble city of Seville and all the other cities, towns, and villages of these my kingdoms and dominions; sea captains, my fleet outfitter, commanders and boatswains of my galleys; masters, sailors, navigators, and any other persons who sail by sea or river; all other persons of whatever status, condition, rank, or dignity that they may be who may or could be affected by the following, or whoever is shown this my charter of privilege or an authorized transcription of it signed by a public clerk, greetings.

[2] This is to inform you that I have seen a charter of privilege endorsed by the members of the royal court, sealed with my hanging lead seal, written on parchment, issued by my order to Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle[5] and high admiral of the sea. Its content is as follows:

44

Juan II acknowledges his charter appointing Alfonso Enríquez as admiral of Castile

[1] In the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, who are three persons in one true God who reigns forevermore; and of the Most Blessed Virgin, glorious Saint Mary, his Mother, whom I revere as my lady and advocate in all my affairs; and in honor and service to the most blessed apostle Saint James, light and mirror to all the lands of Spain, and patron and guide of the kings of Castile, my ancestors, and me; and [in the name] of all the saints of the entire celestial court.

It is natural that all who serve kings well and with pure motives, exerting great toil and effort, should receive an equally great reward as a great comfort and consolation for their efforts; and also it is good for kings to reward those who serve them well, both to do as kings ought and to set an example so that whoever knows or hears of it might more willingly serve them. The king who does so should consider three things: first, what gift he gives; second, to whom he is giving it and whether that person deserves it; and third, what good or harm he might receive by giving it.

To this end, I am mindful of this and take it into consideration, as well as the many and good services that you, Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and high governor of the seas, performed for the lord King Juan[6] of illustrious memory, my grandfather (may God reward him with holy paradise); and [the services that you did] for the lord King Enrique,[7] my father and lord (may God have mercy on him); and the services that you

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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have done and are doing daily for me and for your lineage; and the relationship that I have with you.

Because of who you are, and in order to reward you for all these things, I wish by this privilege to make known to all men, present and future, that I, Sir Juan, by the grace of God king of Castile, León, Toledo, Galicia, Seville, Córdoba, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, and Algeciras, and lord of Vizcaya and Molina, have seen a letter from the lord King Enrique, my father and lord (may God have mercy on him), written on paper, signed with his name, sealed on the back with his seal, and drawn up in this manner:

45

Charter from Enrique III appointing Alfonso Enríquez admiral of Castile
Toro, 4 April 1405

[1] Sir Enrique, by the grace of God king of Castile, León, Toledo, Galicia, Seville, Córdoba, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, and Algeciras, and lord of Vizcaya and Molina.

In order to reward you, Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle, for the many, loyal, and notable services that you did for the lord King Juan, my father and my lord (may God have mercy on him), and [the services you] have done and are doing daily for me, I make you my high admiral of the sea, just as the Admiral Sir Diego Hurtado de Mendoza,[a] deceased, used to be.

You shall have the admiralty with all the income, dues, and jurisdiction that belong to it in any manner, as Sir Diego Hurtado and the others who have been admirals until now most fully had them.

[2] With this my charter I command all the prelates, masters, counts, notables, and commissioned and noncommissioned officers; all the municipal councils and judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, and ecclesiastical judges, provosts, and any other judges of my most noble city of Seville and of all the other cities, towns, and villages of these my kingdoms and dominions; sea captains, my fleet outfitter, commanders and boatswains of my galleys, masters, seamen, navigators, and all other persons who travel and sail by sea that any and all of them are to accept and obey you, Sir Alfonso Enríquez, as my high admiral of the sea in all things pertaining to the admiralty.

I order them to remit and cause to be remitted to you in full all the income and dues that they owe you pertaining to this office, so that nothing at all owing to you is diminished, as well and completely as they used to accept, obey, and remit to the admiral Sir Diego Hurtado and to the other admirals before now.

[3] By this my charter I give you all my full power so that you can exercise the civil and criminal jurisdiction pertaining to the admiralty office in whatever manner in all

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

the laws of the sea. I give you my power both to issue letters of marque and to judge all lawsuits that may arise at sea, in ports, and in their territories as far as the tide reaches and ships navigate.

You the admiral have the power to appoint your judges, sheriffs, clerks, and officials in all the towns and villages of my kingdoms that are seaports, and preside over and resolve all the criminal and civil suits that may arise at sea and in the tidal basins of rivers. You shall appoint them in the same way and as fully and completely in the city of Seville as my previous admirals did.

[4] By this my charter I command the members of my council, judges of my appellate court, judges of my royal court, and all the other judges of the towns and villages that are seaports in my kingdoms, that they shall not presume to preside over nor resolve these lawsuits, nor disturb you or the officials you will appoint in your jurisdiction to preside over the suits for you in the prescribed manner.

[5] For this I command my high chancellor, notaries, clerks, and any other officials who are in charge of my seals, to give, issue, and seal for you my strongest, firmest, and most encompassing charters of privileges, with the safest guarantees that may be necessary, as they were given to the other admirals who were your predecessors or whichever of them held it most completely. None of you shall do otherwise in any way under pain of my displeasure.

[6] I hereby command that you be given my charter signed with my name and sealed with my privy seal.

[7] Given in the city of Toro on the fourth day of the month of April, year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and five.

[8] I, Juan Martín, chancellor of the king, caused this to be written at his command.

I, the King

[9] Registered.

46

Juan II confirms the appointment of Alfonso Enríquez as admiral of Castile

Valladolid, 17 August 1416

[1] Now, Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral of the sea, has asked me as a favor to confirm for him the writ of the king, my father and my lord, may God have mercy on him, and the favors contained in it. He asked me to command that every detail of the writ be observed and fulfilled by ordering that my charter of privilege written on parchment and sealed with my hanging lead seal be given to him, so that he can better and more fully enjoy the office of admiral and the favors contained

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

in the writ of the lord king, my father. Moreover, he asked that he may be paid all the admiralty revenues and dues that should be his. He also asked to have all the admiralty's jurisdictions, franchises, privileges, and liberties that belong and should belong to him as fully as my other admirals, his predecessors, held them and that are contained in the writ of the lord king, my father and my lord (may God have mercy on him).

[2] I, the lord King Juan, in order to confer favor and grace on Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral of the sea, am pleased to confirm for him the writ of the king, my father, and the favors contained in it. I command that these favors contained in the writ shall be valid and observed fully, faithfully, and completely.

[3] By this my privilege and by its transcription signed by a public clerk, copied by authority of a royal or municipal judge, I command all prelates, masters, priors of the orders, and counts, magnates, commanders, subcommanders, commissioned and non-commissioned officers; members of my royal council; judges of my appellate court, and judges and sheriffs of my royal court; all municipal councils and judges, sheriffs; toll and tax judges; provosts; commanders of castles, forts, and houses; any other justices, officers, and magistrates of the most noble city of Seville and of all the other cities, towns, and villages of these our kingdoms and dominions; sea captains, commanders, boatswains, bargemen, masters of cargo carriers and galleys, my fleet outfitter, sailors, navigators, all seamen, rivermen, fishermen, boatmen, and all others who travel in my fleet or on any other ships that travel from now on, of whatever status or rank they may be, that you and they regard and receive Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle, as my high admiral of the sea everywhere in my kingdoms and dominions.

I command that you work in conjunction with him in the administration of the admiralty's civil and criminal jurisdiction, and appear in response to his citations and summonses or those of whom he may appoint in his place, as faithfully and completely as you used to do with any and all of the admirals who served in the time of the kings from whom I descend, and also in the writ from the king, my father and lord (may God have mercy on him).

I command that you remit and have remitted to him all the revenues and dues that pertain to the admiralty in any way and for whatever reason, and that you obey and carry out his command as my high admiral of the sea as you would do for me in my own presence.

[4] Furthermore, I approve and order that, if any persons do anything at sea, in a river, or elsewhere for which it may be necessary to try or punish them, or if they are disobedient to Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle, or to the officers he may appoint in his place at sea, in a river, or on land, the admiral may order them tried and impose on them any punishments they deserve according to the law.

[5] I agree that, of all the profits that my high admiral has or makes in my fleet or at sea, I shall have two-thirds, and the admiral shall have one-third when he goes in person with the fleet, even though the fleet or part of it separates from his command or goes without his command. I also agree that, of the profit accruing from galleys that I

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order outfitted for profit apart from a fleet, I shall have two-thirds and the admiral one-third.

[6] I agree and order that, of all the galleys, ships, galliots, vessels, and boats that will be outfitted elsewhere, in which I am entitled to one-fifth [of the profits], I will keep two-thirds of this fifth, and the admiral one-third of it. I ordain that for each one that the admiral outfits by my command, he can take with him four persons under arrest and charged with crimes punishable by death or brought to the city of Seville or any other ports in my kingdoms and dominions. For every ship at sea or about to sail, my admiral personally can invest one-third of the cost of outfitting.

[7] I ordain that my admiral shall have full jurisdiction over his admiralty, sailings, and cases civil and criminal in all ports and of these my kingdoms and domains, whether these are seaports or not, including the city of Seville,[9] with all powers and dues pertinent to the admiralty office. He and those whom he appoints in his place shall have and exercise full civil and criminal jurisdiction in all the seaports and their towns and villages, both issuing letters of reprisal and trying all those lawsuits that might arise at sea and on the river, as well as in the ports, towns, and their villages, as far as the salt water reaches and ships navigate. The admiral may appoint judges, sheriffs, clerks, and officials in all towns and villages that are seaports in these my kingdoms and domains to preside over and resolve all criminal and civil cases arising at sea or on the river in the tidal basin.

[8] I command the members of my council and the judges of my appellate court, of my royal court, and of all the towns and villages of the seaports in my kingdoms, not to meddle in, preside over, or resolve those cases. They shall not trouble my admiral or the officials whom he may appoint in his place to try the cases under his civil or criminal jurisdiction. I strictly forbid anyone to dare oppose or contravene the writ of the lord king, my father and my lord (may God have mercy on him), or to break or diminish the favors, exemptions, and liberties stipulated in it and in this my privilege, now or in the future.

Anyone who does the contrary, opposes, or contravenes any part of this shall incur my wrath and forfeit to me two thousand Castilian doblas of fine gold and true weight in penalty for every violation, and to my high admiral or his representative double all the resulting damages and losses that he may have suffered. Furthermore, I shall have recourse to their persons and property for this purpose.

[9] I command the justices and each one of you in your places and jurisdictions to seize the property of those who contravene or oppose this, or who try to do so, up to the same amount of two thousand doblas for each violation. You shall keep [the doblas] so that I may do with them whatever I desire and shall compensate my high admiral or his representative for double all the damages and losses that he may have received as a result of these violations.

[10] Every time that someone fails to do and implement this, I command the person to whom this privilege or its authorized transcription is displayed to summon you, the municipal councils, to appear before me wherever I may be. You shall send in person

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your authorized representatives and one or two of the officials of every city or town where this might occur, with the power to represent the rest of your fellow officials, within fifteen days of having been summoned, under the stipulated penalty, to state the reason why you have not executed my order. I command, under the same penalty, that any public clerk summoned for such purpose shall deliver, to the person presenting this decree, a certificate marked with his rubric, so that I may know in what manner my order is obeyed.

[11] I command you to give to Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral of the sea, this privilege written on parchment, bearing the circle of signatures,[10] and sealed with my lead seal hanging by silk threads.

[12] Given in the town of Valladolid on the seventeenth day of August in the year of our lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

[13] And I, the lord King Juan, reigning together with the lady Queen Catalina,[11] my mother, lady, guardian, and regent of these my kingdoms, and with the lady Princess Catalina, my sister, in Castile, León, Toledo, Galicia, Seville, Córdoba, Murcia, Jaén, Baeza, Badajoz, the Algarve, Algeciras, Vizcaya, and Molina, grant this privilege and cosign it.

[14] The prince, Sir Juan,[12] cousin of the lord king and his high steward, cosigns.

[15] Sir Enrique,[13] his brother, cousin of the lord king and master of Santiago, cosigns.

[16] The prince, Sir Pedro,[14] his brother, cousin of the lord king, cosigns.

[17] Sir Luis de Guzmán,[15] master of the military order of Calatrava, cosigns.

[18] Sir Pedro, lord of Montealegre, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[19] Sir Luis de La Cerda,[16] count of Medinaceli, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[20] Sir Pablo,[17] bishop of Burgos, high chancellor of the king, cosigns.

[21] Sir Lope de Mendoza,[18] archbishop of Santiago, high chaplain of the king, cosigns.

[22] Friar Sir Alfonso,[19] bishop of Santiago, cosigns.

[23] Sir Juan,[20] bishop of Segovia, cosigns.

[24] Sir Diego,[21] bishop of Cuenca, cosigns.

[25] Sir Gonzalo de Zúñiga,[22] bishop of Palencia, cosigns.

[26] Sir Diego Gómez de Sandoval,[23] royal judge of Murcia [*sic*], cosigns.

[27] Sir Juan Ramírez de Arellano,[24] lord of Los Cameros, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[28] Sir García Fernández Manrique,[25] lord of Aguilar, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[29] Iñigo López de Mendoza,[26] lord of La Vega, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[30] I, Juan Fernández de Palencia, clerk of the king, had this written by his command in the tenth year that the lord king reigned.

[31] Fernandus, bachelor in laws; Alfonsus: registered.

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Amplification of charter appointing Alfonso Enríquez admiral of Castile
Segovia, 6 June 1419

[1] And now Sir Alfonso Enríquez, high admiral of the sea, has asked me as a favor to confirm to him the privilege of favor contained here, and to command that it be observed in its entirety.

[2] I, King Sir Juan, in order to confer grace and favor to Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral of the sea, having considered the relationship that he has with me, as well as the many, good, and notable services that he performed for King Sir Juan, my grandfather, and for King Sir Enrique, my father and my lord (may God have mercy on him), and does for me daily, approved it.

[3] Therefore of my own volition and full knowledge, it is my wish and command to confirm for him this privilege and all the favors in it. I issue it for him now again in its entirety, according to and in the manner contained in the privilege. He can exercise the office of admiral with all the justice, jurisdiction high and low, civil and criminal, with law making and enforcing authority, and with each and all the other things contained in the charter of privilege incorporated above. He also may avail himself of it, as may those whom he appoints as his proxies, both within my court, chancery, household, and precinct, and outside them. He and those whom he appoints as his proxies shall have the power to perform each and all the other things contained in the charter of privilege incorporated above. These things I now grant and confer with the same free and plenary jurisdiction, power, and complete authority as I myself have.

[4] By this my charter of privilege or its transcription signed by a public clerk and copied by authority of a magistrate or judge, I firmly forbid that anyone from now on dare act or proceed against him or the privilege in order to violate or diminish anything stipulated in it. Anyone who does so, or acts or proceeds against all or any part of the privilege, will incur my anger. Moreover, he shall pay me the fines stipulated in the privilege incorporated above, and [pay] to Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral, or to his representative, all the resulting damages and losses. He also must pay a penalty of 10,000 maravedís to the treasury of Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my admiral. I desire, and it is my wish and command, that anyone who contravenes or attempts to contravene what is contained in this my privilege or any part of it, by that very fact itself shall become liable for this penalty of 10,000 maravedís. I confer this as a favor on Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral, or on whomever he may designate.

[5] To this effect, I command all prelates, masters of the orders, commanders, subcommanders, dukes, counts, and magnates; members of my council and judges of my appeals court; judges, notaries, sheriffs, justices, and other officials of my court, chancery, household, and precinct; my royal governors, appellate judges, and commis-

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sioned and noncommissioned officers; all municipal councils, royal and municipal judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, tithe and other judges and officials of the most noble city of Seville and of all the cities, towns, and villages of these my kingdoms and domains; sea captains and outfitter of my fleet, commanders and boatswains of my galleys, masters, seamen, navigators and any other persons who travel and navigate by sea; and all other persons, of whatever status, rank, lineage, or dignity they may be, who may see this my letter of privilege or its transcript signed as mentioned, to observe and fulfil, and cause to be observed and fulfilled to Sir Alfonso Enríquez, my uncle and my high admiral of the sea, or to whoever he designates to receive it for him, this privilege and all the favors contained in it, in all things fully and completely, and in the manner stipulated. They are not to oppose, contravene, nor agree to oppose or contravene, all or part of it at any time or for any possible reason, under pain of incurring my displeasure and the penalty stipulated in the charter of privilege on any person by whose fault it might remain undone and unfulfilled.

[6] I command the high chancellor of my privy seal, members of my council; judges of my appeals court, royal judges, and notaries; chief accountants; and my officials and clerks who preside over the table with my seals,[27] that if, with respect to any or all of these things, my admiral or those he may appoint in his stead demands from them my writs, charters of privilege, or any other documents, to give them to him and deliver, issue, transfer, and seal them as securely, sufficiently, and completely as they are able and as they may find necessary so that all and every clause and item may be executed. Neither you nor they shall contravene it, under the stipulated penalty. If, because of you or them, it remains undone and unfulfilled, I command the person who exhibits to you this my charter of privilege or its authenticated transcript to summon you to appear before me in my court. Within fifteen days of having been summoned, municipal councils must send representatives, and officials and other individuals must appear in person, under the stipulated penalty, each to explain why you did not fulfil my command. I command every public clerk summoned for this purpose immediately to give the person who exhibits this charter a certificate inscribed with his rubric, so that I may know how my command is obeyed.

[7] I order given to my admiral, my uncle, this my charter of privilege, written on parchment, signed with my name, endorsed, and sealed with my lead seal hanging by silk threads.

[8] Given in the city of Segovia on the sixth day of June in the year of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and nineteen.

I, the King

[9] I, King Juan, reigning together with the lady Queen María, my wife,[28] and with the lady Princess Catalina, my sister, in Castile, León, Galicia, Toledo, Seville, Córdoba, Murcia, Jaén, Baeza, Badajoz, the Algarve, Algeciras, Vizcaya, and Molina, grant this privilege and confirm it.

[10] Prince Juan, cousin of the lord king, prince of Aragón, master of Santiago, cosigns.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nation and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 24th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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[11] Prince Pedro, cousin of the lord king, cosigns.

[12] Sir Alfonso Enríquez, uncle of the lord king, high admiral of the sea, cosigns.

[13] Sir Ruy López Dávalos,[29] constable of Castile, royal governor of Murcia, cosigns.

[14] Sir Luis de Guzmán, master of the military order of Calatrava, cosigns.

[15] Sir Luis de La Cerda, count of Medinaceli, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[16] Sir Juan Alfonso Pimentel,[30] count of Benavente, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[17] Sir Pedro, lord of Montealegre, vassal of the king, cosigns.

[18] Sir Lope de Mendoza, archbishop of Santiago, chief chaplain, cosigns.

[19] Sir Rodrigo de Velasco,[31] bishop of Palencia, cosigns.

[20] Sir Pablo, bishop of Burgos, high chancellor of the king, cosigns.

[21] Sir Alfonso,[32] bishop of Sigüenza, cosigns.

[22] Sir Juan, bishop of Segovia, cosigns.

[23] Sir Juan,[33] bishop of Ávila, cosigns.

[24] Sir Alvaro,[34] bishop of Cuenca, cosigns.

[25] Sir Fernando,[35] bishop of Córdoba, cosigns.

[26] Sir Gutierre Gómez, administrator of the church of Palencia, high chancellor of the queen of Castile, cosigns.

[27] Sir Rodrigo,[36] bishop of Jaén, cosigns.

[28] And I, Juan Fernández de Guadalajara, caused it to be written by command of the king our lord.

[29] Fernandus, bachelor in laws. Registered.

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Certificate of collation of the authenticated copy of decree, confirmation, and amplification of decree appointing Alfonso Enríquez admiral of Castile
Valladolid, 12 November 1489

[1] After this charter of privilege of the lord king was presented and read, Gonzalo Fernández, representing the lord admiral, explained to the lords judges that the lord admiral intended and found it necessary to send this charter of privilege and to present it in various places where it would serve the lord king and the welfare of the subjects and citizens of his kingdoms and domains, and for the care and preservation of the admiralty and the admiral's affairs. But it is feared this charter of privilege could be lost or damaged, either by theft, fire, water, or any other unexpected dangers that might befall, resulting in a disservice to the lord king and great damage to the lord admiral.

Therefore he asked the judges, in the best manner and form he could and by right of their office should, to grant permission to us, Juan Martins and Pedro García, clerks,

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so that the two of us working together as public officials could copy and cause to be copied from the original writ and privilege of the lord king, one or more transcripts, as many as might suffice and be necessary for the admiral Sir Fadrique, and that we should deliver them inscribed by each of us and faithfully collated with the original charter of privilege. The transcripts of the lord king's charter of privilege, which we shall give to the lord admiral or his representative on his behalf, are to be inscribed with our rubrics.

[2] To make them more secure and valid, he asked the lords judges to give and bestow their decree and authorization so that all transcripts that we clerks deliver so inscribed will avail and obtain credence wherever they appear, in litigation and otherwise, in the same manner that the original charter of privilege would avail and obtain credence upon being placed in evidence.

[3] The lords judges, having seen the request, took the original charter of privilege in their hands and inspected, tested, and examined it. On this occasion they did not find it either torn, broken, cancelled, or interpolated, nor any part of it dubious or suspicious, but rather free of all defect. Therefore, they declared, ordered, and gave license to us, Juan Martíns de León and Pedro García de Madrigal, clerks, as public officials jointly to make or cause to be made from the original of our lord king's charter of privilege one or two transcripts or as many as might suffice and be necessary for the lord admiral, and deliver them to him inscribed with our rubrics and collated with the original charter of privilege. The lords judges declared that they bestowed their authorization and decree on the transcript or transcripts that we deliver to the lord admiral, to the degree and in the best manner and form that they could and should by law, so that the transcript or transcripts that we deliver duly inscribed should avail and obtain credence wherever they might appear, whether in or outside litigation, as completely as the lord king's original charter of privilege would avail and obtain credence.

[4] Witnesses who were present: licentiate Juan López de Miranda and bachelor [of arts] Diego Muñoz, judges of the hidalgos,[57] and bachelors [of arts] Luis Rodríguez, Fernand Matheos, Alonso López de Sevilla, and Luis González de Córdoba, clerks of the lord king.

[5] Then Gonzalo Fernández, in the name of the lord admiral, requested us clerks to give him this transcript of the lord king's original charter of privilege, with its authorization and decree, for the security and protection of the admiralty and the admiral's affairs. This was done and occurred on the day, month, and year written above, in the presence of the witnesses.

[6] We, Juan Martíns de León and Pedro García de Madrigal, clerks, by virtue of the license and command given and delivered to us by the lords judges, both of us together complying with the authorization and decree bestowed by them, caused this transcript of our lord king's original charter of privilege to be written and copied. We collated it word by word with the original charter of privilege, in the presence of the witnesses below, who were present at the collation and saw, heard read, and collated this transcript with the original charter of privilege.

[7] Witnesses who were present and summoned to the collation are the following:

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Francisco Martíns de Villa Anpando, clerk of the appellate court, and Andrés de Valladolid and Fernando de Medina, son of Juan de Medina, employees of Juan Martíns de León.

[8] A deletion in a place where it says "wherefore great reward" has been written in above the line; and where it says "and written" between lines; and where it says "my" and "written" between lines; and where it says "any ship" and where it says "at sea"; and between lines where it says "said"; and crossed out where it says "public which for"; and between lines where it says "of" and where it says "of Orgaz"; and written and crossed out where it says "notable content"; and written between lines where it says "me" and where it says "Juan López" let this be no prejudice thereto.

[9] I, Juan Martíns de León, clerk and public notary, having been present with Pedro García de Madrigal, clerk, along with the other witnesses who were present before the lords judges, by command and license of the lords judges, together with Pedro García, clerk, caused this transcript of the lord king's charter of privilege, with its authorization, to be written and copied on these three and one half sheets of parchment. This sheet bears my rubric, and my name is written at the bottom of each page. I collated this transcript with the lord king's original charter of privilege together with Pedro García, clerk, in the presence of the witnesses mentioned in this document, who were present at the collation. To that effect, I inscribed my rubric here, like this, in testimony of the truth. Juan Martíns

[10] I, Pedro García de Madrigal, clerk and public notary, having been present, with Juan Martínez de León, clerk, before the lords judges, together with the other witnesses who were present, by command and license of the lords judges, together with Juan Martíns, clerk, caused this transcript of the lord king's charter of privilege, with its authorization, to be written and copied on these three and one half sheets of parchment. On this sheet I made my rubric, and my name is written at the bottom of each page. Having collated this transcript with the original charter of privilege from the lord king together with Juan Martíns, clerk, in the presence of the witnesses mentioned in this document, who were present at the collation. To that effect, I inscribed my rubric here in testimony of the truth. Pedro García.

[11] This transcript was collated with the original document, from which it was copied, before the witnesses who were present, on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

[12] Witnesses who were present at the reading and collation of this transcript copied from the original document: Alfonso de Valle and Diego de Mesa, judges; Nuño de Mendoza, Fernando de Esquivel, and Juan de Montanos, clerk of the king our lord; and others.

[13] I, Gonzalo García de Villamayor, clerk of our lord king and his public notary in this court and in all the courts of his kingdoms and dominions, was present together with the witnesses to collate this transcript with the document from which it was copied, which I caused to be written. I inscribe my rubric here in testimony. Gonzalo García, clerk of the king.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Letter from Fernando and Isabella Inviting the Admiral to the Courts at Barcelona
Barcelona, March 30, 1493

1. Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and viceroy and governor of the islands that have been discovered in the Indies. We have seen your letters and were very pleased to learn about what you wrote to us in them and also that God has given you such a good ending to your efforts, guiding you well in what you began, by which He and we will be well served, and our kingdoms will receive great benefit. May it please God that, besides serving Him in this, you will also receive because of it many favors from us that, rest assured, will be conferred on you as your services and labors merit.
2. We wish you to continue and carry forward what you have begun, with the help of God, and thus desire that you return immediately, because it is to our service that you hurry your return as much as possible in order to supply everything needed on time.
3. As you know, summer has begun and the season for the return trip already may be passing. Therefore, see if there is anything that can be procured in Seville or other places for your return to the land you found. Write to us by the way of this courier, who must return immediately, so that the necessary provisions can be done while you are on the way here and back. Thus, everything will be ready by the time you leave.
4. From Barcelona, on the thirtieth day of March, in the year ninety-three.

I, the King
I, the Queen

5. By order of the king and queen. Fernan Alvarez.
6. And on the back it said: "By the king and queen, to Sir Christopher Columbus, their admiral of the Ocean Sea, viceroy and governor of the islands that have been discovered in the Indies.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021, in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Preface to 1493 Confirmation of the Granada Capitulations
Barcelona, May 28, 1493

1. In the name of the Holy Trinity and Eternal Unity, Father, Son and the Holy Spirit, three person I none divine essence who lives and reigns forever without end, and of the Most Blessed Virgin, glorious Saint Mary, our lady, His mother, whom we accept as sovereign and advocate in all our affairs; in honor and reverence to her, to the most blessed apostle, lord Saint James, light and mirror to all the lands of Spain, patron and guide to the kinds of Castile and Leon, and to all the other saints of the entire celestial court. Although man cannot completely know what God is, however great his knowledge of the world may be, yet he can know Him by seeing and contemplating His wonders and the works and acts that He has done and does every day, since all works are done by His power, governed by His wisdom, and maintained by His goodness.
2. And thus man can understand that God is the Beginning, middle, and end of all things, and that in Him they are comprehended; and He maintains each one in that state which He has ordained for them, and all have need of Him and He has no need of them, and He is able to change them whenever He may choose, according to His will; and it is not in His nature to change or later in any manner.
3. He is called King over all kings, because from him they derive their name and by Him they reign and He governs and maintains them, who are His vicars, each one in his own kingdom, appointed by Him over the nations to maintain them in justice and worldly truth.
4. This is fulfilled in two ways, one being spiritual, as the prophets and saints revealed, to whom our Lord gave the gift of knowing all things accurately and causing them to be understood. The other way is by nature, as was shown by the philosophers who were knowledgeable about things rationally.
5. For the saints declared that the king is appointed on the earth in place of God to execute justice and give to each his due, and therefore he was known as the heart and soul of the people; and just as the soul is in man's heart, and by it the body lives and is maintained, so justice is in the king, which is the life and sustenance of the people under his dominion; and just as the heart is one, and all the other parts receive their unity from it in order to be a body, even so all those of the kingdom, no matter how many they may be, are one, because the king must be and is one, and therefore they must all be one with him in order to follow and help him in the things he has to do.
6. The philosophers reasoned that kings are the head of the kingdom, because, as from the head proceed all the senses by which all parts of the body are commanded, just so by the commandment that proceeds from the king, who is lord and head of everyone in the kingdom, must all be commanded and guided, and obey it.
7. So great is the authority of the power of kings, that all laws and rights are subject to their power, because they do not hold it from men but from God, whose place they supplant in temporal matters: to which, among other things, chiefly pertains to love, honor, and protect their peoples, and among others he should nobly single out and honor those who deserve it for the services they have rendered him and for the goodness that he finds in them.
8. According to the philosophers, justice is among virtues appertaining to kings and it is the virtue or truth of things by which the world is better and most righteously maintained; it is like a fountain from which all rights flow. Justice endures forever in the will of just men and, never failing, gives and apportions to each equally his right, and contains in itself all the principal virtues. From it proceeds very great utility, because it causes everyone according to his status to live in peace and harmony, without fault or error.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alegre Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my fathers, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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The good are made better by it, receiving rewards for the good they did, and others are reformed and amended.

9. This justice consists of two principal parts: the one being commutative, which is between one man and another, the other distributive, in which are obtained the rewards and remunerations for good and virtuous works and services that men perform for kings and princes or for the public welfare of their kingdoms.
10. Because, as the laws declare, to give rewards to those who well and loyally serve is something that is very becoming to all. Men but especially to kings, princes, and great lords who have the power to do it, it is their particular privilege to honor and exalt those who serve them well and loyally, and whose virtues and services deserve it. In rewarding good deeds, kings show that they are discerners of virtue and likewise administrators of justice.
11. For justice does not exist solely to correct the wicked but also to reward the good. Moreover, another great utility proceeds from it, because it encourages the good to be more virtuous and the wicked to reform themselves. If kings did not reward the good, the contrary could happen.
12. Because, among other rewards and remunerations that kings can give to those who well and loyally serve them, is the honor and exaltation of the above others of their lineage, and ennoblement, decoration, and honor of them, as well as the conferral of them of many other benefits, gifts, and favors. Therefore, considering a mindful of this, we desire, by this our charter of privilege or by its transcript certified by a public clerk, that all people from henceforth shall know that we, Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, [Cordoba], Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Biscay and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano, have seen a writ of grant signed with our names and sealed with our seal, made in this manner:

[Insert here the Granada Capitulations, Granada, April 30, 1492]

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I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Warrant to the Admiral and Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca to Outfit the Second Voyage
Barcelona, May 24, 1493

1. Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarve, Algericas, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.
   To you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of our islands and mainland that by our order have been and will be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, and to you, Sir Juan de Fonseca, archdeacon of Seville and member of our council, greetings.
2. You are informed that we have decided to order a fleet of several ships formed and sent to the Indies, both to secure jurisdiction over these islands and mainland, of which possession has been taken in our name, and to discover others. In order to form this fleet, outfit it with equipment and stores, and provision it with all things needed and appropriate, we will appoint and delegate person necessary to be responsible for it and get it started.
   Trusting that you will protect our best interests by doing well, faithfully, and diligently what we order you do, we command that this our warrant be given to you for this purpose.
   By this warrant we order that you go to the cities of Seville and Cadiz, and any other cities, towns, villages, and seaports of their respective archdiocese and diocese that you consider appropriate, and cause to be leased and bought, and you yourself may buy and lease, any ships, cargo carriers, caravels, and vessels that you think will suffice and are appropriate for this fleet, from any person or persons. If you are not able to obtain them in this way, seize them, even though they are leased to other persons, with as little damage as possible.
3. We order the owners to give, transfer, sell, or lease these cargo carriers, ships vessels and caravels to you, for which you will pay them the price at which they were bought or leased for you, according to the contracts and agreements they make or negotiate with you. Once these cargo carriers, ships, caravels, and vessels have been bought and leased, you can outfit, equip, and supply them with arms and munitions, also provisioning them with weapons, ammunition, supplies, and cannons; soldiers and seamen, sails and rigging, and any masters of trades that are necessary whom you see and believe are competent.
4. You may take ships from any places, vessels wherever you find them, paying their owners the reasonable prices they should expect to receive for them. Likewise, you may compel and oblige any masters of any trade that are deemed necessary for going on this fleet to do so. They will be paid the reasonable wages and salary that they ought to have.
   So that you can issue any guarantees in our name that are both appropriate and necessary for the purpose of all that has been described, and
5. So that you can make good on all the guarantees, penalties, imprisonments, executions, auctions, and sales of goods that are suitable and necessary, with all their incidentals, dependencies, attachments, and appurtenances, we give you full power by this our warrant.
   It is our wish and command that a description and account of all this be kept so that, when we wish to send for it, it may be entered in our books kept by our chief accountants. Anything relating to this fleet shall be done and approved by Juan de Soria, secretary of Prince Sir Juan, our most dear and very beloved son, who will go as our deputy chief accountant, and by his authority and in no other manner.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, swore the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021, in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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6. It is our wish and command that everything relating to the purchase of arms, munitions, provisions, and other things; the leasing of ships; and other expenses of this fleet, shall be done and approved by our clerk's deputy, whom we now appoint for this fleet, together with Juan de Soria, deputy of our chief accountants. Likewise, so that there shall be no fraud or deception in the wages paid to the personnel who go in this fleet, it is our desire that the muster and appointments of these personnel be made in the presence of our clerk's deputy, and that by his warrant, signed with his name, the admiral and Sir Juan de Fonseca shall authorize the payment of all that has been described. Whoever has to make a payment shall not pay anything without a warrant or pay voucher from the admiral and Sir Juan de Fonseca, signed by this deputy chief account.
7. Should it be necessary for you to have preferment and aid in order to do, carry out, and implement all or any part of this, with this our warrant we command any municipal councils, royal judges and governors, municipal judges, sheriffs, councilmen, commissioned and noncommissioned officers, master of trades, and voting citizens; masters of ships and vessels; and any other person required by this, to give preferment and aid to you well and fully, and not to obstruct or oppose you in any way, under pain of our displeasure, loss of their offices, and confiscation of all their property for each person who does the contrary.
8. Furthermore, we command the man who shows you this warrant to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command any public clerk summoned for this purpose to give the man who shows this warrant to you a certificate to that effect inscribed with your rubric, so that we may know how well our command is obeyed.
9. Given in the city of Barcelona on the twenty-fourth day of the month of May in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

I, the King
I, the Queen

10. I, Fernan Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written by their order.
11. And on the back it said: "Registered in form. Rodericus, doctor; Pedro Gutierrez, chancellor; and sealed."

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Appendix to 1493 Confirmation of the Capitulations
Barcelona, May 28, 1493

1. Now, because it pleased our Lord that you should find many of those islands, and because we hope that with His help you may find and discover other islands and mainland in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, and because you appealed and asked as a favor that we confirm for you our writ that is incorporated above and the grant contained in it, so that you, your sons, descendants, and successors, one after the other and after your days, will be empowered to hold the office of admiral, viceroy, and governor of the Ocean Sea, islands, and mainland that you have thus found and may discover from now on, with all those faculties, privileges, and prerogatives that the admirals, viceroys, and governors of our kingdoms of Castile and Leon, past and present, have enjoyed and enjoy; and so that you may be compensated by all the dues and salaries pertaining and belonging to these offices, as used by and paid to our admirals, viceroys, and governors, or that we should command provision be made for you in that regard according to our grant.
2. Mindful of the risk and danger in which you placed yourself for our service in going to seek and discover these islands, and that to which you will now subject yourself in going to seek and discover other islands and mainland, by which we have been and hope to be greatly served by you, and in order to confer benefit and favor on you, with this charter we confirm to you and to your sons, descendants, and successors, one after the other, now and forevermore, the offices of admiral of the Ocean, governor, and viceroy of the islands and mainland that you have found and discovered, and also of other islands and mainland that are found and discovered by you or by your expertise from this time forth in the region of the Indies.
3. It is our wish and command that you and, after your days are ended, your sons, descendants, and successors, one after the other, shall have and hold the office of our admiral of the Ocean that is ours, which begins at boundary or line that we have caused to be marked between the Azores and Cape Verde Islands from north to south, from pole to pole, in such a manner that all that is to the west of this line is ours and belongs to us.
   Therefore we make and create you, your sons, and successors, one after the other, our admiral of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies. We give you actual and prospective possession of all the offices of admiral in all things at sea, in the form and manner and with the same prerogatives, privileges, rights, and salaries as our admirals of the seas of Castile and Leon exercised and exercise, enjoyed and enjoy.
4. In order that colonists may be better governed on all the islands and mainland that are and may be discovered from now on in the Ocean Sea of the region of the Indies, we give you such power and authority as to enable you, as our viceroy and governor, to exercise in person and through your proxies, judges, sheriffs, and other criminal, high and low, with authority to make and enforce the laws.
   You can remove or withdraw these officials and appoint others in their places whenever you desire and see that it is to our service. They shall have the power to hear, dispatch, and decide all suits and cases, civil and criminal, that may occur and be customarily belonging and pertaining to those offices in our kingdoms of Castile and Leon. You, our viceroy and governor, shall have the power to hear and take cognizance of all and any of these cases that you desire, in first instance, on appeal, or in direct complaint, and to investigate, decide, and dispatch them as our viceroy and governor.
   You and your officials shall have the power to makes nay investigations relevant to cases in law and in all other matters pertaining to the offices of viceroy and governor that you, your proxies, and the officials

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

whom you may appoint for that purpose may perceive to be expedient for our service and for the execution of our justice.

5. All of which you and your officials have the power to do, execute, and carry out to due and effective completion, just as these officials would and could do if they had been appointed by us. But it is our favor and wish that you cause these writs of appointment to be drafted, expedited, and dispatched under our name, saying "Sir Fernando and Lacy Isabella, by the grace of God king and Queen of Castile, Leon, etc.," and that these should be embossed with our seal, which we command be given to you for the islands and mainland.
6. We command all citizens, residents, and other person who are now and in the future may be on the islands and mainland to obey you as our viceroy and governor of them. Those travel on the seas described above shall obey you as our admiral of the Ocean Sea. All of them shall comply with your writs and orders, and join with you and your officials to execute our justice, and shall give and cause to be given to you all the consideration and help that you ask of them and may need, under the penalties that you imposed on them, and which we give you the power to execute on their persons and property.
7. Likewise, if you consider it expedient for our service and for the execution of our justice that any persons should be required to leave, not enter, or not remain in the [West Indian Islands] and mainland, and that they should come and appear before us, it is our wish and command that you shall have the power to order it in our name and make them leave there. By this writ we command them to execute immediately and implement this without having recourse to or consulting us about it and without any other writ or order from us, notwithstanding any appeal or petition that they might make or initiate against your order.
8. For all of these and any other things fitting and pertaining to the offices of our admiral viceroy, and governor, we give you full and complete power, with all its incidentals, dependencies, windfalls, appurtenances, and connections. If you so desire we order our chancellor, notaries, and the other officials who preside over the table with our seals, to give, issue, pass, and seal for you our charter of privilege with the circle of signatures, as strongly, firmly, and sufficiently as they can and you may need. None of you or they shall do otherwise in any way, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedis for our treasury on each person who might do the contrary.
9. Furthermore, we command the man to whom this our writ is shown as a summons to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited under the same penalty. Under this same penalty we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give the person showing this writ to him a certificate to that effect inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how well our command is obeyed.
10. Given in the city of Barcelona on the twenty-eighth day of the month of May in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-three.

I, the King
I, the Queen

11. I, Fernan Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen oru lords, caused these to be written at their command.
12. Pedro Gutierrez, chancellor.
13. Fees for seal and registry: none
14. One the back: "Approved, Rodericus doctor; Registered: Alfonso Perez."

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

AUTHORITY TO THE PERSON WHOM COLUMBUS APPOINTS TO ACT IN HIS ABSENCE TO GRANT DEGREES AND CHARTERS, EMBOSSING THEM WITH THE ROYAL SEAL
Barcelona, May 28, 1493

1. By virtue of the power that we ordered given and give to you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the islands and mainland that have been and will be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, and our viceroy and governor of those islands and mainland, you may have to issue writs and decrees that will have to be written and expedited in the islands and mainland in our name in the form "Sir Fernando and Lady Isabel, etc." These shall be embossed with our seal, which we command you to take for this purpose.
   It could happen that you might not be on the islands and mainland because it is proper for you to discover other islands or mainland or do other things for our service. Consequently, you would have to leave a proxy to administer and provide for the matters of the islands and mainland in your absence, which he cannot administer. Neither is he empowered to issue writs and decrees in our name, without first having our authority to that effect.
   For this reason, by this writ we give authority to the person whom you designate to remain on the islands and mainland in your absence, so that he may issue and expedite any business and cases that come up, giving writs and decrees in our name and embossing the with our seal, as you would do if you were present in the islands, by virtue of our powers that you have.
2. We order all this granted by this writ signed with our names.
3. Done in Barcelona on the twenty-eighth day of May in the year ninety-three.

I, the King
I, the Queen

4. By order of the king and queen. Fernan Alvarez.
5. And on the back it said: "Agreed."

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

WRIT GIVING TO THE ADMIRAL THE SOLE RIGHT OF APPOINTING HIS OFFICERS
Barcelona, May 28, 1493

1. The contract that we ordered made with you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and our viceroy and governor of the islands and mainland of the Ocean Sea that are in the region of the Indies, stipulates among other things that you may nominate three persons for each governmental office necessary on those islands an mainland, and we will choose and appoint one of them to the office. Because this contract cannot be observed due to the imminence of your departure for the islands, however, we trust that you, our admiral, viceroy, and governor, will make these appointments in a trustworthy manner, in our best interests, and for the good government of the islands. Therefore, by this writ we give you power and authority to fill the government offices on the islands and mainland with such person, for such period, and in such form and manner as seems best to you, for a as long as it is our wish and command.
   To those whom you appoint, we give power and authority to occupy their offices, according to and in the form and manner that will be described in the commissions that you will issue for those offices.
2. Done in the city of Barcelona on the twenty-eight day of May in the year one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

I, the King
I, the Queen

3. By order of the king and queen. Fernan Alvarez.
4. Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Writ Ordering Captains and Mariners to Obey the Admiral as Captain General
Barcelona, May 28, 1493

1. Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarve, Algericas, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.
   To all and any captains, masters, owners, boatswains, and seamen of cargo carriers, caravels, and other vessels; and to any other persons of whatever status, be they our vassals, subjects, or citizens, to whom the contents of this letter pertain or could pertain, and every one of you to whom this writ or its transcript certified by a public clerk may be exhibited, greetings.
2. You are informed that we have ordered Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and our viceroy and governor of the islands and mainland of that Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, to go as our captain with some cargo carriers, caravels, and other vessels to the islands and mainland that are in that region of the Indies discovered and to be discovered.
3. For that purpose, with this writ we order all that and each of you masters, captains, owners, boatswains, and crews of these sips, caravels, and other ships and all the crews that may sail on them, to accept and regard Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the Ocean Sea, as our captain general of these ships, vessels, and caravels. You shall obey and accept him as our captain general, and do, carry out and put into effect all and every part of what he orders and commands you to do on our behalf, in the manner, as soon as, and with the same punishments that he orders on our behalf, without making any excuse or delay, as well and fully as if we personally had ordered you to do it; because with this writ we make him our captain general of these ships, caravels, and other vessels, and give him power and authority to order and govern as our captain general and to execute on their crews any punishments that they may receive and incur for not carrying out and obeying his orders.
4. It is our wish and command, however, that neither our captain general, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor, or any of you should go to the mine nor engage in the trade that the most serene king of Portugal, our brother, has with it. Our desire is to observe and have our vassals, subjects, and citizens observe what we have negotiated and agreed to with the king of Portugal about the mine. We order you to implement this, under penalty of confiscation of your property for our treasury.
5. Given in the city of Barcelona on the twenty-eight day of the month of May in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

I, the King
I, the Queen

6. I, Fernan Alvares de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written at their order.
7. And on the back of the writ was written this: "Agreed: Rodericus, doctor. Registered: Alfonso Perez; Pedro Guitierrez, chancellor."

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

PAPAL DECREE GRANTING CASTILE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE INDIES

Rome, June 1493

1. In the name of God, amen. This is a transcript well and faithfully copied from a document written on parchment in the Latin language, embossed with a red wax seal, placed in a wooden box, tied with a green silk ribbon, and apparently certified and signed by a certain papal notary, the content of which, word for word, is as follows.
2. Pedro Garcias, by the grace of God and the apostolic see bishop of Barcelona, royal judge and councilor. To each and everyone who sees, reads, and hears this public document, eternal health in the Lord and prosperous success.
3. By these [letters] we inform you and whoever of you there may be that we had in our hands, held, felt, viewed, and diligently inspected the apostolic letters of the most holy father in Christ and our Lord, Alexander the Sixth, by divine providence pope, with his genuine leaden bull hanging from it by red and saffron colored silk ribbons in the custom of the Roman court. [We inform you] that they are indeed whole and entire, not corrupted, crossed out, or in any part suspect but free of every kind of suspicion, as they appeared, whose contents and tenor follow word for word.
4. Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to the illustrious sovereigns, our very dear son in Christ, Fernando, and to our very dear daughter in Christ, Isabella, the king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, and Granada, greetings and apostolic benediction.
5. Among other works well pleasing to the Divine Majesty and dear to our heart, this assuredly ranks highest, that in our times especially the Catholic faith and the Christian religion be exalted and everywhere increased and spread, that the health of souls be cared for, and that barbarous nations be overthrown and brough to the true faith. Since we have been called to this holy chair of Peter by the favor of divine clemency, although of unequal merits, recognize that, as true Catholic kings and as princes, such as we have known you always to be, and as your illustrious deeds now known to nearly the whole world declare, you not only eagerly desire but with every effort, zeal, and diligence are laboring to that same end, disregarding hardship, expense, danger, and even the shedding of your blood. We also recognize that you have long dedicated to this purpose your whole will and all your endeavors—as witnessed in these times with so much glory to the Divine Name by your recovery of the Kingdom of Granada from the tyranny of the Saracens. We therefore are rightly persuaded and consider it our duty, of our own accord and applauded by others, to grant you those things by which, with daily effort, you may be more heartily enabled to carry forward your holy and praiseworthy purpose pleasing to immortal God, for the honor of God himself and the spread of Christian rule.
6. Indeed, we have learned that for a long time you had intended to seek out and discover certain island and continents, remote, unknown, and not hitherto discovered by others, so that you might bring their residents and inhabitants to the worship of our Redeemer and the profession of the Catholic faith. Having been up to the present time engaged in the siege and recovery of the kingdom of Granada, you were unable to accomplish this holy and praiseworthy purpose. But finally, as was pleasing to the Lord, the kingdom having at last been regained, you wish to fulfill your desire. You chose our beloved son, Christopher Columbus, a man assuredly worthy and of the highest recommendation and qualified for so great an undertaking. You furnished him with ships and men equipped for that purpose, not without the greatest hardship, danger, and expense, to make diligent quest for those remote and unknown continents and islands, through the sea where hitherto no one had sailed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Aloes Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Letter from Fernando and Isabel promising great rewards to the admiral, requesting information about the Indies, and sending the terms of the Treaty of Tordesillas
Segovia, 16 August 1494

The King and the Queen

[1] Sir Christopher Columbus, our high admiral of the islands of the Indies.

We have seen your letters and the reports you sent us with Torres and have been very pleased to learn of all that you wrote us in them. We give many thanks to our Lord for all of it because we hope that, with His help, your business will be the means by which our holy Catholic faith is augmented. One of the things that has pleased us the most about this is that it was conceived, begun, and accomplished by your command, work, and expertise. It seems to us that all of what you told us at the beginning could be achieved has turned out to be true, for the most part, as if you had seen it before telling us. We trust in God that what remains to be discovered will continue in the same way, which would oblige us to confer favors on you in a way that will leave you very satisfied.

[2] Having seen all that you wrote to us, it is a great joy and a delight to read [your letters] because you talk about things at such great length. Nevertheless, we desire that you write us something more about how many islands have been found up to now. Of those islands you have named, what name has been given to each, because in your letters you give the names of some but not all of these, the names that the Indians call them, how far it is from one to the other, all that you have found on each one of them, including what [the Indians] say is on them, and also what has been harvested from that which was sowed after you went there, because the season has passed when all sown crops ought to have been harvested.

[3] Most of all we want to know what the weather is like there in all the months of the year, because it seems to us from what you describe that there is a great difference between the seasons there and here. Some wonder if in one year there are two winters and two summers. Write us about all this for our benefit and send us as many falcons as can be sent from there, and specimens of all the types of birds that are and can be collected there, because we want to see all of them.

[4] Regarding the things that you requested in your report to be ordered and sent from here, we are ordering everything to be provided, as you will learn and see from what Torres takes with him. In order to know how you and all the people there are doing, and so that everyone can be provided on a daily basis with whatever is needed, we would like, if you agree, that every month one caravel should come from there and another should go from here, now that affairs with Portugal have been settled and ships will be able to come and go safely. Think about it and, if you think it should be done, do your part there and write us explaining how you think sailings should be dispatched from here.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

MANDATE ORDERING THE PEOPLE IN THE INDIES TO OBEY THE ADMIRAL AS VICEROY AND GOVERNOR

Segovia, August 16, 1494

1. Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarve, Algericas, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, counts of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano. To each and all of you, the commissioned and noncommissioned officers, officials, voting citizens, and any other person of whatever status or condition you may be, who by our order have gone, are going, and will go from now on to the islands discovered by our command and still to be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, greetings.
2. You know that Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Indies in the Ocean Sea, is our viceroy and governor of them by virtue of our letters of appointment that we gave him. Because it is our will and command that the admiral should have the post of viceroy and governor to occupy and exercise in the islands, and that everyone should obey and implement all that he orders on our behalf and believes to be in our service, we order all of you to carry out, execute [his orders], and cooperate with him, doing and carrying out all that he orders you to do on our behalf. Do this as if we commanded it in person, under pain of whatever penalties he imposes or orders imposed in our name, which we impose and consider imposed with this our writ.
   In order for him to carry out these penalties against anyone who does the contrary, we give full power to the admiral, Sir Christopher Columbus, or to his proxy, so that no one shall do otherwise in any way, under pain of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 marvedis for our treasury from anyone who does the contrary.
3. Done in the city of Segovia on the sixteenth day of the month of August, in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four foundered ninety-four.

   I, the King
   I, the Queen
4. I, Fernan Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written by their order.
5. And on the back of the letter was written: "Registered: Alfonso Perez; Pedro Gutierrez, chancellor."

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

PERMISSION FOR OTHER PERSONS TO MAKE VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY AND FOR THE SPANISH SETTLERS TO COLONIZE THE ISLAND OF LA ESPANOLA

Madrid, April 10, 1495

1. Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarve, Algericas, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

   At the time that Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, went by our command to discover land in the Ocean Sea, a contract was made with him. Later, when he first voyage returned, by the grace and help of God our Lord, from having discovered and explored the Indies and mainland, we confirmed and approved the contract and agreement that we had drawn up with him, giving him certain privileges and grants stipulated in that contract and in other letters and privileges. Now, Sir Christopher, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, has reported to us that we should issue a writ stipulating the following terms:

   Sir Fernando and Lady Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

   We have been informed that certain person who are citizens and residents of various cities, towns, villages, and ports of our kingdoms and dominions, our subjects and citizens, wish to go and discover more islands and continents in the region of the Indies in addition to the islands and continent that have already been discovered by our command in that part of the Ocean Sea. Likewise others want to go and live and reside on the island of La Espanola, which has already been discovered and found by our command, if we would give them permission to do so and help maintain them for a certain time. But they have not done so because of the prohibition we placed on anyone going to the Indies except with our permission and command, under certain penalties. In view of all this, we believe that I would be a service to God our Lord if they discovered lands and islands and traded on them, and if we allowed them to settle on the already discovered island of La Espanola, because through contact with them the inhabitants of those lands could become aware of God our Lord and be brought to our holy Catholic faith.

   Also, for our service and for the benefit and welfare of our kingdoms and dominions and of our subjects and citizens, we agree to order that permission be given and by this letter do give and concede permission to our subjects and citizens so that they may go to those islands and continent and discover and trade on them, under the following conditions and according to the following provisions and stipulations:

2. First, all the ships going to the region of those islands in any manner described in the our letter must depart from the city of Cadiz and not from any other place. Before leaving, they must appear before our appointed officials or representatives there, so that those going to the Indies can be known. They must implement and observe in all instances what is stated in this our charter.
3. Any persons wishing to go live and reside on the island of La Espanola without being on our payroll can go and come freely. There they will be free and tax-exempt, paying no dues at all. They and their heirs and successors shall possess as their own property the houses they build, the land they plow, and the

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

fields they plant there on the island, where they will be apportioned land sites for this purpose by the person whom we will appoint to do this. The persons who live and reside who live and reside on the island of La Espanola in this way, without receiving a salary from us, shall be given maintenance for one year.

4. Furthermore, we desire and it is our favor that anyone going to the island of La Espanola with the permission of our officials authorized for this purpose may keep for themselves one-third of any gold they find and acquire on the island, provided it is not by barter. The other two-thirds shall be ours and must be brought to our official on the island.
5. In addition to this, those going with permission may keep for themselves all the merchandise and any other things they find on the island, giving us or our delegated official one-tenth of it, except for gold, of which they must give us two-thirds. All transactions on the island of La Espanola must be carried out in the presence of our officials, paying to our agent there two-thirds of the gold and one-tenth of everything else they acquire.
6. From now on, for as long as it is our will and pleasure, any of our subjects or citizens who wish to do so can go to discover islands and continents in the vicinity of the Indies and to trade on those already discovered and any others except the island of La Espanola. They can buy from the Christians [on La Espanola] any property and merchandise except gold.
7. They can and may do this with any ships they want, as long as they leave our kingdom from the city of Cadiz and present themselves to our officials there because they must allow on board each ship one or two persons from there who shall be appointed by our officials, before whom they must present themselves. Moreover they must carry our cargo free of charge, up to one-tenth of their carrying capacity. Our cargo shall be unloaded on the island of La Espanola and turned over to the person or persons whom we have commanded to receive what is sent and take charge of it.
8. We desire and it is our pleasure that these people may keep nine-tenths of whatever they find on the islands and continent, while the remaining one-tenth shall be ours. This they must render to us at the time they return to our kingdoms, in the city of Cadiz, where they must put in the first and pay it to the person in charge of receiving it for us. After paying, they can go home or wherever they choose with what they have brought back. Before leaving the city of Cadiz, they must guarantee that they will comply accordingly.
9. Any persons wishing to take provisions for the island of La Espanola or any other islands in the Indies that may be settled by our command can transport and sell them freely at prices they negotiate with the buyers there, who will pay them either in merchandise or in whatever else they may have there. If they sell all or part of these supplies to our officials there for provisioning our employees there, the officials must pay them there or else give them vouchers for payment to be made here.
10. We guarantee that with these vouchers they will be paid, provided that the ships carrying the provisions had left from the city of Cadiz, presented themselves to our officials, and without charge carried the cargo we sent to the island up to one-tenth of their carrying weight. They are obliged to pay us one-tenth of what they brought back from there, having been traded according to the stipulated terms and, on their return, they must come to the city of Cadiz to pay it.
11. Also, because we have granted to Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Indies, the right to invest in one-eighth of the cargo of all ships going to the Indies, it is our will that, for every seven ships going to the Indies, the admiral or his representative may load one for the purpose of trade.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

12. We order that all and every part of this writ shall be enforced and observed in its entirety. In order to make it known to all, we order that it be announced publicly in the plazas, markets, and other usual places in the cities, towns, villages, and ports of Andalusia and other suitable parts of our kingdoms, and that a transcript of this writ shall be given to any person who wish it.
13. We order given and do give this our writ, signed with our names and embossed with our seal.
14. Given in the town of Madrid on the tenth day of the month of April in the year of the birth of our Savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-five.

I, the King
I, the Queen

15. I, Fernan Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen, our lords, had this written by their command.
16. Agreed: Rodericus, doctor.
17. Registered: Doctor; Francisco Diaz, chancellor.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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[5] Concerning the relations that you should establish with the people you have there, we approve of what you have begun up to now. This is how you should continue to proceed, giving them the most satisfaction possible but not giving them any license to exceed the things they are supposed to do and what you order them to do on our behalf.

No one from here can give valid orders or amend anything regarding the settlement you established there. We would take your advice and opinion about it if we were there and all the more so while absent. For this reason we delegate all to you.

[6] As for all the other things contained in the report that Torres brought, answers to those things that are suitable for you to know are given in its margins, to which we refer you.

[7] Regarding matters with Portugal, a valid treaty has been signed with their ambassadors that seemed to us the least disadvantageous. We are sending you a transcript of the terms that were made, so that you may be well informed in detail. Consequently, it is not appropriate to elaborate on it here. Nonetheless, we order and charge you to observe it fully, causing it to be observed by everyone, just as stipulated in the articles.

[8] It seems to us that the line, or border, that is to be made is an extremely difficult matter requiring great wisdom and trust. If possible, therefore, we would like you to locate it yourself and establish it with those who are to be involved on behalf of the king of Portugal. If it is very difficult for you to go do this, or if it would interfere with what you are there for, see if your brother [Bartolomé Colón] or someone else there knows about this, and instruct them very well in writing, orally, drawing, and by any means that they could best be informed. Then send them here by the first caravel that sails, because on its return trip we will send others from here for the time that has been agreed on.

Whether or not you do this yourself, write us at great length with everything you find out about it and what you think should be done for our information, so that everything can be arranged to the fulfillment of our service. Do this in such a manner that your letters and those whom you send come quickly, so that they can return to where the line is to be made before the time expires that we have agreed on with the king of Portugal, as you will see by the agreement.

[9] From Segovia, on the sixteenth of August, ninety-four.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[10] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Alvarez.

[11] And on the back it said: "By the king and the queen, to Sir Christopher Columbus, their high admiral of the islands of the Indies."

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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7. They at length, with divine aid and with utmost diligence sailing in the sea, discovered certain very remote islands even continents that hitherto had not been discovered by others. A great many peoples reside here, living in peace, and, it is reported, going unclothed, and not eating meat. Moreover, as your envoys think that these same people living on those islands and mainland believe there to be one God, the Creator in heaven, and seem sufficiently disposed to embrace the Catholic faith and be trained in good morals, it is hoped that, were they instructed, the name of the Savior, our Lord Jesus Christ, would easily be introduced to these continents and islands.
8. To that end, on one of the principal islands, Christopher has already caused a well-equipped fortress to be established and built. There he has stationed some Christians who came with him as a garrison and to search for other remote and unknown islands and continents. Gold, spices, and a great many other previous things of various kinds and qualities are found on the islands and mainland already discovered. Therefore, after earnest consideration of all matters, especially the exaltation and propagation of the Catholic faith, as become Catholic kings and princes in the manner of your kings of shining memory, you have endeavored with the favor of divine clemency to make subject these continents and islands, their residents and inhabitants, and to bring to the Catholic faith.
9. Fully commending to the Lord this your holy and praiseworthy purpose, we desire that it be duly accomplished and that the same of our Savior be carried into those regions. We most earnestly exhort you in the Lord and by your reception of holy baptism, which binds you to the apostolic commands, and by the bowels of the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, strictly enjoining that, since with eager zeal for the true faith you plan to equip and dispatch fully this expedition, your purpose and duty are to lead the people dwelling in those islands and countries to embrace the Christian religion. At no time let either dangers or hardships deter you from this, wish the stout hope and trust in your hearts that Almighty God will further your undertakings.
10. In order for you to undertake such a great project with more freedom and boldness by being endowed with our apostolic favor, of our own accord and not at your initiative or at the request of any one to us on your behalf, but from our own pure liberty and certain knowledge, and form the plenitude of our apostolic power, the authority of Almighty God conferred on us in the blessed Peter and the vicarship of Jesus Christ, which we hold on earth by these decrees we give, grant, and assign forever to you, your heirs, and successors, the monarchs of Castile and Leon, all islands and continents found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered towards the west and south of a line to be drawn from the Arctic pole, namely the south, whether these continents and islands to be found are in the direction of India or toward anywhere else, found by your envoys and captains, together with all their dominions, cities, forts, towns, and villages, and all rights, jurisdictions, and appurtenances. This line is to be distant by one hundred leagues west and south from whatever of the islands that are called in Spanish "the Azores and Cape Verde" or any territory that was in the effective possession of any Christian king or prince before the Christmas just past, form which the present year one thousand four hundred and ninety-three begins.
We make, appoint, and invest you, your heirs, and successors as lords of them with full and free power, authority, and jurisdiction of every kind, with this provision however, that by this our gift, grant, and assignment rights acquired by any Christian prince in effective possession of those islands and mainland prior to this past birthday of our Lord Jesus Christ, as not understood to be withdrawn or taken away.
11. Moreover we command you, in virtue of holy obedience, to employ all due diligence, just as we also promise. We do not doubt that for the sake of your utmost devotion and royal greatness of soul you will

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appoint worthy, God-fearing learned, skilled, and experienced men to these continents and islands to instruct their inhabitants and residents in the Catholic faith and train them in good morals.
Furthermore, under penalty of automatic excommunication to be incurred by the very nature of the deed itself should anyone contravene this, we strictly forbid all person of whatsoever rank, even imperial and royal, or of whatsoever estate, level, order, or condition, to go for the purpose of commerce or any other reason to the islands or continents, found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered, west and south of a line from the Arctic pole to the Antarctic pole, without eh special permission of you, your heirs, or your successors.
Whether the continents and islands found and to be found lie in the direction of India or toward any other quarter, this line will be one hundred leagues west and south of the islands commonly known as the Azores and Cape Verdes, notwithstanding any apostolic constitutions, ordinances and other decrees to the contrary.
We trust in Him form whom empires, governments, and all good things proceed, that your hardships and endeavors soon will attain the most felicitous result, to the happiness and glory of all Christendom, should you, with the Lord's guidance, pursue this holy and praiseworthy undertaking.

12. Because it would be difficult, however, to have these decrees sent to every desirable place, with similar accord and knowledge we wish and command that two copies of them shall be made, signed by the hand of a suitably commissioned public notary and embossed with the seal of any ecclesiastical officer or ecclesiastical court. These copies are to receive the same respect when exhibited in our out of court, or anywhere else, as would be given to these originals.
13. Let no man infringe or with rash boldness contravene this our commendation, exhortation, requisition, gift, grant, assignation, ordinance, deputation, decree, mandate, prohibition, and will. Should anyone presume to attempt this, he is informed that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and of his blessed apostles Peter and Paul.
14. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord one thousand four hundred ninety-three on the fourth of May in the first year of our pontificate.
15. Gratis by order of our most holy lord, the pope.
June. For the referendary, A. De Mucciallis.
For A. Consenino, L. Podochatharus, D. Gallectus.
Registered in the apostolic office. Amerinus.
16. These letters indeed having been diligently inspected by us, as is said above, at the request of the honorable Alfonso Alvarez de Toledo, staff member of the Spanish royal household, were signed by the public notary by force of this cause at the end of these apostolic letters: "But because it would be difficult for the present letters to be taken to all the places expedient, we wish and with similar initiative and knowledge decide that to the copies of those letters, signed by the hand of a public notary commissioned for this task and furnished with the seal of some person ordained as an ecclesiastical official or of an ecclesiastical court, complete credence be shown in court, outside court, and anywhere else, as would be shown the original letters, were they exhibited or displayed."
17. We have ordered these letters be copied, transcribed, and rendered public, deciding and wishing that thereafter full credence be shown to this public transcript or copy in each and all places opportune, and that this transcript itself engender confidence and be explained as if the original letters themselves were to appear, be brought forth, and presented. On each and every one we have inserted our customary

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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authorization and in an equal manner we both insert this authority on the decree through these documents and for the more ample and clearer proof of these matters we have thought to affix our seal to these documents together with the rubric and signature of the notary below who is applying himself to this task.

18. These proceedings took place at Barcelona, in the house of our residence, in our chamber, on Friday, the nineteenth of the month of July, in the 1493rd year from the birth of the Lord, in the first year of the pontificate of the same most holy Father in Christ, our lord Alexander the Sixth by divine providence. Present in this place were the venerable and prudent men Nicolo Pillicer, canon of our church of Barcelona, and Petro Joanne Vayo and Michele Ginnous, clerics, priests, chaplains, and our familiars, witnesses called and requested for these matters.
19. And I, Alvar Perez del Villar canon of the holy church of Compostela, apostolic notary, secretary to the most reverend Sir Diego, bishop of Seville, together with the above-named witnesses, was present at these matters of the apostolic letters inserted above while they happened, were dealt with, and stated for presentation, reception, requisition, viewing, and introduction of the decree, copying, and all other individual matters. I saw, heard, and took notes about all and each of these matters as they occurred. From these notes I have drawn up, by order of the said lord bishop, the present instrument, which was written faithfully by another while I was occupied with other business. I have copied and collated with the originals these apostolic letters each and all of the things described above. It agrees word for word; and for the trustworthiness and testimony of each and all of the things described above, I, having been asked and requested, have signed them with my customary and usual rubric and name.
20. This transcript was corrected and collated with the original document that is was copied from, by me, the undersigned notary, in the most noble and loyal city of Seville, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of month of December in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand five hundred and two.
21. The witnesses who were present and saw it corrected against the original were the honorable and distinguished men Gomez Nieto, clerk, Martin de Ayamonte and Juan Gonzalez Contero, citizens of the city of Seville, all summoned and requested for this purpose. Ruiz Montana, notary.
22. I, Pedro Ruiz Montana, clerk of Cordoba, papal notary public, together with these witnesses, was present at all and everything contained in this parchment document from our most holy Father, and saw and heard it, and had it faithfully copied by someone else while I was occupied with other business, and I countersigned it with my accustomed rubric in testimony of the truth, as requested and required. Pedro Ruiz Montana, notary.

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I, Christopher Columbus II, have reviewed the transcript of these letters and add these transcripts to the collection of official papers of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun.

New York City, August 22, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, wrote the central text on this page with my own finger. I certify that the text on this page is an accurate English translation of the original document described by the document's title. With my certification, the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations, and my signature, I confirm the above articles on the 22nd day of August, 2021, in New York City, State of New York.

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Treasury office memorandum to crown officers that these regulations will take effect on 1 January 1498

Burgos, 6 May 1497

[1] Royal and municipal judges, sheriffs, councilmen, commissioned and noncommissioned officers, masters of trades, and voting citizens of the cities of Seville and Cádiz and the towns, villages and ports of their archdiocese and diocese; tax farmers and receivers, collectors of excise, transit, and customs taxes, and tithe collectors; and others mentioned in this writ from the king and queen our lords.

See that this writ from Their Highnesses is implemented in its entirety, as Their Highnesses stipulate in it. All merchants going from Andalusia or any other ports enjoying this tax exemption to the Indies must guarantee that they will adhere to the testimony and word of the admiral or his proxy and of the person designated for this purpose by Their Highnesses or their chief accountants. Also the permissions and warrants that must be taken to or brought from the Indies concerning goods sent and brought must be signed both by the admiral or his proxy and by the person designated by Their Highnesses and their chief accountants, not just by one of them.

[2] What is described in this letter may not be received on account in cash or any other form by the tax farmers and chief tax receivers, excise agents, and other persons who have charge of collecting and receiving the revenues that belong to us in this archdiocese of Seville and diocese of Cádiz, not this year or in the future, for as long as it is the wish and command of Their Highnesses that it remain in effect. Although this writ says that this tax exemption is to be observed from this year on, let it be understood that it will go into effect the first day of January of the coming year of ninety-eight, from then on and not before.

[3] Treasurer Juan López, Fernán Gómez, Juan Hurtado, Montoro, Luis Pérez, Pedro de Arbolancha.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Authority for Columbus to take 330 colonists on the royal payroll
Burgos, 23 April 1497

The King and Queen

[1] By this writ we give permission and authority to you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, to take on our payroll up to 330 persons to reside in the Indies, of the following occupations in this manner: 40 noncommissioned officers, 100 infantry and day laborers, 30 able seamen, 30 midshipmen, 20 gold miners, 50 farmers, 10 vegetable gardeners, 20 masters of all trades, and 30 women, for a total of 330 persons. You shall pay them salaries according to the instructions that we are issuing. If it is necessary to make adjustments by increasing the numbers of some of these occupations and staff and reducing others, you may do so as you think most beneficial to our service, as long as there are not more than 330 persons total.

[2] Done in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[3] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Alvarez.

[4] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

29

Warrant for the seizure and leasing of vessels required for the Indies
Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] It will be necessary to charter some cargo carriers, caravels, and other ships for the colonization of the islands and mainland discovered in the Ocean Sea, in order to take provisions to the people who are and will remain there, and to discover other lands and bring back any merchandise found there. If the masters and owners decline to lease their ships or if they ask higher charter rates than they usually charge and should fairly receive, it would be a disservice to us, damaging and disrupting the voyages that must be made to the Indies. Therefore, if our admiral of the Indies cannot find the ships he needs or, finding them, the [owners] do not want to go with him, and he asks you for some ships, caravels, and other vessels for these voyages, we charge and order you to inspect the ships and vessels necessary, arranging with their owners to charter them at reasonable prices that seem fair to you and requiring that the owners and masters go with their ships while creating as little trouble and financial loss as possible to the parties involved. By this writ we give you complete authority to do this.

[2] Done in the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June in the year one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[3] By order of the King and Queen. Fernán Alvarez.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

30

Mandate for reimbursement of cash advances made by Columbus to the colonists
Burgos, 9 May 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] Our chief accountants and your proxies and officials. Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, has reported to us that he loaned to people in the Indies sums of money that he says should be deducted from the wages and per diem that those people are supposed to receive from us. He asked us to order you to pay him the money that those people are supposed to receive from us.

[2] To that end, we order you to release the money to our treasurer or his deputy in the Indies, so that the admiral can be reimbursed from the wages the treasurers are supposed to pay to the persons who owe money to the admiral, provided that the admiral or his representative demonstrate to you in a sufficiently legal manner that he is owed this money by those people.

[3] Done in Burgos on the ninth day of May in the year ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[4] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Alvarez.

[5] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

31

Delivery order for wheat for the Indies from the royal tithe barns
Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] Judges of confiscated and prohibited goods, tithe and excise collectors, and guards in the archdiocese of Seville and the diocese of Cádiz, individually and collectively.

From the grain that we have in the archdiocese and diocese as a result of the two-ninths of the tithe belonging to us, we order you to allow and freely give consent for Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Indies, or the person he sends bearing a writ signed with his name, to take and transport by sea 550 cahices of wheat and 50 cahices of barley as provision and supplies for the islands of the Indies.

[2] You shall allow him to transport this grain within the next five months, counting from the date of this our writ, on any roads he desires provided that on every main road he register himself in the presence of a municipal judge, two of you, and a clerk, recording on the back of this writ what he is taking, because he cannot take more than these 550 cahices of wheat and 50 cahices of barley.

We order you not to demand or levy any export or other taxes on this grain. It is our wish and command that he not pay any, because this grain is ours and we are ordering it taken for matters of our service.

[3] We order you to do and implement this, without raising any obstacle or opposition, and without contravening it, under pain of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury on each person who does the contrary.

[4] Done in the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June in the year ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[5] By order of the King and Queen. Fernán Alvarez.
[6] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

Fernando and Isabel Confirm the Capitulations

49
[original placement of 1, Santa Fe Capitulations]

50
New preface to confirmation of the Granada Capitulations
Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] Because you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and our viceroy and governor of the mainland and islands, have asked us as a favor, in order more completely to observe the charter of favor to you, your children, and descendants, we confirm and approve it for you and command that you be given our charter of this privilege or of whatever our favor may be. We are mindful of all this and the many good, loyal, great, and continuing services that you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, have performed and that we hope you will perform for us, especially in discovering and bringing into our power and under our dominion the islands and mainland, principally because we hope that, with the help of God our Lord. it will redound to His great service and our honor, as well as to the good and benefit of our kingdoms and domains. Hoping that, with the help of God, the Indian inhabitants of the Indies will be converted to our holy Catholic faith, we approved it. By this our charter of privilege or its signed transcript, of our own initiative, with true knowledge, and by our royal absolute power,[38] which we choose to exercise in this instance, we confirm and approve, in the present and forevermore, for you, Sir Christopher Columbus, your children, grandchildren, descendants, and heirs, our charter incorporated above and the favors stipulated in it. We wish and command, and it is our favor and grace, that it be observed and guaranteed to you,

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

your children, and descendants, now and in the future inviolably according to and in the form and manner stipulated. If necessary, again we bestow on you this favor and firmly forbid that any person dare to oppose you or contravene it or any part of it, so as to violate or diminish it at any time or in any manner.

[2] We command the prince Sir Juan, our most dear and very beloved son, and the princes, dukes, prelates, marquises, counts, and magnates; masters, priors, commanders, and subcommanders of the military orders; members of our royal council; judges of our appellate court, judges, sheriffs, and any other justices of our household, court, and chancery; commanders of the castles, forts, and houses; and each and all municipal councils, royal judges, corregidores, municipal judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, and tithe judges, as well as other justices of all the cities, towns, and villages of these our kingdoms and domains, to observe and cause to be observed this our charter of privilege, its confirmation, and the writ of favor contained in it.

They shall not oppose or hinder you contrary to its content and form, or attempt to do so, at any time or in any manner, under the stated penalties.

[3] We order that you be given this our charter of privilege and its confirmation, written on parchment, signed with our names, and sealed with our lead seal hanging by colored silk threads. We order our chancellor, steward, notary, and other officials who preside over the table with our seals to emboss, issue, and pass it.

[4] All of which we desire as stated in the articles above and contained in this our confirmation. It is our wish and command that it be observed and executed accordingly. None of you or them shall oppose it in any manner, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury on each person who does the contrary.

Further, we command the man who shows you this writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the person showing this writ to him a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how our command is obeyed.

[5] Given in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year of the birth of our lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

I, the King

I, the Queen

[6] I, Fernán Álvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, caused this to be written at their command.

[7] Antonius, doctor. Registered. Doctor Rodericus; doctor Antonius; doctor Fernand Alvarez; Juan Velázquez.

[8] And on the back of the charter of privilege was written the following: "Without chancery and without fees, by order of Their Highnesses."

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

51

New confirmation of Columbus's appointment as admiral, viceroy, and governor
Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] You, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and our viceroy and governor of the mainland and islands, have asked us as a favor, in order better and more completely to guarantee the charter of favor to you, your children, and descendants, to confirm and approve it for you. We command that you be given our charter of this privilege or of whatever our favor may be. We, mindful of all this and considering the many, good, loyal, great, and continuing services that you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the Indies [*sic*] and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, have done and that we hope will do for us, especially in discovering and bringing within our power and under our dominion the islands and mainland. Especially we hope that, with the help of God our lord, it will redound greatly to His great service, our honor, and the good and benefit of our kingdoms and domains. We approve it especially because we hope that the Indian inhabitants of the Indies will convert to our holy Catholic faith. By this our charter of privilege or its signed transcript, at our own initiative, with true knowledge, and invoking our royal absolute power,[59] which we wish to exercise in this instance, we confirm and approve this our charter incorporated above and the favor contained in it now and forevermore for you, Sir Christopher Columbus, and for your children, grandchildren, descendants, and heirs. We wish and command, and it is our favor and grace, that it be observed and guaranteed to you, your children, and descendants inviolably, now and forevermore, fully and completely, according to and in the form and manner stipulated.

[2] If it is necessary, again we bestow on you this favor and firmly forbid any person or persons to dare to oppose or contradict you in any part of it by infringing or violating it at any time or in any manner. To this end, we command Prince Sir Juan, our most dear and very beloved son, and the princes, dukes, prelates, marquises, counts, and magnates; masters, priors, commanders [and subcommanders] of the military orders; members of our council, judges of our appellate court, judges, sheriffs, and any other justices of our household and court and chancery; commanders of castles, forts, and houses; all municipal councils, royal judges, municipal judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, and other justices of all the cities, towns, and villages of these our kingdoms and domains to observe and cause to be observed this our charter of privilege, confirmation, and writ of favor. You shall not oppose or hinder it contrary to its content and form, or attempt to do so, at any time or in any manner, under the stated penalties.

[3] We order that you be given this our charter of privilege and its confirmation, written on parchment, signed with our names, and sealed with our lead seal hanging by colored silk threads. We order our high chancellor, notary, and other officials who

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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preside over our seals, to emboss, issue, and pass it. None of you or them shall do the contrary in any manner, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury on each person who does the contrary.

[4] We command the man who shows you this our writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the man showing this writ to him a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how our command is obeyed.

[5] Given in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[6] I, Fernán Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, caused this to be written at their command.

[7] Rodericus, doctor; Antonius, doctor; Fernán Alvarez; Juan Velázquez; Antonius, doctor. Collated.

[8] And on the back of the privilege it said: "Registered. Doctor."

52
Notarial description of royal documents copied in Seville
15 March 1498

[1] In the most noble and most loyal city of Seville on Saturday, the fifteenth day of the month of March in the year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight, the most magnificent lord Sir Christopher Columbus, high admiral of the Ocean Sea, viceroy and governor of the islands and mainland of the Indies for the king and the queen our lords, and their captain general of the sea, appeared in person in these houses where he is living, which are in this city in the parish of San Bartolomé, before me, Martín Rodríguez, public clerk of the city, and the other clerks of Seville who were present there.

The lord admiral presented to the clerks two charters of privileges from the king and queen our lords, written on parchment, sealed with their lead seal hanging from colored silk threads, and signed with their royal names, the names of members of their council, their chief accountants, and other officials. He also presented other writs signed with their royal names and embossed on the back with their red wax seal, and other decrees from Their Highnesses signed with their royal names. These privileges, writs, and decrees will be written below and named

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[2] The admiral declared that he was worried that, if he had to carry them by sea to the Indies and elsewhere, they could be damaged by fire, water, other accidents, or just by being carried around, with the result that his rights would perish and Their Highnesses would be ill served, because these privileges, writs, and decrees pertain to the service of Their Highnesses.

Therefore he asked us clerks to copy a transcript, or two or more, of the privileges, writs, and decrees, correcting them well and faithfully against the originals, in a manner that would lend credence for the preservation of his rights as lord admiral.

[3] The privileges, writs, and decrees, one after the other, are these that follow:

53
Notarial corrections of transcripts copied in Seville
15 March 1498

[1] This transcript was copied from the decree of Their Highnesses and compared with the original document from which it was copied in the presence of the public clerks of Seville, who signed and inscribed their names in testimony in the city of Seville.

[2] This transcript was copied from the decree of Their Highnesses and compared with the original document, in the presence of the public clerks of Seville, who signed and inscribed it with their names in testimony, in the city of Seville, on the fifteenth day of the month of March, year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

[3] It is crossed out where it says "and public notary"; and where it says "that you may give and cause to be given to Sir Christopher"; and where it says "of this I order give to you the said"; and between lines it says "and in him"; and crossed out where it says "and chancery and household and precinct"; and where it says "the which said"; and where it says "whoever may travel and navigate by sea and all the other persons of whatever status and condition and privilege and dignity they may be who see this my charter of privilege or a transcription of it, marked as it is, shall observe"; and where it says "subject of the King"; and where it says "admiral," avail and let this not prejudice it [RUBRIC].

[4] I, Diego de la Bastida, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [RUBRIC]. [5] I, Juan Fernández, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [TWO RUBRICS]. [6] I, Martín Rodríguez, public clerk of Seville, caused this transcript to be written and here make my mark [SEAL] and I am a witness [TWO RUBRICS].

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

54

Further notarial corrections of transcript copied in Seville
15 March 1498

[1] This transcript was corrected and collated with the two privileges, writs, and all the other decrees incorporated in the originals, from which they were copied, in the presence of the public clerks of Seville, who signed and marked them with their names in witness. Done and copied in the city of Seville on this day, month, and year.

[2] Words are written over the lines where it says "eight," and "members of his council" and "of his," and "if the contrary should occur," and "islands that," and "large," and "mos" and "we order Prince Sir Juan," and "which is shown," and "and appurtenances," and "and after your death," and "would have" and "in" and "the cargo," and "with" and "sir" and "dri," and "nor admirably," and "of that" and "and tithe-paying and others," and "for which" and "are against them" and "re" and "that wheat" and "that might do the contrary."

[3] And in the decree addressed to Francisco de Soria, there is written above a line of ink "persons asked us" and "our"; avail and let this not prejudice it.

[4] I, Diego de la Bastida, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [RUBRIC].

[5] I, Juan Fernández, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [RUBRIC].

[6] I, Martín Rodríguez, public clerk of Seville, had this transcript written and here inscribe my sig[SIGNET]net, and I am a witness [TWO RUBRICS].

55

Notarial description of the documents copied in Santo Domingo
4 December 1498

[1] In the town of Santo Domingo, which is in the Indies on the island of La Española, Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of December, year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-eight, in the lodgings in this town of the most magnificent lord Sir Christopher Columbus, high admiral of the Ocean Sea, viceroy, and governor of the islands of the Indies and mainland[40] for the king and queen our lords and their captain general of the sea, which are in this town of Santo Domingo. The lord admiral appeared before me, Diego de Alvarado,[41] public clerk of the king and queen our lords, and then the lord admiral presented before me, the clerk, some writs of the king and queen our lords, written on paper and embossed on the back with their red wax seal, and other decrees from Their Highnesses, signed with their royal names, which letters and decrees will be written and named below.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[2] He said that if he had to carry or send them by sea to the kingdoms of Castile or other places, he feared that they could be damaged or destroyed by fire, water, or other accident, or they could get lost in transit, with the result that his rights would perish and Their Highnesses would be ill served, because these writs and decrees related to the service of Their Highnesses. For that reason, he said that he asked me, the clerk, to make a transcript, or two or more, of the writs and decrees, correcting them against the originals well and faithfully so that they would obtain credence for the preservation of the rights of the lord admiral. [3] These letters and decrees, one after the other, follow:

56

Notarial corrections of transcript copied in Santo Domingo
4 December 1498

[1] This transcript of Their Highnesses' original writs and decrees was done and copied in the town of Santo Domingo on Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of December in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

[2] Witnesses who were present to see, read, and collate the original writs and decrees with the transcripts, which are correct and collated: Pedro de Terreros,[42] Diego de Salamanca, Lope Muñoz.

[3] And I, Diego de Alvarado, clerk and public notary, was present at all this together with the witnesses, and by order of the lord admiral copied these transcripts from the original writs and decrees, which are correct and collated. To that end, I here inscribe my sig[SIGNET]net, thus, in true testimony.

Diego de Alvarado
public clerk[RUBRIC]

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 28th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

32

Authority to the bishop of Badajoz and the admiral to contract for provisions
Alcalá de Henares, 23 December 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] Reverend father in Christ, the bishop of Badajoz;[23] Sir Christopher Columbus, admiral of the Ocean Sea; and members of our council.

We saw your letter in which you say that up to now nothing has been acquired as supplies for the Indies because no one has been found to fulfill the contract at the prices set forth in the instructions that you, the admiral, have. You say that supplies cost more there than they were priced here, and since this is so, we order and charge you two together to investigate and find solvent citizens to contract for it. Set the price that you think ought to be paid, keeping in mind the value of the supplies.

If you do not find such persons, provide for this as seems best to you. We give you full authority for this, so that you, the admiral, are not delayed for departure.

[2] Done in the town of Alcalá de Henares on the twenty-third day of the month of December in the year ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[3] By order of the King and Queen. Fernán Alvarez.
[4] And on the back it said: "Agreed."

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of [illegible] in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered [illegible] and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Instructions to Columbus for colonization of the Indies
Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy and governor of the Ocean Sea.

In our opinion, the things that must be done and implemented, with the help of God our lord, above and beyond that which, by another of our writs,[2] you and the bishop of Badajoz must provide for the settlement of the Indies and continent discovered and placed under our sovereignty, of those islands and mainland still to be discovered in the region of the Indies in the Ocean Sea, and of the people who, by our command, are already there and will go to live there in the future, are the following:

[2] First. When, God willing, you are in the Indies you shall endeavor with all diligence to encourage and lead the natives of the Indies to serve us and remain benignly under our sovereignty and subjection in peace and order, and especially to convert them to our holy Catholic faith. They and those who are going to live in the Indies shall be administered the holy sacraments by the monks and priests who are already there and those going now, so that God our lord may be served and their consciences may be satisfied.

[3] Item. From now until we order further, 330 persons may go with you, whom you shall choose with such qualifications and professions as stipulated in the instructions. If it seems to you that some of the instructions should be adjusted, however, by adding to some occupations and professions while reducing others, you or your proxy can do so, as you think will contribute to our service as well as the welfare and advantageous governance of the Indies.

[4] Item. When, God willing, you are in the Indies, you shall establish another settlement or fortress on the island of La Española, on the other side of the island from the one already in existence, near the gold mine in the place and form that seems best to you.

[5] Item. Near this new settlement or the one that is already established or in some other location that seems well situated to you, establish and introduce plowing and animal husbandry,[3] so that the persons who are or will be residing on the island can sustain themselves better and more economically.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

In order best to accomplish this, give to the farmers now going to the Indies up to fifty cahices of the wheat and barley being sent there, on loan for sowing, and up to twenty yokes of oxen, mares, or other plow stock. Farmers who receive the grain shall plow, sow, and obligate themselves to return [an equivalent amount of] grain to you at harvest time in addition to paying the tithe on what is harvested.

The farmers may sell the remaining grain to the Christians for as much as they can, provided that the prices do not cause undue hardship for those purchasing it. If the latter should occur, you, our admiral, or your representative must set and enforce a maximum price.

[6] Item. The 330 persons going to the Indies must be paid their wages at the rate that has been paid up to now. Instead of the maintenance that they are usually given, they must be provided with some of the grain that we are ordering sent there: to each person one fanega of wheat every month and 12 maravedís per day to buy other necessary food. This is to be issued to them by you, our admiral, or your proxy, and the agents of our chief accountants in the Indies. Our treasurer in the Indies shall pay them according to your roster, vouchers, and writs in the stipulated manner.

[7] Item. If you the admiral believe that it would be advantageous to our service if the total number of persons were increased from 330, you may do so up to a total of 500 persons, on the condition that the wages and food of these extra persons are paid from any merchandise and valuables acquired in the Indies, without our ordering provisions for them from elsewhere.

[8] Item. The persons who remain in the Indies shall be paid the wages owed them according to the roster, in the manner stipulated. Those who are not on the payroll are to be compensated for their service as appears best to you, and those who have worked for others likewise.

[9] Item. The posts, salaries, and wages of commanders and other principal persons and officials who live and serve there ought to be remunerated according to what seems proper to you, our admiral, taking into consideration the qualifications of each person and what work each has done and will do. In addition to this, when, God willing, the means to bestow favors in the Indies exists, we shall issue further instructions on how to do so. These shall be awarded by our officials, who will be notified to issue and pay them in the prescribed manner.

[10] Item. When the heirs of the abbot Gallego and Andrés de Salamanca who died in the Indies appear, they should be paid the value of the casks and barrels that were used and confiscated from them for having gone to the Indies contrary to our prohibition.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 23rd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[11] Item. Concerning the settlement of estates for those who die in the Indies, it seems to us the procedure should be observed that you described in a section of your report to us, which is as follows:

[12] "Many foreigners and citizens have died in the Indies, and I ordered, by virtue of the powers that I have from Your Highnesses, that they should draw up wills and that these should be executed. I gave responsibility to Escobar, citizen of Seville, and Juan de León, citizen of La Isabela, faithfully to discharge all this by paying what the deceased owed, if their executors had not paid it, as well as recovering all their property and wages. All this must be recorded by magistrates and public clerks. Everything accumulated should be placed in a chest with three locks:[4] the executors will have one key, a monk another, and I the third. The money of the deceased shall be placed in this chest and remain there for up to three years, so that the heirs will have time to come for it or send to claim it. If they do not claim it in this time, it should be distributed in good works for their souls."

[13] Likewise, it seems to us that the gold obtained in the Indies should be minted and made into coins of Granada excelentes as we have ordered in these our kingdoms, in order to avoid the making of counterfeits from this gold in the Indies.

[14] In order to coin the money, we order that you take the persons, dies, and tools necessary, for which purpose we give you complete power, with the condition that the money coined in the Indies conforms to the ordinances that we now order to be made about the coining of money. The craftsmen who do the coining must observe these ordinances, under the stipulated penalties.

[15] Item. It seems to us that the Indians who have agreed to pay the ordered tax should wear a token of brass or lead that they can hang from the neck. The design or mark on this token should be changed each time one pays, so that it will be known if someone has not paid. Every time persons are found on the island without this token hanging from the neck, have them arrested and given some light penalty.

[16] Because it will be necessary to appoint a diligent and trustworthy person to collect and receive the tribute, it is our wish and command that . . .[5] should have this office. From the tribute and merchandise that he receives, collects, and causes to be paid, he shall take and keep for himself five pesos, medidas, or libras per hundred, which is one-twentieth of what he is to receive and cause to be collected and received.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[17] By order of the king and queen: Fernán Alvarez de Toledo.
[18] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

39

Permission for Columbus to establish a hereditary trust

Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] Sir Fernando and Lady Isabel, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, León, Aragón, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Córdoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

You, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the Ocean Sea, asked as a favor that we bestow on you our authority to form and establish out of your goods, subjects, properties, and heritable offices one or two hereditary trusts serving as an enduring memorial of you, your family, and lineage, and so that your descendants may be honored.

Having seen this and considered that it is reasonable for kings and princes to honor and elevate their subjects and citizens, especially those serving them well and loyally, and because creating such hereditary trusts honors the royal crown of these our kingdoms and is to their welfare and benefit; and in consideration of the many good, loyal, great, and continuous services that you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, have done and continue to do every day, especially in discovering and bringing under our power and domain the islands and mainland that you discovered in the Ocean Sea; and principally because we hope that, with the help of God our Lord, it will redound greatly to His service and to our honor, as well as to the welfare and benefit of our kingdoms; and because it is hoped that the Indian peoples of the Indies will be converted to our holy Catholic faith, we approved it.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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With this writ, by our own initiative, with true knowledge, and our royal absolute power, of which we desire to make use and do use as king, queen, and lords recognizing no temporal superior, we give you permission and authority so that you can make one or more hereditary trusts, whenever and as often as you wish and think best, either by simple contract and bequest in your lifetime, or as a donation inter vivos, or by your last will, testament, codicil, or any other method you wish, by means of one or more documents, as often and as seems best to you.

You may revoke, bequeath, amend, add to, remove from, decrease, and increase these trusts one or more times as often and in any way convenient for you. This hereditary trust or trusts can be made in favor of Sir Diego Colón, your legitimate eldest son, or any of your heirs and children that you have now and in the future, and, in the absence of any children, favoring one or two of your relatives, or other persons you want to name.

You may include in this trust any subjects, jurisdictions, buildings, properties, heritable offices, mills, and pasture lands that you hold from us by right and inheritance and of all the above everything you possess now and that you are entitled to have, and may acquire from now on, whether by grant and gift, or by renunciation, purchases, trades, exchanges, permutations resulting from any other honorific or lucrative titles, or by any other manner, whatever the cause or reason may be.

[2] You are authorized to establish this hereditary trust or trusts entirely at your own desire and of your own free will and disposition encompassing your possessions and things, fully and completely without any diminution at all, or any part or parts of them, so that these possessions, things, and any part of them shall remain inviolably as a hereditary trust for Sir Diego Colón, your son, for your children and descendants, and for whomever else you want, with the conditions, limitations, obligations, encumbrances, and promises, institutions and substitutions, modes, rules, penalties, and submissions that you wish and find appropriate, and with any ordinances, orders, pacts, and covenants, according to and in the form and manner that you will, order, dispose, and confer, by one or more documents.

[3] Having mentioned and manifestly stated each and every clause of the hereditary trust written here as if every word had been deliberately chosen, we, by our own initiative and with true knowledge, choose to and do make use of our absolute royal power for this purpose. Therefore, we laud the trust and approve, confirm, and impose our royal decree and authority in all and every part of it. We order that all of it shall be valid and observed for you, in whole and in part, inviolably, in the present and forever-more, even though the trust, in whole or in part, may contradict both the spirit and letter of a specific law, and its content and form may be such that it will be necessary to make specific and special mention of it in this our writ, which otherwise cannot be understood due to its vague nature. It shall be observed as well and effectively as if each item, part, and article of it had our approval, permission, and command, according to and in the form your stipulations describe.

[4] It is our wish that all this be done even if your other children, heirs, and other

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relatives, both lineal and collateral, may be deprived of their legitimate inheritance and allowances belonging to them, or if Sir Diego Colón, your son, or any others whom you might make beneficiaries of the hereditary trust, legacy, or augmented share, should receive and have a very great and notable excess of what, by rights and municipal laws, you are allowed to bequeath to them in your last will and testament and as a donation inter vivos or in any other way.

[5] It is our wish and favor that the possessions you will include and place in your hereditary trust or trusts can never be lent or divided, that the persons whom you make beneficiaries of the trust or who get it by virtue of your stipulation, cannot sell, give, donate, alienate, divide, or detach it. It cannot be lost or forfeited for any debt he may owe or for any other reason or cause, or for any offense, crime, or excess he may commit, except crimes of lese majesty, sedition, or heresy.

[6] We desire and it is our wish that this be obeyed, notwithstanding the laws stipulating that hereditary trusts cannot have effect even if they are made by virtue of any writs and rescripts that have been given about it; and likewise notwithstanding any laws, constitutions, codes, edicts, uses, customs, proceedings, and actions, be they common or municipal, given by the kings our ancestors that contradict it. None of the laws and codes stipulating that any act prejudicial to a third party or contradicting good use and custom to the detriment and injury of some party shall have effect; and including the law that says prohibitive codes cannot be revoked, the laws that say charters given against law, constitution, and code must be obeyed but not implemented, even though they may contain within themselves mitigating clauses and other binders and exclusions; as well as the law that says a party's right to defense is guaranteed by natural law and cannot be removed or revoked, and that valid laws, constitutions, and codes cannot be revoked, except by the Cortes, nor can any other thing, effect, quality, force, or mystery that may contradict what is described above, even if it is urgent, necessary, enforcing, or of any other type.

Because, by our own initiative, with true knowledge, and by virtue of our royal absolute power, of which we wish to make use as monarchs and sovereign lords not recognizing any temporal superiors, having considered it to be expressed, declared, recorded, and written here as if each word had been deliberately chosen, we dispense, abrogate, rescind, delete, and remove any objection or argument and all other obstacles or impediments touching on this and that could pertain to this our writ and its contents. We supply any defects and any other matters of fact and law, substance, or formality that may be necessary and advantageous for its validation and corroboration.

[7] We order the most illustrious Prince Sir Juan, our most dear and very beloved son, and the princes, prelates, dukes, counts, marquises, and magnates; masters, priors, commanders, and subcommanders of the military orders; commanders of castles, fortresses, and houses; members of our royal council, judges of our appeals court and its chancery; judges and sheriffs of our household, court, and chancery; and to all the royal and municipal judges and sheriffs, toll and tithe judges, municipal councilmen, commissioned and noncommissioned officers, masters of trades, and young citizens of all

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cities, towns, and villages in these our kingdoms and domains, now and in the future, to observe this grant that we confer in its entirety, according to what is stipulated in it.

You may not contravene or violate it or any part of it, at any time, in any way, or for any cause or reason. You shall implement, execute, and carry out to the proper extent and effect the stipulations required by this heritable trust, legacy, and augmented share, according to and in the form and manner expressed in every clause contained in it, without waiting for or expecting any other writ or mandate from us, or a second or third opinion.

[8] This we order our high chancellor, notaries, and other officials presiding over the table with our seals to issue, pass, and seal our charter of privilege, as best and most sufficiently you need. None of you shall do otherwise in any way, under penalty of 10,000 maravedís fine payable to our treasury on the person who does the contrary.

[9] Further, we command the man who shows you this writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we order any public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the person displaying this writ to him a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how our command is obeyed.

[10] Given in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King

I, the Queen

[11] I, Fernán Álvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written by their order.

[12] And on the back of the letter was written the following: "In form: Rodericus, doctor. Registered: Alfonso Pérez, and sealed."

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

26

Remission of taxes and tolls on exports to and imports from the Indies
Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] Sir Fernando and Lady Isabel, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, León, Aragón, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Córdoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

To you, our import tax collectors, tax receivers, tax farmers, inspectors, collectors, and other persons who have charge of collecting and receiving in cash, collateral, or any other form, the revenues, import taxes, and sales taxes in the cities of Seville and Cádiz, in this present year of the date of this our writ and in the coming years for as long as we wish, each and every one of you, greetings.

[2] You are informed that our wish and command is that all the provisions and other things that are loaded for shipping to the Indies by our command and that of Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, and likewise what is transported from there to these cities here and their ports, do not have to pay import, sales, or any other tax on the first sale, this year or from now on for as long as it is our wish and command.

[3] We order each and every one of you to observe and comply with the content of our writ. In observing and complying you may not demand or levy any excise, sales, or any other taxes at all for the first sale, or for the loading and unloading of any merchandise, provisions, or other things that are being loaded for the Indies or unloaded having been brought from the Indies on the word of our officials, admiral, and other persons who are in charge of this loading and unloading in both or either of these cities and ports, this year and from now on as long as it is our wish and command.

[4] If you do not implement this, we order any of our judges to compel and obligate you to do so. None of you shall do otherwise in any way, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís on each person who does the contrary. Furthermore, we command the man who shows you this our writ to summon you to appear before us in our court wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk summoned for this purpose to give the person showing him this writ a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric so that we may know how well our command is obeyed.

[5] Given in the most noble city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[6] I, Fernán Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen, our lords, had this written at their command.

[7] Agreed: Rodericus, doctor.

[8] Registered: Alfonso Pérez, Francisco Díaz, chancellor.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Columbus Discovers New Privileges as Admiral

40

Warrant to Francisco de Soria to deliver to Columbus a copy of the privileges and confirmations of the admiral of Castile

Burgos, 23 April 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] Francisco de Soria, lieutenant of our high admiral of Castile.

We order you to give and cause to be given to Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, an authorized transcription faithfully rendered of any writs of grants, privileges, and confirmations that the high admiral of Castile has for his office of admiral by which he and others for him collect dues and other things belonging to him by virtue of his office.

We order this because we have given Sir Christopher Columbus the same gifts, honors, prerogatives, liberties, dues, and salaries in the admiralty of the Indies that our high admiral has, holds, and enjoys in the admiralty of Castile.

[2] Implement this as soon as you are notified by this our warrant, without any excuse or delay. If you do not implement it, we order our royal judge and the other judges of the city of Seville to compel you to comply; and neither you nor they shall do otherwise.

[3] Done in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April of the year ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[4] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Álvarez.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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Writ for payment of wages on the admiral's warrants
Burgos, 23 April 1497

The King and Queen

[1] Our treasurer[1] of the treasure and things that belong to us from the islands and continent discovered and placed under our sovereignty in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies.

We order that, from the gold, merchandise, and other things acquired in the Indies, you shall pay the persons who are entitled to receive from us any salary, wages, or other money for the hiring of ships, crews, and other things necessary for the housing and settlement of people going to the Indies on salary and wages, and whatever is owed to people who have served us in the past.

Pay these according to the rosters, writs, and vouchers you receive signed by Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the Indies, or his proxy and by the officials of our chief accountants in the Indies.

[2] With their vouchers and rosters, and with the letters of payment from private parties, we order you to receive on account, disburse, and pay these sums that the admiral and officials release to you, and you shall not do otherwise.

[3] Done in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[4] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Alvarez.
[5] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Letter from Fernando and Isabel promising great rewards to the admiral, requesting information about the Indies, and sending the terms of the Treaty of Tordesillas
Segovia, 16 August 1494

The King and the Queen

[1] Sir Christopher Columbus, our high admiral of the islands of the Indies.

We have seen your letters and the reports you sent us with Torres and have been very pleased to learn of all that you wrote us in them. We give many thanks to our Lord for all of it because we hope that, with His help, your business will be the means by which our holy Catholic faith is augmented. One of the things that has pleased us the most about this is that it was conceived, begun, and accomplished by your command, work, and expertise. It seems to us that all of what you told us at the beginning could be achieved has turned out to be true, for the most part, as if you had seen it before telling us. We trust in God that what remains to be discovered will continue in the same way, which would oblige us to confer favors on you in a way that will leave you very satisfied.

[2] Having seen all that you wrote to us, it is a great joy and a delight to read [your letters] because you talk about things at such great length. Nevertheless, we desire that you write us something more about how many islands have been found up to now. Of those islands you have named, what name has been given to each, because in your letters you give the names of some but not all of these, the names that the Indians call them, how far it is from one to the other, all that you have found on each one of them, including what [the Indians] say is on them, and also what has been harvested from that which was sowed after you went there, because the season has passed when all sown crops ought to have been harvested.

[3] Most of all we want to know what the weather is like there in all the months of the year, because it seems to us from what you describe that there is a great difference between the seasons there and here. Some wonder if in one year there are two winters and two summers. Write us about all this for our benefit and send us as many falcons as can be sent from there, and specimens of all the types of birds that are and can be collected there, because we want to see all of them.

[4] Regarding the things that you requested in your report to be ordered and sent from here, we are ordering everything to be provided, as you will learn and see from what Torres takes with him. In order to know how you and all the people there are doing, and so that everyone can be provided on a daily basis with whatever is needed, we would like, if you agree, that every month one caravel should come from there and another should go from here, now that affairs with Portugal have been settled and ships will be able to come and go safely. Think about it and, if you think it should be done, do your part there and write us explaining how you think sailings should be dispatched from here.

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[5] Concerning the relations that you should establish with the people you have there, we approve of what you have begun up to now. This is how you should continue to proceed, giving them the most satisfaction possible but not giving them any license to exceed the things they are supposed to do and what you order them to do on our behalf.

No one from here can give valid orders or amend anything regarding the settlement you established there. We would take your advice and opinion about it if we were there and all the more so while absent. For this reason we delegate all to you.

[6] As for all the other things contained in the report that Torres brought, answers to those things that are suitable for you to know are given in its margins, to which we refer you.

[7] Regarding matters with Portugal, a valid treaty has been signed with their ambassadors that seemed to us the least disadvantageous. We are sending you a transcript of the terms that were made, so that you may be well informed in detail. Consequently, it is not appropriate to elaborate on it here. Nonetheless, we order and charge you to observe it fully, causing it to be observed by everyone, just as stipulated in the articles.

[8] It seems to us that the line, or border, that is to be made is an extremely difficult matter requiring great wisdom and trust. If possible, therefore, we would like you to locate it yourself and establish it with those who are to be involved on behalf of the king of Portugal. If it is very difficult for you to go do this, or if it would interfere with what you are there for, see if your brother [Bartolomé Colón] or someone else there knows about this, and instruct them very well in writing, orally, drawing, and by any means that they could best be informed. Then send them here by the first caravel that sails, because on its return trip we will send others from here for the time that has been agreed on.

Whether or not you do this yourself, write us at great length with everything you find out about it and what you think should be done for our information, so that everything can be arranged to the fulfillment of our service. Do this in such a manner that your letters and those whom you send come quickly, so that they can return to where the line is to be made before the time expires that we have agreed on with the king of Portugal, as you will see by the agreement.

[9] From Segovia, on the sixteenth of August, ninety-four.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[10] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Alvarez.

[11] And on the back it said: "By the king and the queen, to Sir Christopher Columbus, their high admiral of the islands of the Indies."

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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27

Further remissions of taxes and tolls on Indian exports and imports
Burgos, 6 May 1497

[1] Sir Fernando and Lady Isabel, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, León, Aragón, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Córdoba, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

To all royal and municipal judges, sheriffs, councilmen, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, masters of trades, and voting citizens of the cities of Seville and Cádiz, and the towns, villages, and ports of their respective archdiocese and diocese;

and you the tax farmers and receivers, excise tax agents, transit tax collectors, customs agents, tithe collectors, and others who now and in the future are responsible for collecting and receiving in cash, collateral, or any other form, the revenues of the sales, excise, transit, and admiralty taxes in these cities and towns, greetings.

[2] You are informed that for the settlement of the islands and continent discovered and placed under our dominion now and in the future in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, it will be necessary to bring merchandise and other things from there for sale in our kingdoms, and to transport from here to the Indies provisions, supplies, and other things needed both for commerce and for the subsistence and provisioning of the people there, and their dwellings and farms.

[3] It is our wish and command that such goods brought to these our kingdoms from the Indies not pay any dues or sales tax for the first sale, and that those who buy goods to send and transport to the Indies for the purveyance and sustenance of the people there not pay any excise, customs, transit, admiralty, nor any other loading tax.

We order this our writ given for this purpose. By this writ we order each and all of you, every time you bring and unload any goods from the Indies to these our kingdoms, that, for as long as it is our wish and command, you shall allow these goods to be unloaded freely without charging high or low excise, customs, admiralty, transit, or any other taxes, nor sales tax on the first sale of things that are brought from the Indies, if you are shown a warrant signed by Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Indies, or his proxy, and by the persons who are posted to the Indies by us or our chief accountants in our name, because those things are going to be shipped from the Indies for these our kingdoms.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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[4] You shall allow to be freely loaded, for as long as it is our wish and command, anything being taken to the Indies for the purveyance and sustenance of the people there, without demanding or levying any fees for high or low excise, customs, admiralty, transit, or any other taxes. Implement this whenever you are shown a warrant signed by Sir Christopher Columbus, admiral of the Indies, or his proxy, and by the person posted in the city of Cádiz by us or by our chief accountants to handle the things from the Indies.

[5] If anyone unloads goods being sent here from the Indies without exhibiting a letter from the admiral or his proxy and the persons posted to the Indies by us and our chief accountants; or loads goods being sent from here to the Indies without a warrant from the admiral or his proxy and the persons posted to Cádiz by us and our chief accountants certifying that those things are being loaded for shipment to the Indies, they shall be confiscated.

[6] By this writ we give power and authority to the persons that we or our chief accountants appoint for this purpose in the city of Cádiz, or the person that the admiral for his part has appointed there, to confiscate merchandise and other things shipped from the Indies or loaded for transport there without having displayed these properly signed warrants. They shall hold the goods as security until we order what is just and what it is our wish and command to do with them.

[7] We order these agents and officials to make sure that what is loaded for the

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Indies is transported there and not elsewhere. The officials in the Indies, likewise, must make sure that whatever is shipped from the Indies is unloaded in these our kingdoms and nowhere else, and is presented to the officials that we and the admiral of the Indies have appointed in the city of Cádiz to prevent fraud or deceit. We order you, our judges, to do and implement this for as long as it is our wish and command.

[8] In order to bring this to the notice of everyone so that no one can claim ignorance, we command that this our writ be announced in all the plazas, markets, and other usual places of these cities of Seville and Cádiz, and the ports of this region. We order our chief accountants to make a transcript of this our writ and that they register and record it in their books, countersigning this original on the back and returning it to Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Indies.

From the tax farming contracts that [the tax farmers and receivers] make for our excise, sales, transit, customs, and other royal taxes, they shall deduct what is contained in this our letter from now on, for as long as it is our wish and command. Any of you who contravenes this in any way will incur our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury.

[9] Furthermore, we command the man who shows you this writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk summoned for this purpose to give the person showing him this writ a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how well our command is obeyed.

[10] Given in the city of Burgos on the sixth day of May in the year of the birth of our Savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

I, the King

I, the Queen

[11] I, Fernán Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written at their command.

[12] In form, agreed: Rodericus, doctor.

[13] Registered: Alfonso Pérez; Francisco Díaz, chancellor.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Order to royal judicial officers that persons liable to banishment may be sent to La Española
Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497

[1] Sir Fernando and Lady Isabel, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, León, Aragón, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Córdoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

To all royal and municipal judges, sheriffs, and any other justices of all cities, towns, and villages in our kingdoms and domains who may be shown this our writ or its transcript certified by a public clerk, greetings.

[2] You are informed that we have ordered Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Indies in the Ocean Sea, to return to the island of La Española and other islands and mainland in the Indies, to undertake their [conversion and] settlement. To that effect we ordered that he be given cargo carriers and caravels to carry specific people on our payroll for a fixed time, with supplies and provisions for this. But because these people will not be enough to accomplish the settlement in fulfillment of God's service and ours unless other people go to stay, live, and serve at their own expense, we agreed to order this writ issued to all of you for this reason.

[3] When any persons from our kingdoms, either male or female, have committed crimes for which they merit exile to an island, hard labor, or service in mines, according to the laws of our kingdoms, we order you to exile them to go, stay, and serve on the island of La Española doing the things that our admiral of the Indies orders them to do for the term that they are to stay on the island and work in the mines. You may condemn and exile to the island of La Española all other persons who are guilty of misdemeanors not carrying the death penalty but who justifiably could be given a sentence of exile to the Indies, depending on the nature of the offense, where they must stay, doing what the admiral orders for the time that seems appropriate to you.

[4] From now on, sentence to go to the Indies those whom you have already convicted and are holding prisoner. Send them under guard and safe escort to one of the jails at our appeals courts of Valladolid or Ciudad Real, or to the royal jail in Seville. You shall remand those whom you send to the appeals courts to the judges of those courts, while those whom you send to the royal jail in Seville should be remanded to our royal judge there, at the expense of the condemned if they have property, and if they do not, the costs are to be paid from the money collected as fines by our treasury.

[5] We order our judges to do and execute this as instructed, and that the councils

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

of all cities, towns, and villages of our kingdoms give them all the help and assistance they may need for this. If any other persons have committed or do commit crimes or misdemeanors for which they should be exiled from our kingdoms, you shall exile them to the island in the following manner: those who ought to be exiled from our kingdoms permanently, you are to exile to the island for ten years, and those who should be exiled from our kingdoms for a fixed term shall be exiled to the island for half of the term they would have had to be outside our kingdoms. None of you shall do otherwise in any way, under pain of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury on each person who does the contrary.

[6] Furthermore, we command the man who shows you this our writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give the person showing him this writ a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how well our order is obeyed.

[7] Given in the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June in the year of the birth of our Savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[8] I, Fernán Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written at their command. Sir Álvaro.[19]

[9] Agreed: Rodericus, doctor.

[10] Registered: Doctor; Francisco Díaz, chancellor.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

24

Order to the royal judge of Seville to receive such prisoners and deliver them on board.

Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] Count of Cifuentes,[20] our chief standard bearer and royal judge[21] in the city of Seville.

We are writing the judges of our kingdoms to order that, if they have to exile people to islands or outside our kingdoms, they should sentence them to exile on the island of La Española and send them to our jail in Seville.

[2] To this end, whenever our presidents and judges of our appeals courts in Valladolid and Ciudad Real or other royal judges or justices[22] of our kingdoms send you some of these convicts, we order you to accept and imprison them under secure guard until you deliver them to our admiral of the Indies in the Ocean Sea. In his absence, deliver them to the person we appointed to be in charge of supplying the Indies and to the person appointed for this purpose by the admiral. These officials will send for the convicts at the time they have ships ready to sail for the Indies.

[3] At that time, deliver the prisoners to them on board the ships in the city of Seville or in the city of Cádiz, wherever the ships are ready to sail. Deliver the prisoners under guard and safe escort before a clerk and witnesses, receiving acknowledgment and guarantee from the ships' masters that they will indeed take the prisoners under secure guard and escort until delivering them to the admiral or the person he appoints to receive them on the island of La Española, and that they will take sworn testimony of how they transported, delivered, and left them on that island.

[4] You shall pay the expenditures incurred until they are delivered to the ships from the property of the convicts; and if they do not have property, pay it from the money collected as fines by our treasury; and do not do otherwise.

[5] Done in the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June in the year ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[6] By order of the king and queen, Fernán Alvarez.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nation and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

37

Authority for Columbus to draw on royal profits and assets in the Indies to pay wages and other expenses

Alcalá de Henares, 23 December 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] By this writ we give permission and authorize you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and member of our council, to pay the persons who have been, are, and in the future may be among the number of people staying in the Indies in accord with the instruction that you have from us, and to the personnel and owners of ships transporting supplies and other things to the Indies, all the money that they are owed for wages, per diem, and freightage, having been verified first.

This shall be paid here by the bishop of Badajoz and you, and in the Indies by you and our deputy chief accountants residing there, giving to each what he justly deserves and is owed. Pay them from any merchandise and other things acquired in the Indies so that the pay or vouchers given them are signed by our deputy chief accountants and recorded in our books, for which we give you full power.

[2] Done in the town of Alcalá de Henares on the twenty-third day of the month of December in the year one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King

I, the Queen

[3] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Álvarez.

[4] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

Fernando and Isabel Confirm the Capitulations

49
[original placement of 1, Santa Fe Capitulations]

50
New preface to confirmation of the Granada Capitulations
Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] Because you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and our viceroy and governor of the mainland and islands, have asked us as a favor, in order more completely to observe the charter of favor to you, your children, and descendants, we confirm and approve it for you and command that you be given our charter of this privilege or of whatever our favor may be. We are mindful of all this and the many good, loyal, great, and continuing services that you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, have performed and that we hope you will perform for us, especially in discovering and bringing into our power and under our dominion the islands and mainland, principally because we hope that, with the help of God our Lord, it will redound to His great service and our honor, as well as to the good and benefit of our kingdoms and domains. Hoping that, with the help of God, the Indian inhabitants of the Indies will be converted to our holy Catholic faith, we approved it. By this our charter of privilege or its signed transcript, of our own initiative, with true knowledge, and by our royal absolute power,[38] which we choose to exercise in this instance, we confirm and approve, in the present and forevermore, for you, Sir Christopher Columbus, your children, grandchildren, descendants, and heirs, our charter incorporated above and the favors stipulated in it. We wish and command, and it is our favor and grace, that it be observed and guaranteed to you,

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

your children, and descendants, now and in the future inviolably, according to and in the form and manner stipulated. If necessary, again we bestow on you this favor and firmly forbid that any person dare to oppose you or contravene it or any part of it, so as to violate or diminish it at any time or in any manner.

[2] We command the prince Sir Juan, our most dear and very beloved son, and the princes, dukes, prelates, marquises, counts, and magnates; masters, priors, commanders, and subcommanders of the military orders; members of our royal council; judges of our appellate court, judges, sheriffs, and any other justices of our household, court, and chancery; commanders of the castles, forts, and houses; and each and all municipal councils, royal judges, corregidores, municipal judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, and tithe judges, as well as other justices of all the cities, towns, and villages of these our kingdoms and domains, to observe and cause to be observed this our charter of privilege, its confirmation, and the writ of favor contained in it.

They shall not oppose or hinder you contrary to its content and form, or attempt to do so, at any time or in any manner, under the stated penalties.

[3] We order that you be given this our charter of privilege and its confirmation, written on parchment, signed with our names, and sealed with our lead seal hanging by colored silk threads. We order our chancellor, steward, notary, and other officials who preside over the table with our seals to emboss, issue, and pass it.

[4] All of which we desire as stated in the articles above and contained in this our confirmation. It is our wish and command that it be observed and executed accordingly. None of you or them shall oppose it in any manner, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury on each person who does the contrary.

Further, we command the man who shows you this writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the person showing this writ to him a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how our command is obeyed.

[5] Given in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year of the birth of our lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

I, the King

I, the Queen

[6] I, Fernán Álvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, caused this to be written at their command.

[7] Antonius, doctor. Registered, Doctor Rodericus; doctor Antonius; doctor Fernand Alvarez; Juan Velázquez.

[8] And on the back of the charter of privilege was written the following: "Without chancery and without fees, by order of Their Highnesses."

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

51

New confirmation of Columbus's appointment as admiral, viceroy, and governor
Burgos, 23 April 1497

[1] You, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and our viceroy and governor of the mainland and islands, have asked us as a favor, in order better and more completely to guarantee the charter of favor to you, your children, and descendants, to confirm and approve it for you. We command that you be given our charter of this privilege or of whatever our favor may be. We, mindful of all this and considering the many, good, loyal, great, and continuing services that you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral, viceroy, and governor of the Indies [*sic*] and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Sea in the region of the Indies, have done and that we hope will do for us, especially in discovering and bringing within our power and under our dominion the islands and mainland. Especially we hope that, with the help of God our lord, it will redound greatly to His great service, our honor, and the good and benefit of our kingdoms and domains. We approve it especially because we hope that the Indian inhabitants of the Indies will convert to our holy Catholic faith. By this our charter of privilege or its signed transcript, at our own initiative, with true knowledge, and invoking our royal absolute power,[39] which we wish to exercise in this instance, we confirm and approve this our charter incorporated above and the favor contained in it now and forevermore for you, Sir Christopher Columbus, and for your children, grandchildren, descendants, and heirs. We wish and command, and it is our favor and grace, that it be observed and guaranteed to you, your children, and descendants inviolably, now and forevermore, fully and completely, according to and in the form and manner stipulated.

[2] If it is necessary, again we bestow on you this favor and firmly forbid any person or persons to dare to oppose or contradict you in any part of it by infringing or violating it at any time or in any manner. To this end, we command Prince Sir Juan, our most dear and very beloved son, and the princes, dukes, prelates, marquises, counts, and magnates; masters, priors, commanders [and subcommanders] of the military orders; members of our council, judges of our appellate court, judges, sheriffs, and any other justices of our household and court and chancery; commanders of castles, forts, and houses; all municipal councils, royal judges, municipal judges, sheriffs, toll, tax, and other justices of all the cities, towns, and villages of these our kingdoms and domains to observe and cause to be observed this our charter of privilege, confirmation, and writ of favor. You shall not oppose or hinder it contrary to its content and form, or attempt to do so, at any time or in any manner, under the stated penalties.

[3] We order that you be given this our charter of privilege and its confirmation, written on parchment, signed with our names, and sealed with our lead seal hanging by colored silk threads. We order our high chancellor, notary, and other officials who

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

preside over our seals, to emboss, issue, and pass it. None of you or them shall do the contrary in any manner, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedis for our treasury on each person who does the contrary.

[4] We command the man who shows you this our writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty, we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the man showing this writ to him a certificate to that effect, inscribed with his rubric, so that we may know how our command is obeyed.

[5] Given in the city of Burgos on the twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[6] I, Fernán Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, caused this to be written at their command.

[7] Rodericus, doctor; Antonius, doctor; Fernán Alvarez; Juan Velázquez; Antonius, doctor. Collated.

[8] And on the back of the privilege it said: "Registered. Doctor."

52
Notarial description of royal documents copied in Seville
15 March 1498

[1] In the most noble and most loyal city of Seville on Saturday, the fifteenth day of the month of March in the year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight, the most magnificent lord Sir Christopher Columbus, high admiral of the Ocean Sea, viceroy and governor of the islands and mainland of the Indies for the king and the queen our lords, and their captain general of the sea, appeared in person in these houses where he is living, which are in this city in the parish of San Bartolomé, before me, Martín Rodríguez, public clerk of the city, and the other clerks of Seville who were present there.

The lord admiral presented to the clerks two charters of privileges from the king and queen our lords, written on parchment, sealed with their lead seal hanging from colored silk threads, and signed with their royal names, the names of members of their council, their chief accountants, and other officials. He also presented other writs signed with their royal names and embossed on the back with their red wax seal, and other decrees from Their Highnesses signed with their royal names. These privileges, writs, and decrees will be written below and named.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[2] The admiral declared that he was worried that, if he had to carry them by sea to the Indies and elsewhere, they could be damaged by fire, water, other accidents, or just by being carried around, with the result that his rights would perish and Their Highnesses would be ill served, because these privileges, writs, and decrees pertain to the service of Their Highnesses.

Therefore he asked us clerks to copy a transcript, or two or more, of the privileges, writs, and decrees, correcting them well and faithfully against the originals, in a manner that would lend credence for the preservation of his rights as lord admiral.

[3] The privileges, writs, and decrees, one after the other, are these that follow:

53

Notarial corrections of transcripts copied in Seville
15 March 1498

[1] This transcript was copied from the decree of Their Highnesses and compared with the original document from which it was copied in the presence of the public clerks of Seville, who signed and inscribed their names in testimony in the city of Seville.

[2] This transcript was copied from the decree of Their Highnesses and compared with the original document, in the presence of the public clerks of Seville, who signed and inscribed it with their names in testimony, in the city of Seville, on the fifteenth day of the month of March, year of the birth of our savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

[3] It is crossed out where it says "and public notary"; and where it says "that you may give and cause to be given to Sir Christopher"; and where it says "of this I order give to you the said"; and between lines it says "and in him"; and crossed out where it says "and chancery and household and precinct"; and where it says "the which said"; and where it says "whoever may travel and navigate by sea and all the other persons of whatever status and condition and privilege and dignity they may be who see this my charter of privilege or a transcription of it, marked as it is, shall observe"; and where it says "subject of the King"; and where it says "admiral," avail and let this not prejudice it [RUBRIC].

[4] I, Diego de la Bastida, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [RUBRIC]. [5] I, Juan Fernández, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [TWO RUBRICS]. [6] I, Martín Rodríguez, public clerk of Seville, caused this transcript to be written and here make my mark [SEAL] and I am a witness [TWO RUBRICS].

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

54

Further notarial corrections of transcript copied in Seville
15 March 1498

[1] This transcript was corrected and collated with the two privileges, writs, and all the other decrees incorporated in the originals, from which they were copied, in the presence of the public clerks of Seville, who signed and marked them with their names in witness. Done and copied in the city of Seville on this day, month, and year.

[2] Words are written over the lines where it says "eight," and "members of his council" and "of his," and "if the contrary should occur," and "islands that," and "large," and "mos" and "we order Prince Sir Juan," and "which is shown," and "and appurtenances," and "and after your death," and "would have" and "in" and "the cargo," and "with" and "sir" and "dri," and "nor admirably," and "of that" and "and tithe-paying and others," and "for which" and "are against them" and "re" and "that wheat" and "that might do the contrary."

[3] And in the decree addressed to Francisco de Soria, there is written above a line of ink "persons asked us" and "our"; avail and let this not prejudice it.

[4] I, Diego de la Bastida, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [RUBRIC].

[5] I, Juan Fernández, clerk of Seville, am witness to this transcript [RUBRIC].

[6] I, Martín Rodríguez, public clerk of Seville, had this transcript written and here inscribe my sig[SIGNET]net, and I am a witness [TWO RUBRICS].

55

Notarial description of the documents copied in Santo Domingo
4 December 1498

[1] In the town of Santo Domingo, which is in the Indies on the island of La Española, Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of December, year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-eight, in the lodgings in this town of the most magnificent lord Sir Christopher Columbus, high admiral of the Ocean Sea, viceroy, and governor of the islands of the Indies and mainland[40] for the king and queen our lords and their captain general of the sea, which are in this town of Santo Domingo. The lord admiral appeared before me, Diego de Alvarado,[41] public clerk of the king and queen our lords, and then the lord admiral presented before me, the clerk, some writs of the king and queen our lords, written on paper and embossed on the back with their red wax seal, and other decrees from Their Highnesses, signed with their royal names, which letters and decrees will be written and named below.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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[2] He said that if he had to carry or send them by sea to the kingdoms of Castile or other places, he feared that they could be damaged or destroyed by fire, water, or other accident, or they could get lost in transit, with the result that his rights would perish and Their Highnesses would be ill served, because these writs and decrees related to the service of Their Highnesses. For that reason, he said that he asked me, the clerk, to make a transcript, or two or more, of the writs and decrees, correcting them against the originals well and faithfully so that they would obtain credence for the preservation of the rights of the lord admiral. [3] These letters and decrees, one after the other, follow:

56

Notarial corrections of transcript copied in Santo Domingo
4 December 1498

[1] This transcript of Their Highnesses' original writs and decrees was done and copied in the town of Santo Domingo on Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of December in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

[2] Witnesses who were present to see, read, and collate the original writs and decrees with the transcripts, which are correct and collated: Pedro de Terreros,[42] Diego de Salamanca, Lope Muñoz.

[3] And I, Diego de Alvarado, clerk and public notary, was present at all this together with the witnesses, and by order of the lord admiral copied these transcripts from the original writs and decrees, which are correct and collated. To that end, I here inscribe my sig[SIGNET]net, thus, in true testimony.

Diego de Alvarado
public clerk[RUBRIC]

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

24

Order to the royal judge of Seville to receive such prisoners and deliver them on board.

Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] Count of Cifuentes,[20] our chief standard bearer and royal judge[21] in the city of Seville.

We are writing the judges of our kingdoms to order that, if they have to exile people to islands or outside our kingdoms, they should sentence them to exile on the island of La Española and send them to our jail in Seville.

[2] To this end, whenever our presidents and judges of our appeals courts in Valladolid and Ciudad Real or other royal judges or justices[22] of our kingdoms send you some of these convicts, we order you to accept and imprison them under secure guard until you deliver them to our admiral of the Indies in the Ocean Sea. In his absence, deliver them to the person we appointed to be in charge of supplying the Indies and to the person appointed for this purpose by the admiral. These officials will send for the convicts at the time they have ships ready to sail for the Indies.

[3] At that time, deliver the prisoners to them on board the ships in the city of Seville or in the city of Cádiz, wherever the ships are ready to sail. Deliver the prisoners under guard and safe escort before a clerk and witnesses, receiving acknowledgment and guarantee from the ships' masters that they will indeed take the prisoners under secure guard and escort until delivering them to the admiral or the person he appoints to receive them on the island of La Española, and that they will take sworn testimony of how they transported, delivered, and left them on that island.

[4] You shall pay the expenditures incurred until they are delivered to the ships from the property of the convicts; and if they do not have property, pay it from the money collected as fines by our treasury; and do not do otherwise.

[5] Done in the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June in the year ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[6] By order of the king and queen, Fernán Alvarez.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nation and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Writ allowing persons guilty of certain crimes to settle on La Española, at their own expense, with a prospective pardon
Medina del Campo, 22 June 1497

[1] Sir Fernando and Lady Isabel, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, León, Aragón, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, the Balearics, Seville, Sardinia, Córdoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaén, the Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lords of Vizcaya and Molina, dukes of Athens and Neopatria, counts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquises of Oristano and Goceano.

To the members of our royal council, judges of our appellate court, judges and sheriffs of our household, court, and chancery; all the municipal councils, judges, councilmen, commissioned and noncommissioned officers, masters of trades, and voting citizens of all the cities, towns, and villages of our kingdoms and dominions, whether in the royal domain or in the domains of ecclesiastical lords, military orders, lay lords, or any other persons; our subjects both native born and naturalized who are affected by and involved in what is described in this our writ; and to any of you shown this writ or its transcript certified by a public clerk, greetings.

[2] You are informed that we have ordered Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, to return to the island of La Española and other islands and mainland that are in the Indies, and engage in their conversion and settlement, because God our lord is served by this, and His holy faith increased, and our kingdoms and domains expanded.

To that end we have ordered several ships and caravels outfitted to transport there certain people on our payroll for a fixed time, as well as supplies and provisions for them. Since that will not be enough to carry out the settlement as it should be done for the service of God and ourselves unless other people go at their own expense to remain, live, and serve there, and, wanting to provide for this as well as for the conversion and settlement, and to treat our subjects and citizens with mercy and piety, we order this our writ issued in this way.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[3] To this end, by our own initiative and with true knowledge, we desire and order that all and any persons, men and women, our subjects and citizens, who, before the date of the publication of this our writ, may have committed any murders, injuries, or other crimes, regardless of their nature and gravity—except the crimes of heresy, lese majesty, sedition, treason, perfidy, murder by ax, fire, or arrow, counterfeiting, sodomy, or export of money, gold, silver or other prohibited things—may go to serve their sentences on the island of La Española and work there at their own expense, doing whatever the admiral tells and commands them to do for us.

Those who merit the death penalty will serve for two years, while those who merit lesser penalties not involving death although possibly the loss of a limb shall serve for one year.

They are to be pardoned of any crimes and misdemeanors, of whatever nature, quality, and gravity except the stated cases, that they committed before the date of the publication of this our writ if they present themselves before Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea, and a public clerk, between today, the date of this our writ, and the end of the coming month of September, in order to go with the admiral to the island of La Española and other islands and mainland in the Indies, and serve there for the entire time as ordered by the admiral, in fulfillment of our service.

If, after presenting themselves, they go to the islands and mainland, serve continuously for the full stated time, and bear a warrant signed by the admiral and certified by a public clerk attesting that these delinquents have served on the islands or any one of them for the full term, they shall be pardoned.

[4] With this writ, by our own initiative and true knowledge, we pardon all their misdemeanors committed before the publication of this our writ. From then on, they cannot be indicted for these crimes or any one of them, and proceedings cannot be brought against them or their property by our criminal judges or for any civil or criminal penalty by private parties, either officially or otherwise. The sentences already given against them cannot be executed either against their persons or their property. With this our writ, we revoke the sentences and make them null, void, and without effect, once the service is completed.

[5] We order the admiral of the Indies and any other persons who are in the Indies on our behalf to allow those who have served their term to come back freely, as this

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our writ stipulates, and not to detain them in any way.

[6] With this writ we order the members of our royal council, judges of our appeals court, judges of our court and chancery; all royal and other judges of all cities, towns, and villages of our kingdoms and domains, to put into effect and execute this letter of pardon and remission and each and every part of it.

In implementing and executing it, they are not to proceed against those who have served their term in the Indies for any crime they may have committed, except in the stated exceptions, at the request of any party, officially or otherwise, and they are not to execute sentences against their persons or property for those crimes.

[7] If any proceedings are brought or sentences given against them, they shall be revoked and voided, because by this writ and with true knowledge, we revoke, suppress, and annul them from now on. We restore the delinquents to their good name and to the place and status they occupied before they committed their crimes.

[8] In order that this shall become public knowledge and no one can claim ignorance, we order that it be publicly announced in plazas, markets, and the usual places. No one shall do otherwise in any way, under penalty of our displeasure and a fine of 10,000 maravedís for our treasury from each person who does the contrary.

[9] In addition, we command the man who shows you this our writ to summon you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within fifteen days of having been cited, under the same penalty. Under this same penalty we command every public clerk who may be summoned for this purpose to give the person showing him this writ a certificate to that effect inscribed with his rubric so that we may know how well our command is obeyed.

[10] Given in the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June in the year of the birth of our Savior Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King
I, the Queen

[11] I, Fernán Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen our lords, had this written at their command.

[12] Agreed: Rodericus, doctor.

[13] Registered: Doctor; Francisco Díaz, chancellor.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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Authority for Columbus to draw on royal profits and assets in the Indies to pay wages and other expenses

Alcalá de Henares, 23 December 1497

The King and the Queen

[1] By this writ we give permission and authorize you, Sir Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the Ocean Sea and member of our council, to pay the persons who have been, are, and in the future may be among the number of people staying in the Indies in accord with the instruction that you have from us, and to the personnel and owners of ships transporting supplies and other things to the Indies, all the money that they are owed for wages, per diem, and freightage, having been verified first.

This shall be paid here by the bishop of Badajoz and you, and in the Indies by you and our deputy chief accountants residing there, giving to each what he justly deserves and is owed. Pay them from any merchandise and other things acquired in the Indies so that the pay or vouchers given them are signed by our deputy chief accountants and recorded in our books, for which we give you full power.

[2] Done in the town of Alcalá de Henares on the twenty-third day of the month of December in the year one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

I, the King

I, the Queen

[3] By order of the king and queen. Fernán Álvarez.

[4] Agreed.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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I

DE LOS PLEITOS DE COLÓN.

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IMPRESORES DE LA REAL CASA
Paseo de San Vicente, 20.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 7, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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hizo, e del peligro, costa, trabajo e yndustria del que lo fiso, no solamente no se deve poner pleyto sobre lo suso dicho, mas antes sy la merced no fuera fecha se devyera faser de nuevo otra muy mayor, e digo e pido segun de suso e sobre ello, conplimyento de justicia, e para lo necesario ynpioro el Real oficio de vuestra Alteza, e encargo su muy Real e esclarecida conciencia.

En la cibdad de Sevilla a tres dias del mes de março de myll e quinyentos e once años la presente don Fernando Colon en el consejo de su alteza Real, e los señores del consejo mandaron, que para entender, vinyese al consejo el licenciado Bernal Diañes e el dicho don Fernando e sus letrados. Yo se lo notifiqué luego al dicho don Fernando e al dicho licenciado Bernal Diañes.

12.

(Año de 1511.—*Mayo 5, Sevilla.*)—Declaración del Consejo Real en el pleito del Almirante D. Diego Colón, reconociendo su derecho á la gobernación y administración de justicia de las islas que descubrió su padre con título de Visorrey para siempre jamás, con otras cosas.—(*Arch. de Ind.*, Indif., plego 5, fol. 2.)

Las cosas que se ha determinado y declarado por los señores del consejo de la Reyna doña Juana nuestra señora, sobre las diferencias que avia y adelante se esperava aver entre el fiscal del Rey y Reyna nuestros señores con el almirante de las

Yndias don Diego Colon y con su procurador en su nombre, son las siguientes:

Primeramente, que a el dicho Almirante y a sus sucesores pertenece la governacion y administracion de la justicia en nombre del Rey y Reyna nuestros señores y del Rey o Reyna que por tiempo fueren en estos Reynos de Castilla, asi de la isla Española como de las otras islas que el almirante don Cristobal Colon su padre descubrió en aquellos mares y de aquellas islas que por industria del dicho su padre se descubrieran, con titulo de visorey de juro y de heredad para siempre jamas, para que por si y sus tenientes y oficiales de justicia, conforme a sus previlegios, puedan exercer y administrar la jurisdicion çevil y criminal de las dichas islas, como y de la manera que los otros governadores y visoreyes la usan y pueden y deven usar en los limites de su jurisdicion, con tanto que las provisiones que por el dicho almirante y por sus sucesores se libraren y despacharen ayan de ir agora por don Fernando y doña Juana, y despues de los dias de Rey y Reyna, nuestros señores, por el nombre del Rey o Reyna que por tiempo fueren en estos Reynos de Castilla, y las provisiones y mandamientos que por los tenientes o alcaldes o otros oficiales de justicia asi del dicho almirante como de sus sucesores se libraren o firmaren, o qual quier execucion de justicia que en las dichas islas se haga, digan, -yo Fulano teniente o alcalde del tal lugar o isla

Virrey y gobernador.

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por el almirante tal visorey o governador de la tal isla o islas por el Rey o Reyna don Fernando y doña Juana, nuestros señores, y despues de sus dias por tal Rey o Reyna que por tiempo fueren como dicho es mando &.ª, y que si de otra manera fueren las dichas provisiones o mandamientos que no sean obedecidos ni cumplidos.

Dezima. Iten, que la dezima parte del oro y de las otras cosas que pertenecen a el dicho almirante don Diego Colon en las dichas islas por virtud de la capitulacion que el Rey nuestro señor y la Reyna nuestra señora, que aya gloria, hicieron con el dicho don Cristoval Colon su padre en el Real de sobre Granada, que pertenece a el dicho almirante don Diego Colon y a sus sucesores de juro y heredad agora y para siempre jamas, para que puedan della hacer lo que quisieren y por bien tuvieren.

Dezmos eclesiasticos. Iten, que de los diezmos eclesiasticos que a sus Altezas pertenecen en las dichas islas por bulas apostolicas, asi del oro como de las otras cosas, que a el dicho almirante don Diego Colon ni a sucesores no pertenesce parte ni cosa alguna.

Penas de cámara. Iden, que de las penas que pertenecen o pertenecieren a la camara de sus Altezas y a la de los Reyes que por tiempo fueren en estos Reynos de Castilla, asi por leyes destos Reynos como siendo arbitrarias se han inpuesto o inpusieren para la dicha camara, que a el dicho Almirante ni a sus sucesores no les pertenece parte alguna, salvo que

todas enteramente pertenescen a sus Altezas: pero que las penas que por leyes destos Reynos pertenescen o pertenecieren a las justicias o jueces dellos, que estas enteramente pertenecen a el dicho almirante y á sus oficiales.

Apelaciones. Iten, que las apelaciones que se interpusieren de los alcaldes ordinarios de las ciudades y villas y lugares que agora son o por tiempo fueren en las dichas islas, que fueren alcaldes por eleccion o nonbramiento de los concejos, que aquellas vayan primeramente a el dicho almirante o a sus tenientes, y dellos vayan las apelaciones a sus Altezas y a sus audiencias y aquellos que por su mandado uvieren de conocer de las causas de apelaciones de las dichas islas.

Jueces. Iten, que sus Altezas pueden poner en las dichas islas cada y quando les pareciere que conviene a su servicio, jueces estantes en ellas o fuera dellas, los quales puedan conocer de las dichas causas de apelaciones contenidas en el supra primero capitulo y que para esto no enbargan los privilegios del dicho almirante.

Regidores. Iten, que a sus Altezas pertenesce el nombramiento y provision de los regidores y jurados y fieles y procuradores y otros oficios de governacion de las dichas islas y que deven ser perpetuos para mejor governacion dellas.

Escrivanias. Iten, que la provision de las escrivanias de las dichas islas, asi como las escrivanias de concejo,

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como las de numero de las ciudades y villas y lugares y otras escrivanias quales quier de las dichas islas, pertenesce a sus altezas y a sus sucesores en estos Reynos y no a el dicho almirante; pero que las escrivanias de juzgado del dicho almirante y de sus tenientes y alcaldes, que destas pertenesce la provision y nominacion a el dicho almirante y a quien su poder uviere, con tanto que aya de poner para el ejercicio dellas notarios o escrivanos de sus Altezas y que no puedan poner otros si no a las tales personas que tengan titulo de escrivano para en todos sus reinos y señorios, o de los Reyes que por tiempo fueren en estos reynos de Castilla.

Residencia.

Otro si, que cada y quando a sus Altezas pareciere que conbiene a su servicio y a la esecucion de su justicia, y a los dichos Rey o Reyna que por tienpo fueren en estos dichos reynos, pueden mandar tomar residencia a el dicho almirante y a sus oficiales, conforme a las leyes destos reynos como de justicia devan.

Grangerias.

Otro si, que en las grangerias que sus Altezas tienen o tuvieren en las dichas islas del sacar del oro, y sus suçesores y asi mismo en las que tiene o tuviere el dicho almirante y sus suçesores, que sean avidos por particulares personas, de manera que ayan de traer a particion la quinta parte del dicho oro que de las dichas grangerias vinieren, para que se reparta como se reparte el quinto que dan los otros a sus Altezas en las dichas islas, y que a el

tanto se haga quando menos o mas parte dieren los otros particulares que tubieren grangerias en las dichas islas.

Otro si, que a sus Altezas y a quien su poder uviere pertenesce el repartimiento de los indios de las dichas islas y no a el dicho almirante.

En la cibdad de Sevilla a cinco dias del mes de mayo de mill e quinientos e honze años, notyfique estos dichos capitulos escritos en este pliego de papel e lo en ellos contenido, e les fueron leydos al liçenciado Fernan Tello, procurador fiscal de su Alteza e de su consejo, e a Juan de la Peña, procurador del dicho almirante don Diego Colon, e a don Fernando Colon, sucesor del dicho almirante, en sus personas, e los quales dixeron que pedian treslados de los dichos capitulos e de lo en ellos contenydo. Testigos Luys del Castillo e Bartolome Ramires de Castañeda e Juan Ramires, escrivano del consejo de su Alteza.

13.

(Año de 1511. — Mayo 13, *Sevilla*.) — Petición de esclarecimiento de las dudas que ofrece la declaración del Consejo, presentada por D. Fernando Colon y por Juan de la Peña. — (*A. de I.*, 1-1-1/10, pieza 5, fol. 1.)

Las dudas que de esta determynacion podrian rresultar e que a vuestra Alteza suplicamos mande declarar son las siguientes:

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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Residencia.

Aqui se dize que al almirante i a sus oficiales se pueda tomar residencia conforme a las leies destos rreinos, las quales disponen que ayan los juezes de ser privados de las varas durante la residencia, i si visto fuere ser necesario para la buena administracion de justicia, que se le quiten para sienpre, lo qual es contra los previllejos del dicho almirante y contra lo que agora se determino diciendo, como es verdad, que son e pertenecen los oficios e juridicion al dicho almirante perpetuamente, mas si por algun tienpo se le quitasen las varas y administracion dellas, tomando residencia o de otra forma ia no serian perpetuos, por que aquello es dicho perpetuo que ningun tiempo dexa de ser. La forma en que este pasó tomamos e se cree ser y que fue la voluntad de vuestra Alteza quando la mandó determinar, es que pues el almirante sienpre a de exercitar la justicia por alcaldes e tenientes, que a aquellos tales sean quitadas las varas i tomada rresidencia, y que el almirante provea de ellas en tanto a otras personas, i si el dicho almirante en algo de lo justo ecedieso, vuestra Alteza podria aver dello su informacion i mandallo rremediar conforme a justicia i a su servicio, y asi desta forma, el almirante se cunple lo capitulado i la justicia es bien administrada.

Grangerias.

Yten, en lo tocante a las grangerias, el dicho almirante deve tener la facultad que vuestra Alteza para tomar y buscar y llevar las cosas que viere ser y que son necesarias para la tal grangeria, y vuestra

Alteza para con el Almirante no deve mandar esimir para si lugares de rescates, ni pedaços de tierra, minas, salvo que en estas cosas se guarde igualdad, i asi cumpliendose por esta via, parece todo ir conforme a justicia i a la voluntad de la determinacion, que es que sean avidos como particulares, los quales ninguna facultad tiene uno mas que otro.

Diezmo.

Yten, parece por esta determinacion, que segun los particulares tienen al presente el oro al quinto, se los podria baxar al decimo o mas o menos, y por que desto la decima del dicho almirante podria aver detrimento y total diminucion, que seria contra lo capitulado, pues por ninguna via puede perecer. Esto deve ser y entendemos que es, que sy por algun tienpo se abaxare, que a de ser con consentimiento del almirante o de forma que en lo que a su diezmo toca no pueda ser menguado ni agraviado.

Y vuestra Alteza, conforme a lo contenido en estos capitulos, deve mandar declarar la dicha determinacion, i asi se suplica a vuestra Alteza por parte del dicho almirante.

En la cibdad de Sevylla a treze dias del mes de mayo de mill e quinientos e honce años, presentó estas dubdas e capitulos suso contenidos en el Consejo de su Alteza el dicho Juan de la Peña, procurador del dicho don Fernando Colon en el dicho nombre del dicho almirante e los señores del Consejo dixeron que lo oyan, e mandaron dar traslado.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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14.

(Año de 151[illegible].—*Mayo* 23, *Sevilla*.)—Petición al Consejo para que declare que lo determinado sobre residencia del Almirante sea sin perjuicio de sus privilegios.—(*A. de I.*, 1-1-4/11, pieza 5, fol. 7.)

Por quanto de parte del almirante de las Yndias se suplicó a vuestra Alteza mandase declarar ciertos pasos de la determinacion que de sus previllejos se hizo, lo qual por otros impedimentos no a avido conclusion, umilmente suplicamos a vuestra Alteza nos mande dar la dicha determinacion, pues en qual quier otro tienpo que neçesaria fuese la dicha declaracion avria lugar de se hazer, i solamente suplicamos a vuestra Alteza que por que la justicia del almirante no pueda padecer, que en lo que toca a la residencia mande añadir o declarar que se le a de tomar conforme a sus previllejos, o de forma que la justicia de sus previllejos no sea quebrantada, y en esto vuestra Alteza administra justicia y el almirante rrecibe merced.

15.

(Año de 1511.—*Junio* 17, *Sevilla*.)—Notificación de la sentencia del Consejo á las partes litigantes.—(*A. de I.*, Pto. 1-1-4/1[1].)

En la cibdad de Sevilla, a diez e siete dias del mes de xunio de mill e quynientos e once años, yo

[1] En la *Colección de documentos inéditos de Indias*, 1.ª s., t. XXXVI, página 345, está publicada la declaración del Consejo con estas notificaciones.

el dicho Xoan de Salmeron, escribano de Cámara de la Reyna nuestra Señora, notifiqué esta dicha Declaracion e Decision en la forma suso escripta al dicho Xoán de la Peña, procurador del dicho Almirante en su persona, testigos, Francisco Tomilla e Rodrigo Saravia, porteros de la Cámara de sus Altezas; el qual dicho Xoan de la Peña dixo que lo consentia e obedecia.—Testigos los dichos.

En la cibdad de Sevilla en el mismo dia fue notificada al Lyecendiado Fiscal del Consejo de su Alteza, el qual ansi mismo dixo que la obedescia.—Testigos, Francisco Tomilla e Rodrigo Saravia, porteros de Cámara de sus Altezas.

16.

(Año de 1511.—*Junio* 17, *Sevilla*.)—Real provisión ejecutoria de la declaración del Consejo Real sobre derechos del Almirante D. Diego Colón.—(*A. de I.*, 1-1-6/11, fol. 3.)

Doña Johana, por la gracia de Dios Reyna de Castilla, de Leon, de Granada, de Toledo, de Galizia, de Sevilla, de Cordova, de Murcia, de Jaen, de los Algarbes, de Algezira, de Gibraltar, de las yslas Canarias e de las Yndias, yslas e tierra firme del mar Oceano, princesa de Aragon y de las dos Seçilias, de Jerusalem, archiduquesa de Avstria, duquesa de Borgoña e de Brabante, etc., condesa de Flandes e de Tirol, etc., señora de Viz-

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caya e de Molina, etc.; al príncipe don Carlos, my muy caro e muy amado hijo, e a los ynfantes, duques, prelados, condes, marqueses, ricosomes, e a los del my consejo e oydores de las mys avdiencias e chançillerias, e a los alcaldes e alguaziles de my casa e corte e chançilleria, e a los priores, comendadores e subcomendadores, e a los alcaides e tenedores de los castillos e casas fuertes e llanas, e a todos los corregidores, asistentes, justicias, regidores, cavalleros, escuderos, oficiales, e omes buenos de todas las cibdades e villas e lugares de todos mys reynos e señorios, e a otras quales quier personas a quien lo de yuso en esta my carta contenydo toca e atañe o atañer puede en qualquier manera, e a cada uno de vos, salud e gracia. Sepades que por parte de don Diego Colon, my Almyrante de las Yndias del mar Oceano, fue presentada una peticion ante my en el my consejo, por la qual en efeto me suplicava e pidia por merced le mandase aver y tener por my vissorrey e governador perpetuo de las yslas e tierra firme descubiertas e por descubrir del mar Oceano, al ponyente de una raya que pasa sobre las yslas de Cabo Verde y de los Açores cient leguas, segund diz que parece pertenecerle por la capitulacion e asiento que con el Almyrante su padre se tomó en el año que pasó de myll e quatrocientos e noventa e dos años, e por ciertos previllejos e confirmaciones que sobrello le fueron dados e concedidos, e que le mandase dexar

la governacion de la ysla de san Juan, que yo avia mandado dar a otra persona, por que no me avia sido fecha memoria de los dichos previllejos, y las provincias de Uraba e Beragua, que se dieron a Nicuesa e Hojeda, e quel los dexaria, siendo yo dello servyda, el mysmo partido que agora tienen, e que le mandase señalar e librar salario, conforme a la dicha merced, segund los derechos e salarios que han gozado y gozan los otros mys almyrantes e governadores de Castilla, e que ansi mysmo, por los dichos previllejos le es fecha merced de todos los oficios anexos e tocantes a la justicia cevil e eremynal de todas aquellas partes yslas e tierra firme, syn ninguna ecebcion, que me suplicaba e pidia por merced le mandase fazer merced dellos libremente, e que por la dicha capitulacion tenga merced del juzgado cevil e eremynal de los pleitos e cabsas que por la negociacion e trato de las dichas Yndias oviese en España y en otras partes, que mandase que otro juez syno el o el quél pusiese no se entremetiese en ello, segund que lo usa y exercita el my almyrante de Castilla, e que los mys oficiales de la casa de la Contratacion de las Yndias, que está en la cibdad de Sevilla, no entendiesen en cosa de la dicha negociacion syn la persona quél dicho my almirante nombrase para ello, e que le mandase acudir libremente con el diezmo de todo el provecho que se oviese de las dichas yslas descubiertas e por descubryr en el termyno del di-

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cho almirantazgo, conforme a los dichos previllejos e asiento e capitulacion que dello tiene, segund que mas largamente en la dicha su peticion se contenia, de la qual por los del my consejo fue mandado dar traslado al my procurador fiscal, el qual por otra peticion que ansi mysmo en el my consejo presentó, dixo e alegó ciertas razones en contrario de lo suso dicho, por las quales diz que yo no devia mandar hacer ny conplir cosa alguna de lo pedido por parte del dicho almirante, sobre lo qual por anvas las dichas partes fueron dichas e alegadas otras muchas razones fasta tanto que concluyeron, e los del my consejo ovieron el dicho negocio por concluso, todo lo qual por los del my consejo visto, juntamente con los dichos previllejos, capitulacion e asiento e otras cartas e provisiones quel dicho almyrante de my tiene, e con el Rey my señor e padre consultado, fue dada una determinacion e declaracion cerca de todo lo susodicho, su thenor de la qual, de *verbo ad verbum* es esta que sigue [1].

Por que vos mando que veais la dicha determinacion e declaracion que ansi por los del my consejo fue dada, que de suso va encorporada, e la guardeys e cunplays e executeys e fagays guardar e cunplir e executar en todo e por todo, segund e como en ella se contiene, e contra el thenor e forma

[1] Aquí inserta la Declaración de 5 de Mayo, documento núm. 12.

de ella no vayays ny paseys ny consyntays yr ny pasar en tiempo alguno, ny por alguna manera, cabsa o razon que sea, e los unos ny los otros no fagades ny fagan ende al por alguna manera so pena de la my merced e de diez myll maravedis para la my cámara, e demas mando al ome que vos esta my carta mostrare, que vos enplaze que parescades ante my en la my corte, do quier que yo sea, del dia que vos emplazare fasta quince dias primeros syguyentes, so la dicha pena, so la qual mando a qualquier escribano publico que para esto fuere llamado, que de erde al que vos la mostrare testimonyo sygnado con su sygno, por que yo sepa en como se cunple my mandado. Dada en la cibdad de Sevylla a dies e syete dias del mes de junyo ano del nascimyento de nuestro salvador jesucristo de myll e quinyentos e honze años.—Hay una rúbrica.

En Sevylla, dies e syete dias del mes de junyo de myll e quinyentos e honze años, se dió otra tal carta como la sobre dicha, quitando della lo que aqui en esta está escrito, que no va puesto en la otra, e firmaron en ella los señores licenciado Capata, e licenciado Muxica, e dotor Carvajal, e licenciado Santiago, e dotor Palacios Rubios, e licenciado Aguirre, e licenciado Sosa, e dotor Cabrero, todos del Consejo Real de la Reyna nuestra señora, e fue refrendado de my, Juan de Salmeron, escrivano de cámara de su Alteza.

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17.

(Año de 151[illegible].—*Agosto 30. Burgos.*)—Juan de la Peña, en nombre del Almirante, pide que se le dé escrita en pergamino la sentencia y determinación del Consejo, porque la que se le dió en papel se inutilizaba.—(*A. de I.*, 1-1-$^{4}/_{11}$, fol. 9.)

Muy poderosa señora.=Juan de la Peña, en nombre del almyrante de las Yndias, digo: que ya sabe vuestra Alteza la sentencia e determinacion que sobre los negocios del dicho almyrante se dio e pronuncio en Sevylla por los del vuestro muy alto Consejo, la qual se escribió y firmó en un papel de marca grande, que doblandolo se fazia pedaços, e la dicha sentencia se enbio a las Yndias, e agora está escripta en pergamino, por que convenga á la calidad y duracion della. Suplico a vuestra Alteza mande que se torne a firmar e refrendar la dicha sentencia, e se torne a sellar y registrar, por que demas de lo que tengo dicho, podria ser que la otra se perdiese por el camino, e ay necesidad de tenerla en Castilla, e esto se puede fazer syn perjuyzio, e en ello vuestra Alteza hara merced al dicho almyrante.

A xxx de agosto de 1[illegible]xi.

A la espalda dice:

En la cibdad de Burgos, treynta dias del mes de agosto de myll e quinyentos e honze años, la presentó en el Consejo de su Alteza el dicho Juan

de la Peña, en nombre del almyrante de las Yndias, e los señores del Consejo se la mandaron dar.—Hay una rúbrica.

En Burgos a xxx de agosto de 1[illegible]xi.—

18.

(Sin fecha.—El Fiscal Pero Ruiz dice que tiene suplicado en grado de segunda suplicación de la sentencia que se dió en Sevilla y la interpone de nuevo.—*A. de I.*, 1-1-$^{4}/_{11}$, fol. 11.)

Muy poderosos señores: El licenciado Pero Ruiz, vuestro fiscal en el pleito que trato con el almyrante de las Yndias, digo, que yo tengo suplicado en grado de segunda suplicacion con la pena e fiança de las myll doblas que la hordenança dispone, de la sentencia que se dio en Sevylla por los del vuestro muy alto Consejo en favor del dicho almyrante, en ciertos articulos, la qual dicha suplicacion ha muchos dias que yo ynterpuse, e fasta agora los del vuestro muy alto Consejo no lo an vysto. Por ende, suplico a vuestra Alteza que mande que ante[illegible] quel dicho pleito se determyne, que la vean, y en caso que la dicha suplicacion en el dicho grado lugar no aya, agora la ynterpongo por vya ordinaria o en aquella via e forma que mejor de derecho lugar aya, e suplico a vuestra Alteza lo aya por puesta, e sy para la poner e dar e alegar lo en ella contenido, es necesario restitucion *in yntegrum*, yo la pido

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en forma, e juro a Dios e a esta señal de cruz ✠ que no la pido maliciosamente, salvo por alcançar conplimiento de justicia, para lo qual en lo necesario vuestro Real oficio ynploro.

Otro sy: por quel dicho pleito es de mucha ynportancia e toca a vuestra corona Real, suplico a vuestra Alteza que conforme a la ley de Toro que cerca desto dispone, mande que se determyne por las leyes de vuestro reyno.

Otro sy: suplico a vuestra Alteza que mande poner esta peticion en el proceso del dicho pleito, para lo qual, etc.

19.

(Año de 1511.—*Noviembre 5, Burgos.*)—Real cédula confirmando la determinación y declaración del Consejo dada en Sevilla á 5 de Mayo, por la que se reconoce al Almirante y á los sucesores el derecho á la gobernación de las islas, con título de Visorrey y otras cosas. (*Acad. de la Historia;* colec. Vargas Ponce, t. LIV, fol. 503.)

Copia la ejecutoria anteriormente inserta (documento número 16) de *verbo ad verbum*, y termina:

Dada en Burgos a 15 del mes de noviembre año del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesu Cristo de 1511 años.=Yo el Rey=Yo Lope Conchillos, secretario de la Reyna nuestra señora, lo fice escribir por mandado del Rey su padre. Y al pie de la dicha provision estaban tres señales. E a las espaldas estaba escrito lo siguiente: Registrada, Licenciatus Ximenez Castañeda, Chanciller.

Sacada del copiador de reales cédulas que está en el archivo general, que comprende de 1508 á 1511, folio 134 vuelto.

20.

(Año de 1512.—*Enero 3, Burgos.*)—Juan de la Peña, en nombre del almirante D. Diego Colón, pide declaración de que no está obligado á residencia, de que le corresponde la gobernación del Darem y otras cosas. (*A. de I.*, 1-1-4/11, fol. 18.)

Muy poderosa señora=Juan de la Peña en nonbre del almyrante de las Yndias, suplico a vuestra Alteza mande proveer en las cosas siguientes:

Primeramente: que los del vuestro muy alto consejo en la sentencia y declaracion mandaron quel dicho almyrante y sus oficiales hiziesen resydencia como de justicia deviesen, y los oficios del dicho almyrante son perpetuos, y asi por esto como por la calidad de su persona y dinydad y por que ha de tener oficiales, no es obligado a fazer resydencia por que seria contra la perpetuydad de los dichos oficios. Suplico a vuestra Alteza lo mande asy declarar, mandando que si a sus oficiales se oviere de tomar residencia, pueda él poner otros entre tanto.

Otro sy: en la dicha sentencia se dize que vuestra Alteza pueda poner en las Yndias juezes que conoz-

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1

Anno 1641

Alvará passado
em registo do Capitulo 5º sobre
se observar a Ley que determina
a forma das Eleições de Juizes Ve-
readores e Officiaes da Camara de Braga

Eu El Rey Faço saber
aos que este Alvará virem que havendo respeito
aos Procuradores de Cortes da Cidade de Bra-
ga me enviarem pedir nas que celebrei o anno
de suas cortes e quarenta e hum que por quanto
o povo daquella Cidade hera de muito nume-
ro, e corria em grande excesso do que fora em
tempos passados, e por experiencia se tinha
visto que as elleiçoens que se faziam na for-
ma da Ordenação de tres em tres annos para
Juizes Vereadores, e mais Officiaes da Camara
ordinariamente acontecia haverem grandes
tumultos de gente popular que tumultua-
riamente queriam votar [illegible] respei-
to aos Regedores da Cidade [illegible]
dis-

Liv. 14. da Chanc.ª do Sr. D. João 4º fl. 117

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disso grandes inconvenientes que mandasse
que nas taes elleiçoens não votassem senão
os Cidadoẽs seus filhos, e nelles que não fos-
sem filhos familias, e não fossem admiti-
dos a votar os do povo como o não erão em ou-
tros lugares deste Reino. E Hey por
bem, e mepras que se guarde a Ley particu-
lar que neste caso esta feita. E mando
ás Justiças, Officiaes, e pessoas a que o conhe-
cimento disto pertencer cumpram, e guar-
dem este Alvara como se nelle conthem o
qual mepras que valha, tenha força, e vi-
gor posto que seu effeito haja de durar mais
de hum anno sem embargo da Ordenação
do Livro segundo titulo quarenta em con-
trario. João Nunes de Siqueira o fez
em Lisboa a dezanove de Março de
mil e seiscentos e quarenta e tres. Diogo
de Brito Soares o fes escrever ff Rey

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THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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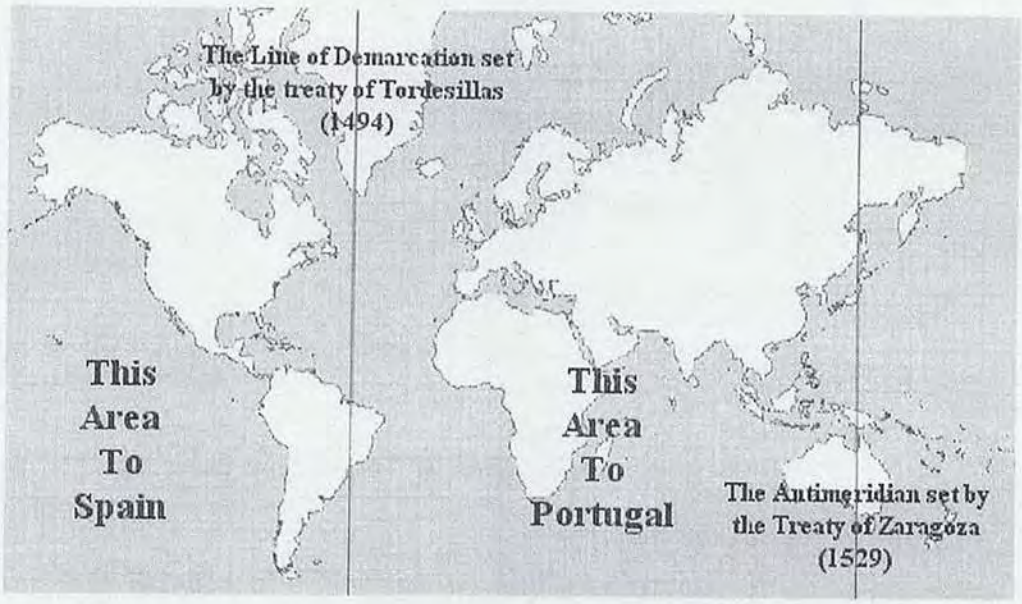
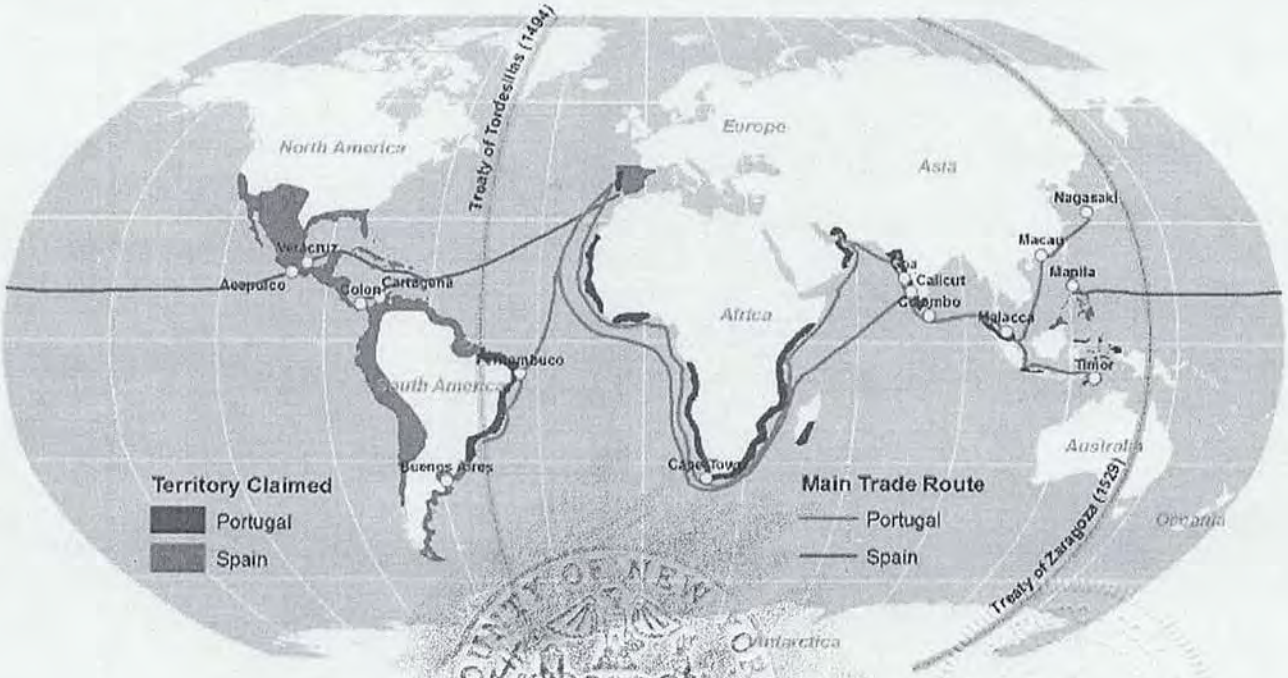
MAPS SHOWING THE DEMARCATIONS OF THE WORLD





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JUSTA RECLAMACION

QUE LOS REPRESENTANTES

DE

LA CASA REAL DE ESPAÑA

DOÑA CARLOTA JUAQUINA DE BOURBON

PRINCESA DE PORTUGAL Y BRAZIL,

Y

DON PEDRO CARLOS DE BOURBON Y BRAGANZA,

INFANTE DE ESPAÑA, HACEN A' SU ALTEZA REAL EL PRINCIPE REGENTE DE PORTUGAL para que se digne atender, proteger, y conservar los sagrados Derechos, que Su Augusta Casa tiene al Trono de las Españas é Indias, y que el Emperador de los Franceses por medio de una abdicacion ó renuncia executada por la violencia mas atroz y detestable, acaba de arrancar de la manos del Rey Don Carlos IV., y de Sus Altezas Reales el Principe de Asturias, é Infantes Don Carlos, y Don Antonio.

LAS infaustas noticias llegadas de España sobre la ocupacion de la Capital y principales Puestos Militares por los Franceses, enemigos declarados de la Corona de Portugal, y no menos hostiles por su conducta á la de España, nos afligieron grandemente, porque al instante previmos la esclavitud del fiel y generoso Pueblo Español, y de consiguiente la Ruina del Trono de Nuestros Abuelos.

La irregular conducta del Emperador de los Franceses, y los injustos procederes de sus Generales y demas Ministros, tiempos hace que nos habian dado sobrados motivos para manifestar al mundo todo los justos resentimientos que en aquel entonces tubiemos por conveniente sufocar con el silencio; considerando que no necesitaban del auxilio de Nuestra voz para que fuese patente Nuestra Razon y Justicia, ultrajadas por el Despotismo de un poder abeliu-

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ro: pero ahora que sabemos la perfidia con que baxo la capa de una conferencia amistosa ElRey, Gefe de Nuestra Casa, y todos los Miembros de Nuestra Familia en España fueron persuadidos á poner sus personas en las manos de aquel, que amenazaba á sus Derechos, á los Nuestros, y á los de todos los Vasallos del Rey de las Españas: perfidia, por la qual ellos fueron primeramente violentados á firmar actos formales de abdicacion y renuncia, y depues conducidos individualmente fuera del Reyno, para sepultarlos en los lugares manchados ya con la sangre de otros Miembros de Nuestra Real Familia. Llenos de horror con tales atentados, Juzgamos propio de Nuestro deber el implorar el auxilio de Vuestra Alteza Real como Nuestro Arrimo y Protector Natural inmediato, pidiendole socorros contra la propagacion de este Sistema usurpador, que absorbe los Estados de Europa unos depues de otros, empeñando á Vuestra Alteza Real en favor de Nuestra Causa, para que con su poder y respetos Nos ponga en estado (como los mas inmediatos Deudos del Rey de las Españas) de poder conservar Sus Derechos y con ellos asegurar los Nuestros, conbinando las Fuerzas Portuguesas, Españolas, e Inglesas para impedir a los Franceses que con sus exércitos practiquem en América las mismas violencias y subversiones que ya cometiéron sobre quasi toda la extension de la Europa.

Vuestra Alteza Real en consideracion al estado y situacion en que se halla Nuestro Augusto Padre, y respective Tio, con las demas Familia de Nuestra Augusta Casa de España, no podrá menos que justificar este Proceder Nuestro; Proceder que está fundado en los principios y leyes fundamentales de la Monarquia Española, e los que nunca nos separaremos; Proceder autorizado por los incontrastables principios de Justicia Divina y Natural; y que como tal esperamos que merecerá la aprobacion de Nuestro querido Tio el Rey de las Dos Sicilias, la de Su Real Familia, y la de todas aquellas Personas que en esto son mas interesadas. Este mismo proceder lo consideramos como cosa esperada por los Miembros de Nuestra Familia infeliz y desgraciada, que se halla cercada, y oprimida por la fuerza, removida de Su Reyno, y lo que seguramente le será mas doloroso, separada del Regazo de Su mui amados Vasallos, los Fieles, los Constantes, los Generosos Españoles.

Tal es el concepto que nos quieren significar Nuestros mui amados Hermanos y Tio, el Principe de Asturias, y los Infantes Don Carlos y Don Antonio, quando despues de haber escrito la entrada de las Tropas Francesas y su superioridad en numero, dicen asi.

» En este estado de cosas, reflexionando Sus Altezas Reales la situa-
» cion en que se hallan, y las delicadas circunstancias en que igualmente se
» halla España, considerando que en tal conflicto qualquier atentado de parte
» del Pueblo Español para la reparacion de sus Derechos acarrearia mas bien
» ruina que provecho, sin otro resultado que hacer correr Rios de Sangre,
» y ocasionar la pérdida indubitable á lo menos de gran parte de sus Provin-
» cias y de todas las Colonias Transmarinas. »

Este modo de hablar parece ofrecernos pruebas evidentes: Primo, de la Violencia que se hacia á los Principes para que escribieran sin permitirles escribir quanto elles quisieran para manifestar Sus Sentimientos: Segundo, que si acaso la España no estubiera en tales circunstancias y sujeta á un exército enemigo, ellos mismos no juzgarian inutil una tentativa de los Habitantes para recuperar sus Derechos: Tercero, que quando esto sucediera á las Colonias Transmarinas, ellas se perderian, y en estas palabras vemos una insinuacion tacita pero mui evidente que Ellos hacen á Nosotros, y á Sus mui fieles Com-

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patriotas aun libres para que de unanime consentimiento propendamos todos á la defensa y conservacion de sus Derechos.

Estamos por lo tanto en la firme persuasion que este será el modo de pensar de Nuestros Tios en Sicilia, como igualmente de los demas Miembros de Nuestra Real Familia, y de todos Nuestros Compatriotas que hallan libres y distantes de semejantes insultos y opresiones.

Roma, la Depositaria de Nuestra Religion Santa, se halla de nuevo insultada y sujeta á este poder arbitrario y perturbador de toda la Europa. En vano Su Santidad protesta contra el extrañamiento de los Eminentisimos Cardenales; en vano ordena que solamente se muevan quando la violencia les obligue: no tiene mas recurso que quejarse y lamentarse, como nosotros lo vemos en su acto firmado por el Eminentisimo Cardenal Doria Pamfili, diciendo, *que tales miras conocidamente se dirigen á subvertir y á acabar la potestad de la Iglesia.*

Felizes Nosotros, los que nos hallamos de esta parte del Atlantico, pues que no estamos sujetos ni tampoco en circunstancias de ser o, si apartando lejos de nosotros todo espiritu de partido, logramos aquella perfecta Union y alianza, que al paso que enlaze nuestros sentimientos reuna tambien nuestros recursos con los quales pueda formarse una fuerza respetable capaz por sí sola de resistir y rechazar qualquiera invasion, y de asegurar contra la ambicion Francesa nuestros intereses, nuestra libertad, y nuestras propias vidas.

Nosotros, ni por un solo instante podemos dudar de la lealtad y amor que en todos tiempos han manifestado los Habitantes de las Américas á Nuestra Augusta Casa y mui particularmente á Nuestro mui querido Padre, por quien en estos ultimos tiempos han sacrificado sus vidas é intereses, y dado las mayores pruebas de su lealtad. En esta inteligencia y ciertos que la desgracia de Nuestra Familia habrá contristado sus espiritus, que siempre se han interesado por la conservacion de Nuestros Derechos, Esperamos que mediante los respetos y auxilios de Vuestra Alteza Real se podrá realizar una perfecta alianza con los Vasallos del Rey de las Españas existentes en América, y que por ella podremos con facilidad librarnos de los ataques del enemigo, y evitar por un medio tan justo y saludable, el fomento de las discordias familiares que mui de continuo se sucitan entre los Vasallos de ambos Reynos, cuyas consequencias producen siempre un funesto resultado.

Para ver realizadas Nuestras justas y sanas intenciones, deseamos tener oportunidad segura para comunicarlas á los Gefes, Tribunales y demas Personas, en quienes se halla legitimamente depositada la autoridad de Nuestro Señor y Rey la que en ningun modo pretendemos alterar ni disminuir, y si solo conservar y defender para libralá del poder de los Franceses, á cuyo fin esperamos que Vuestra Alteza Real se interese tambien con el Almirante de Nuestro fuerte y poderoso Aliado el Rey de la Gran Bretaña, para que ordene y disponga sus fuerzas de un modo que sin faltar á la defensa de Vuestra Alteza Real y Costas del Brasil sean utiles á las Riberas y Costas del Rio de la Plata y demas Dominios de la América Española, y de ningun modo perjudiciales á su Navegacion y Comercio que tienen aquellos Habitantes en este y demas puertos de este Principado, cuya Proteccion no dudamos que Nos será inmediatamente dispensada por la Generosidad y Noble Caracter del Rey de la Gran Bretaña y de su poderosa Nacion.

Por ultimo rogamos á Vuestra Alteza Real se sirva poner á Nuestra Disposion todos los medios que Nos sean necesarios para comunicar Nuestras intenciones á los Gefes, Tribunales, Autoridades Civiles y Eclesiasticas, en

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quienes reside en todo su vigor y fuerza la autoridad de Nuestro Augusto Rey y Señor, y en su lealtad depositados los Derechos de Nuestra Real Casa, los que deseamos sostener inviolables durante la desgracia con que se halla oprimida la ambicion Francesa Nuestra Real Familia de España.

Escrita en el Palacio del Rio de Janeiro á los 19 de Agosto de 1808.

La Princesa DOÑA CARLOTA JUAQUINA DE BOURBON.

El Infante D. PEDRO CARLOS DE BOURBON Y BRAGANZA.

Na Offic. de J. F. M. de Campos.

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THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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MANIFIESTO

DIRIGIDO A' LOS FIELES VASALLOS

DE

SU MAGESTAD CATÓLICA EL REY

DE LAS

ESPAÑAS É INDIAS

POR

SU ALTEZA REAL DOÑA CARLOTA JUAQUINA

INFANTA DE ESPAÑA, PRINCESA DE PORTUGAL Y BRAZIL.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signatu re, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 24th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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DOÑA CARLOTA JUAQUINA DE BOURBON,
Infanta de España, Princeſa de Portugal y Brazil.

HAgo ſaber, á los leales y fieles Vaſallos del Rey Católico de las Eſpañas é Indias, á los Gefes, y Tribunales, á los Cabildos Seculares, y Eccleſiaſticos, y á las demas Perſonas, en cuya fidelidad ſe halla depoſitada toda la authoridad y adminiſtracion de la Monarquia y confiados los Derechos de Mi Real Caſa, y Familia: como el Emperador de los Franceſes, deſpues de haber exhaurido á Eſpaña de hombres, y de caudales que baxo el pretexto de una falſa y capcioſa alianza, la exigia de continuo para ſuſtentar las guerras que promovia ſu ilimitada ambicion y egoiſmo, quiere por ultimo realiſar el ſiſtema de la Monarquia Univerſal.

Eſte proyecto, grande unicamente por las grandes atrocidades, robos y aſeſinatos que deben precederle, le ha ſugerido la idea de aſegurar primeramente en ſi, y en ſu familia el Trono, que la Sanguinaria Revolucion uſurpó á la primera Linea de Mi Real Familia, y depoſitó en poder de eſte hombre haſta entonces deſconocido. Para eſo prerende exterminar, y acabar Mi Real Caſa, y Familia, conſiderando que en ella reſiden los legitimos Derechos que retiene uſurpados, y ambiciona juſtificar en ſu poder.

Intentó primeramente por medio de la mas falſa Politica apoderarſe de Nueſtra Perſona y de la de Nueſtros mui caros Eſpoſo é Hijos, baxo el eſpecioſo y ſeductivo principio de proteccion contra la Nacion Britanica, de quien hemos recibido las mayores pruebas de amiſtad, y alianza, pero fruſtrados ſus deſignios con Nueſtra retirada á eſte Continente, mitigó ſu ira y ſed inſaciable con el general ſaqueo que mandó praticar por Junot en to-

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todo el Reyno de Portugal ſin reſpetar coſa alguna, llegando al caſo de manchar sus manos en los valos del Santuario.

Suſcitada poco deſpues una ſublevacion ó tumulto popular en la Corte de Madrid contra mi Auguſto Padre, y Señor el Rey Don Carlos IV. para obligarle á abdicar ó renunciar el Trono á favor de mi Hermano el Principe de Aſturias, quiso luego intervenir en eſtas agitaciones domeſticas, para lograr el fin abominable de convidarlos á paſar al territorio de ſu Imperio, pretextando la mayor ſeguridad de ſus Perſonas, ſiendo ſu unico objeto tenerlas en aptitud de poder con ellas realiſar el iniquo plan de ſus proyectos.

Lleva y arraſtra á Mi Auguſto Padre con todos los demas Individuos de Mi Real Familia á Bayona de Francia, y alli los violenta, y obliga á firmar un acto de abdicacion ó renuncia, por ſi miſmo nulo, baxo los eſpecioſos y fantaſticos motivos de conſervar la integridad de la Eſpaña que ſolo él quiere violar, y de conſervar la Religion Católica que él ſolo ultraja y deteſta: acto por el qual todos los Derechos de Mi Real Familia á la Corona de España, é Imperio de Indias quedarian cedidos á favor de eſte Gefe ambicioſo, ſi en tiempo no reclamaſemos de la violencia injuſta, é iniqua concebida y executada contra el Derecho Natural y poſitivo, contra el Derecho Divino y Humano, contra el General de Gentes, y deſconocida por las Naciones mas barbaras.

Eſtando de eſta ſuerte Mis muy amados Padres, Hermanos, y demas Individuos de Mi Real Familia de España privados de ſu natural libertad ſin poder exercer ſu autoridad, ni menos atender á la defenſa y conſervacion de ſus Derechos á la direccion y gobierno de ſus fieles, y amados Vaſallos: y Conſiderando por otra parte la perniciosa influencia que puede tener ſemejante acto en los animos malos, y diſpueſtos á propagar el ſciſma, y añarquia

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quia tan perjudiciales á la ſociedad y á los Miembros que la componen: Por tanto, Conſiderandome ſuficientemente Autoriſada y Obligada á exercer las vezes de Mi Auguſto Padre y Real Familia de Eſpaña exiſtentes en Europa como la mas proxima Repreſentante ſuya en eſte Continente de America para con ſus fieles y amados Vaſallos: Me ha parecido conveniente, y oportuno Dirigiros eſte Mi Manifieſto por el qual Declaro por nula la abdicacion ó renuncia que Mi Señor Padre el Rei Don Carlos IV., y demas Individuos de Mi Real Familia de Eſpaña tienen hecha á favor del Emperador, ó Gefe de los Franceſes á cuya declaracion deven adherir todos los fieles y leales Vaſallos de Mi Auguſto Padre en quanto no ſe hallen livres é independientes los Repreſentantes de Mi Real Familia que tienen mejor derecho que Yo de exercerlos, pues que no Me Conſidero mas que una Depoſitaria y Defenſora de eſtos Derechos que Quiero conſervar illeſos é inmunes de la perverſidad de los Franceſes para reſtituirlos al legal Repreſentante de la miſma Auguſta Familia, que exiſta, ó pueda exiſtir independiente en la epoca de la Paz General: Igualmente os Ruego y Encargo encarecidamente que proſigais como haſta aquí en la recta adminiſtracion de Juſticia con arreglo á las Leyes, las que cuidareis, y zelareis ſe mantengan illeſas y en ſu vigor, y obſervancia, cuidando mui particularmente de la tranquilidad publica y defenſa de eſtos Dominios haſta que Mi mui amado Primo, el Infante D. Pedro Carlos, ó otra Persona llegue entre vosotros autoriſado interinamente para arreglar los aſuntos del Gobierno de eſos Dominios durante la deſgraciada ſituacion de Mis mui amados Padre, Hermanos, y Tio, ſin que Mis nuebas providencias alteren en lo mas mínimo lo diſpueſto y previſto por Mis Auguſtos Antecesores.

Esta Declaracion que va por Mi ſignada, y refrendada por quien ſirve de Mi Secretario, os la Remito

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to para que la guardeis, cumplais, y hagais guardar y cumplir á todos los Subditos de vueſtra juriſdicion circulandola del modo, y forma que haſta aqui ſe han circulado las ordenes de Mi Auguſto Padre á fin de que conſte á todos no ſolo quales ſon Mis Derechos ſino tambien la firme Reſolucion en que Me hallo de mantenerlos inviolables, certificando igualmente que como Depoſitaria no es, ni ſera jamas Mi Real Intencion alterar las Leyes fundamentales de Eſpaña, ni violar Privilegios, Honras, y Exenciones del Clero, Nobleza, y Pueblos de la miſma Monarquia; que todos y todas reconosco aquí y delante del Ser Supremo que bendecirá eſta ſolemne y tan juſta como fundada Proteſta.

Dada en el Palacio de Nuestra Real Habitacion del Rio de Janeiro, debaxo de Nuestro Real Sello á los diez y nueve de Agosto de mil ochocientos y ocho.

La Princesa DOÑA CARLOTA JUAQUINA DE BOURBON.

(L. S.)

D. Fernando Joſé de Portugal.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.

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MANIFIESTO

DIRIGIDO A' LOS FIELES VASALLOS DE S. M. C. POR D. PEDRO CARLOS DE BOURBON Y BRAGANZA

Infante de España, y Gran Almirante de las Esquadras de S. A. R. el Principe Regente de Portugal, etc.

DON PEDRO CARLOS DE BOURBON Y BRAGANZA, Infante de España, Gran Almirante de las Esquadras de S. A. R. el Principe Regente de Portugal, ect.

HAgo saber á todos los fieles Vasallos de Mi mui amado Señor, y Rey de España é Indias, á los Gefes y Tribunales, á los Cabildos Seculares, y Eclesiasticos, y á las demas personas estabelecidas en dignidad en todos los Dominios de la Soberania Española: como hallandose Mi Augusto Tio, y otros Individuos de Mi Real Familia de España, baxo el poder opresivo de los Franceses al qual fueron conducidos por los viles medios de seduccion y engaño, y privados de su natural libertad; han sido violentados á firmar una abdicacion ó renuncia á favor del Emperador de los Franceses, por la qual todos los derechos de Real Familia pasarian á su poder, si no hubiera sido realisado por unos medios tão injustos, é iniquos como son los del engaño, usurpacion, y violencia, y si en tiempo oportuno no Declarase por nula aquella abdicacion Conformandome como Me Conformo en todo al relato del Manifiesto que Mi mui querida Prima Doña Carlota Juaquina Infanta de España y Princesa de Portugal y Brazil, os tiene dirigido, el qual Apruebo y Ratifico en todas sus partes guardando en consequencia de esta misma aprobacion Mia, el Derecho de antelacion y preferencia, que pertence á los Individuos de Mi Real Familia, inclusa la de Mi mui amado Tio,

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Rey de Napoles, y de las dos Sicilias, segun el orden de sucesion prefixado por las Leyes fundamentales de la Monarquia Española cuyos derechos y prerogativas Quiero se conserven del modo, y forma expresados; hasta que la Divina Providencia se sirva restituir á su antiguo Estado á los Individuos de Mi Real Familia de España á quienes confesamos el mejor, y primer derecho: y para que asi lo tengais entendido os Remitimos este Nuestro Manifiesto sellado com Nuestro Real Sello, y refrendado por el que hace de Nuestro Secretario, y os Rogamos y Encargamos lo hagais circular por vuestra respectiva jurisdiccion en el modo y forma que hasta aqui se han circulado las Ordenes de Mi augusto Tio, y Señor el Rey Don Carlos IV.

Dado en el Palacio de Mi Real Habitacion en el Rio de Janeiro á los veinte de Agosto de mil ochocientos y ocho.

El Infante DON PEDRO CARLOS DE BOURBON Y BRAGANZA.

(L. S.)

D. Fernando José de Portugal.

Na Offic. de J. F. M. de Campos.

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RESPUESTA DE S. A. R.
EL
PRINCIPE REGENTE DE PORTUGAL,
A' LA RECLAMACION HECHA
POR SS. AA. RR.
LA PRINCESA DEL BRAZIL,
Y
EL INFANTE DE ESPAÑA
DON PEDRO CARLOS,

Implorando Su Proteccion y Auxilios para sostener Sus Derechos, conservando los del Rey de España, y demas Miembros de la Real Familia, arrancada y conducida con violencia á lo interior del Imperio Frances.

Traducido del Original Portugues.

VV. AA. RR. Me hacen Justicia, quando Me juzgan dispuesto á sostener sus Derechos, y los de aquellos Españoles que son fiéles á la Corona y á la Patria. En el Manifiesto que Publiqué depues de Mi llegada a este Continente, en que Pude exponer Mis justos resentimientos por la conducta de España, permitiendo su Gobierno el transito de las tropas Francesas, y uniendose á ellas para invadir á Portugal, Omití esta diligencia, y Quise mas bien hacer justicia á los pesarosos sentimientos que necesáriamente tendrian los fiéles Españoles, v endose obligados á executar un acto tan contrario á los intereses de sus Principes, y á su propia seguridad.

Yo Tenia la mayor confianza de que llegaria el tiempo en que pudiesemos Unirnos como aliados para defendernos mutuamente del exceso de tan multiplicadas agresiones.

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Ahora Juzgo como VV. AA. RR. que ha llegado el tiempo de esta union para obrar contra un enemigo comun, y Espero que de concierto con Mis aliados, entre los quales debe entrar la Sicilia, y como tal necesariamente debe considerarse, podremos poner una barrera á la extencion de las Conquistas que contra Nosotros pueda intentar le Francia. Yo por lo menos Haré quanto estubiera de Mi parte para efectuar esta saludable conbinacion y alianza que VV. AA. RR. Me acaban de proponer, y Deseo que los Españoles Americanos sabiendo que estamos de acuerdo sobre la gran necesidad que hay de protegerlos, unan sus recursos á Nuestras Fuerzas para dar un pleno y entero efecto á las intenciones que Tengo de procurar la Paz y Prosperidad de que son capazes y susceptibles por su propia Posicion.

Dada en el Palacio de Nuestra Real Habitacion del Rio de Janeiro debaxo de Nuestro Real Sello a los diez y nueve de Agosto de mil ochocientos y ocho.

(L. S.)

PRINCIPE

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Presidência da República
Casa Civil
Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos

CONSTITUIÇÃO POLITICA DO IMPERIO DO BRAZIL (DE 26 DE MARÇO DE 1824)

Constituição Politica do Império do Brasil, elaborada por um Conselho de Estado e outorgada pelo Imperador D. Pedro I, em 25.03.1824.

Carta de Lei de 25 de Março de 1824

(Vide Lei nº 234 de 1841) Manda observar a Constituição Politica do Imperio, offerecida e jurada por Sua Magestade o Imperador.

DON PEDRO PRIMEIRO, POR GRAÇA DE DEOS, e Unanime Acclamação dos Povos, Imperador Constitucional, e Defensor Perpetuo do Brazil: Fazemos saber a todos os Nossos Subditos, que tendo-Nos requerido o Povos deste Imperio, juntos em Camaras, que Nós quanto antes jurassemos e fizessemos jurar o Projecto de Constituição, que haviamos offerecido ás suas observações para serem depois presentes á nova Assembléa Constituinte mostrando o grande desejo, que tinham, de que ella se observasse já como Constituição do Imperio, por lhes merecer o mais pleno approvação, e delle esperarem a sua individual, e geral felicidade Politica: Nós Juramos o sobredito Projecto para o observarmos e fazermos observar, como Constituição, que dora em diante fica sendo deste Imperio a qual é do theor seguinte:

CONSTITUIÇÃO POLITICA DO IMPERIO DO BRAZIL

EM NOME DA SANTISSIMA TRINDADE.

TITULO 1º

Do Imperio do Brazil, seu Territorio, Governo, Dynastia, e Religião.

Art. 1. O IMPERIO do Brazil é a associação Politica de todos os Cidadãos Brazileiros. Elles formam uma Nação livre, e independente, que não admitte com qualquer outra laço algum de união, ou federação, que se opponha á sua Independencia.

Art. 2. O seu territorio é dividido em Provincias na fórma em que actualmente se acha, as quaes poderão ser subdivididas, como pedir o bem do Estado.

Art. 3. O seu Governo é Monarchico Hereditario, Constitucional, e Representativo.

Art. 4. A Dynastia Imperante é a do Senhor Dom Pedro I actual Imperador, e Defensor Perpetuo do Brazil.

Art. 5. A Religião Catholica Apostolica Romana continuará a ser a Religião do Imperio. Todas as outras Religiões serão permittidas com seu culto domestico, ou particular em casas para isso destinadas, sem fórma alguma exterior do Templo.

TITULO 2º

Dos Cidadãos Brazileiros

Art. 6. São Cidadãos Brazileiros

I. Os que no Brazil tiverem nascido, quer sejam ingenuos, ou libertos, ainda que o pai seja estrangeiro, uma vez que este não resida por serviço de sua Nação.

II. Os filhos de pai Brazileiro, e Os illegitimos de mãi Brazileira, nascidos em paiz estrangeiro, que vierem estabelecer domicilio no Imperio.

III. Os filhos de pai Brazileiro, que estivesse em paiz estrangeiro em serviço do Imperio, embora elles não venham estabelecer domicilio no Brazil.

IV. Todos os nascidos em Portugal, e suas Possessões, que sendo já residentes no Brazil na época, em que se proclamou a Independencia nas Provincias, onde habitavam, adheriram á esta expressa, ou tacitamente pela continuação da sua residencia.

V. Os estrangeiros naturalisados, qualquer que seja a sua Religião. A Lei determinará as qualidades precisas, para se obter Carta de naturalisação.

Art. 7. Perde os Direitos de Cidadão Brazileiro

I. O que se naturalisar em paiz estrangeiro.

II. O que sem licença do Imperador aceitar Emprego, Pensão, ou Condecoração de qualquer Governo Estrangeiro.

III. O que for banido por Sentença.

Art. 8. Suspende-se o exercicio dos Direitos Politicos

I. Por incapacidade physica, ou moral.

II. Por Sentença condemnatoria a prisão, ou degredo, emquanto duratem os seus effeitos.

TITULO 3º

Dos Poderes, e Representação Nacional.

Art. 9. A Divisão, e harmonia dos Poderes Politicos é o principio conservador dos Direitos dos Cidadãos, e o mais seguro meio de fazer effectivas as garantias, que a Constituição offerece.

Art. 10. Os Poderes Politicos reconhecidos pela Constituição do Imperio do Brazil são quatro: o Poder Legislativo, o Poder Moderador, o Poder Executivo, e o Poder Judicial.

Art. 11. Os Representantes da Nação Brazileira são o Imperador, e a Assembléa Geral.

Art. 12. Todos estes Poderes no Imperio do Brazil são delegações da Nação.

TITULO 4º

Do Poder Legislativo.

CAPITULO I.

Do Ramos do Poder Legislativo, e suas attribuições.

Art. 13. O Poder Legislativo é delegado á Assembléa Geral com a Sanção do Imperador.

Art. 14. A Assembléa Geral compõe-se de duas Camaras: Camara de Deputados, e Camara de Senadores, ou Senado.

Art. 15. E' da attribuição da Assembléa Geral:

I. Tomar Juramento ao Imperador, ao Principe Imperial, ao Regente, ou Regencia.

II. Eleger a Regencia, ou o Regente, e marcar os limites da sua autoridade.

III. Reconhecer o Principe Imperial, como Successor do Throno, na primeira reunião logo depois do seu nascimento.

IV. Nomear Tutor ao Imperador menor, caso seu Pai o não tenha nomeado em Testamento.

V. Resolver as duvidas, que occorrerem sobre a successão da Corôa.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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VI. Na morte do Imperador, ou vacancia do Throno, instituir exame da administração, que acabou, e reformar os abusos nella introduzidos.

VII. Escolher nova Dynastia, no caso da extincção do Imperante.

VIII. Fazer Leis, interpretal-as, suspendel-as, e revogal-as.

IX. Velar na guarda da Constituição, e promover o bem geral da Nação.

X. Fixar annualmente as despezas publicas, e repartir a contribuição directa.

XI. Fixar annualmente, sobre a informação do Governo, as forças de mar, e terra ordinarias, e extraordinarias.

XII. Conceder, ou negar a entrada de forças estrangeiras de terra e mar dentro do Imperio, ou dos portos delle.

XIII. Autorisar ao Governo, para contrahir emprestimos.

XIV. Estabelecer meios convenientes para pagamento da divida publica.

XV. Regular a administração dos bens Nacionaes, e decretar a sua alienação.

XVI. Crear, ou suppremir Empregos publicos, e estabelecer-lhes ordenados.

XVII. Determinar o peso, valor, inscripção, typo, e denominação das moedas, assim como o padrão dos pesos e medidas.

Art. 16. Cada uma das Camaras terá o Tratamento - de Augustos, e Digrissimos Senhores Representantes da Nação.

Art. 17. Cada Legislatura durará quatro annos, e cada Sessão annual quatro mezes.

Art. 18. A Sessão Imperial de abertura será todos os annos no dia tres de Maio.

Art. 19. Tambem será Imperial a Sessão do encerramento; e tanto esta como a da abertura se fará em Assembléa Geral, reunidas ambas as Camaras.

Art. 20. Seu ceremonial, e o da participação ao Imperador será feito na forma do Regimento interno.

Art. 21. A nomeação dos respectivos Presidentes, Vice Presidentes, e Secretarios das Camaras, verificação dos poderes dos seus Membros, Juramento, e sua policia interior, se executará na forma dos seus Regimentos.

Art. 22. Na reunião das duas Camaras, o Presidente do Senado dirigirá o trabalho, os Deputados, e Senadores tomarão logar indistinctamente.

Art. 23. Não se poderá celebrar Sessão em cada uma das Camaras, sem que esteja reunida a metade, e mais um dos seus respectivos Membros.

Art. 24. As Sessões de cada uma das Camaras serão publicas á excepção dos casos, em que o bem do Estado exigir, que sejam secretas.

Art. 25. Os negocios se resolverão pela maioria absoluta de votos dos Membros presentes.

Art. 26. Os Membros de cada uma das Camaras são inviolaveis pelas opiniões, que proferirem no exercicio das suas funcções.

Art. 27. Nenhum Senador, ou Deputado, durante a sua deputação, póde ser preso por Autoridade alguma, salvo por ordem da sua respectiva Camara, menos em flagrante delicto de pena capital.

Art. 28. Se algum Senador, ou Deputado fôr pronunciado, o Juiz, suspendendo todo o ulterior procedimento, dará conta á sua respectiva Camara, a qual decidirá, se o processo deva continuar, e o Membro ser, ou não suspenso no exercicio das suas funcções.

Art. 29. Os Senadores, e Deputados poderão ser nomeados para o Cargo de Ministro de Estado, ou Conselheiro do Estado, com a differença de que os Senadores continuam a ter assento no Senado, e o Deputado deixa vago o seu logar da Camara, e só preenche a nova eleição, na qual póde ser reeleito e accumular os duas funcções.

Art. 30. Tambem accumulam as duas funcções, se já exercem qualquer dos mencionados Cargos, quando forem eleitos.

Art. 31. Não se pode ser ao mesmo tempo Membro de ambas as Camaras.

Art. 32. O exercicio de qualquer Emprego, á excepção dos de Conselheiro de Estado, e Ministro de Estado, cessa inteiramente, emquanto durarem as funcções de Deputado, ou de Senador.

Art. 33. No intervallo das Sessões não poderá o Imperador empregar um Senador, ou Deputado fóra do Imperio, nem mesmo não exercer seus Empregos, quando isso os impossibilite para se reunirem no tempo da convocação da Assembléa Geral ordinaria, ou extraordinaria.

Art. 34. Se por algum caso imprevisto, de que dependa a segurança publica, ou o bem do Estado, fôr indispensavel, que algum Senador, ou Deputado sáia para outra Commissão, a respectiva Camara o poderá determinar.

CAPITULO II

Da Camara dos Deputados

Art. 35. A Camara dos Deputados é electiva, e temporaria.

Art. 36. E' privativa da Camara dos Deputados a Iniciativa

I. Sobre Impostos.

II. Sobre Recrutamentos.

III. Sobre a escolha da nova Dynastia, no caso da extincção da Imperante.

Art. 37. Tambem principiará na Camara dos Deputados

I. O Exame da administração passada, e reforma dos abusos nella introduzidos.

A discussão das propostas, feitas pelo Poder Executivo.

Art. 38. E' da privativa attribuição da mesma Camara decretar, que tem logar a accusação dos Ministros de Estado, e Conselheiros de Estado.

Art. 39. Os Deputados vencerão, durante as Sessões, um Subsidio, pecuniario, taxado no fim da ultima Sessão da Legislatura antecedente. Alem disto se lhes arbitrará uma indemnisação para as despezas da vinda, e volta.

CAPITULO III

Do Senado

Art. 40. O Senado é composto de Membros vitalicios, e será organizado por eleição Provincial.

Art. 41. Cada Provincia dará tantos Senadores, quantos forem metade de seus respectivos Deputados, com a differença, que, quando o numero dos Deputados da Provincia fôr impar, o numero dos seus Senadores será metade do numero immediatamente menor, de maneira que a Provincia, que houver de dar onze Deputados, dará cinco Senadores.

Art. 42. A Provincia, que tiver um só Deputado, elegerá todavia o seu Senador, não obstante a regra acima estabelecida.

Art. 43. As eleições serão feitas pela mesma maneira, que as dos Deputados; mas em listas triplices, sobre as quaes o Imperador escolherá o terço na totalidade da lista.

Art. 44. Os Logares de Senadores, que vegarem, serão preenchidos pela mesma forma da terceira Eleição pela qual entrou a respectiva Provincia.

Art. 45. Para ser Senador requer-se

Que seja Cidadão Brazileiro, e que esteja no gozo dos seus Direitos Politicos.

I. Que tenha de idade quarenta annos para cima.

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III. Que seja pessoa de saber, capacidade, e virtudes, com preferencia os que tiverem feito serviços à Patria.

IV. Que tenha de rendimento annual por bens, industria, commercio, ou Empregos, a somma de oitocentos mil réis.

Art. 46. Os Principes da Casa Imperial são Senadores por Direito, e terão assento no Senado, logo que chegarem á idade de vinte e cinco annos.

Art. 47. E' da attribuição exclusiva do Senado

I. Conhecer dos delictos individuaes, commettidos pelos Membros da Familia Imperial, Ministros de Estado, Conselheiros de Estado, e Senadores; e dos delictos dos Deputados, durante o periodo da Legislatura.

II. Conhecer da responsabilidade dos Secretarios, e Conselheiros de Estado.

III. Expede Cartas de Convocação da Assembléa, caso o Imperador o não tenha feito dous mezes depois do tempo, que a Constituição determina, para o que se reunirá o Senado extraordinariamente.

IV. Convocar a Assembléa na morte do Imperador para a Eleição da Regencia, nos casos, em que ella tem logar, quando a Regencia Provisional o não faça.

Art. 48. No Juizo dos crimes, cuja accusação não pertence á Camara dos Deputados, accusará o Procurador da Corôa, o Soberania Nacional.

Art. 49. As Sessões do Senado começam, e acabam ao mesmo tempo, que as da Camara dos Deputados. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 50. A' excepção dos casos ordenados pela Constituição, toda a reunião do Senado fóra do tempo das Sessões da Camara dos Deputados é illicita, e nulla.

Art. 51 O Subsidio dos Senadores será de tanto, e mais metade, do que tiverem os Deputados.

CAPITULO IV

Da Proposição, Discussão, Sanção, e Promulgação das Leis

Art. 52. A Proposição, opposição, e approvação dos Projectos de Lei compete a cada uma das Camaras.

Art. 53 O Poder Executivo exerce por qualquer dos Ministros de Estado a proposição, que lhe compete na formação das Leis, e só depois de examinada por uma Commissão da Camara dos Deputados, aonde deve ter principio, poderá ser convertida em Projecto de Lei.

Art. 54. Os Ministros podem assistir, e discutir a Proposta, depois do relatorio da Commissão; mas não poderão votar, nem estarão presentes á votação, salvo se forem Senadores, ou Deputados.

Art. 55. Se a Camara dos Deputados adoptar o Projecto, o remetterá á dos Senadores com a seguinte formula - A Camara dos Deputados envia á Camara dos Senadores a Proposição junta do Poder Executivo (com emendas, ou sem ellas) e pensa, que ella tem logar.

Art. 56. Se não poder adoptar a proposição, participará ao Imperador por uma Deputação de sete Membros da maneira seguinte - A Camara dos Deputados testemunha ao Imperador o seu reconhecimento pelo zelo, que mostra, em vigiar os interesses do Imperio, e Lhe supplica respeitosamente, Digne-Se tomar em ulterior consideração a Proposta do Governo.

Art. 57. Em geral as proposições, que a Camara dos Deputados admitir, e approvar, serão remettidas á Camara dos Senadores com a formula seguinte - A Camara dos Deputados envia ao Senado a Proposição junta, e pensa, que tem logar, pedir-se ao Imperador a sua Sanção.

Art. 58. Se porém a Camara dos Senadores não adoptar inteiramente o Projecto da Camara dos Deputados, mas se o tiver alterado, ou addicionado, o reenviará pela maneira seguinte - O Senado envia á Camara dos Deputados a sua Proposição (tal) com as emendas, ou addições juntas, e pensa, que com ellas tem logar pedir-se ao Imperador a Sanção Imperial.

Art. 59. Se o Senado, depois de ter deliberado, julga, que não póde admittir a Proposição, ou Projecto, dirá nos termos seguintes - O Senado torna a remetter á Camara dos Deputados a Proposição (tal), a qual não tem podido dar o seu Consentimento.

Art. 60. O mesmo praticará a Camara dos Deputados para com a do Senado, quando neste tiver o Projecto a sua origem.

Art. 61. Se a Camara dos Deputados não approvar as emendas, ou addições do Senado, ou vice-versa, e todavia a Camara recusando julgar, que o projecto é vantajoso, poderá requerer por uma Deputação de tres Membros a reunião das duas Camaras, que se fará na Camara do Senado, e conforme o resultado da discussão se seguirá, o que fôr deliberado.

Art. 62. Se qualquer das duas Camaras, concluida a discussão, adoptar inteiramente o Projecto, que a outra Camara lhe enviou, o reduzirá a Decreto, e depois de lido em Sessão, o dirigirá ao Imperador em dous autographos, assignados pelo Presidente, e os dous primeiros Secretarios. Pedindo-lhe a sua Sanção pela formula seguinte - A Assembléa Geral dirige ao Imperador o Decreto incluso, que julga vantajoso, e util ao Imperio, e pede a Sua Magestade Imperial, Se Digne dar a Sua Sanção.

Art. 63. Esta remessa será feita por uma Deputação de sete Membros, enviada pela Camara unicamente deliberante, a qual ao mesmo tempo informará á outra Camara, aonde o Projecto teve origem, que tem adoptado a sua Proposição, relativa a tal objecto, e que o dirigiu ao Imperador, pedindo-lhe a Sua Sanção.

Art. 64. Recusando o imperador prestar seu consentimento, responderá nos termos seguintes. - O Imperador quer meditar sobre o Projecto de Lei, para o seu tempo se resolver - Ao que a Camara responderá, que - Louva a Sua Magestade Imperial o interesse, que toma pela Nação.

Art. 65. Esta denegação tem effeito suspensivo somente pelo que todas as vezes, que as duas Legislaturas, que se seguirem áquella, que tiver approvado o Projecto, tomem successivamente a apresental-o nos mesmos termos, entender-se-ha, que o Imperador tem dado a Sanccão.

Art. 66. O Imperador dará, ou negará a Sanccão em cada Decreto dentro de um mez, depois que lhe for apresentado.

Art. 67. Se o não fizer dentro do mencionado prazo, terá o mesmo effeito, como se expressamente negasse a Sanccão, para serem contados as Legislaturas, em que poderá ainda recusar o seu consentimento, ou reputar-se o Decreto obrigatorio, por haver já negado a Sanccão nas duas antecedentes Legislaturas.

Art. 68. Se o imperador adoptar o Projecto da Assembléa Geral, se exprimirá assim - O Imperador consente - Com o que fica sanccionado, e nos termos de ser promulgado como Lei do Imperio; e um dos dous autographos, depois do assignados pelo Imperador, será remettido para o Archivo da Camara, que o enviou, e o outro servirá para por elle se fazer a Promulgação da Lei, pela respectiva Secretaria de Estado, aonde será guardado.

Art. 69. A formula da Promulgação da Lei será concebida nos seguintes termos - Dom (N.) por Graça de Deos, e Unanime Acclamação dos Povos, Imperador Constitucional, e Defensor Perpetuo do Brazil. Fazemos saber a todos os Nossos Subditos, que a Assembléa Geral decretou, e Nós Queremos a Lei seguinte (a integra da Lei nas suas disposições sémente). Mandamos por tanto a todas as Autoridades, a quem o conhecimento, e execução da referida Lei pertencer, que a cumpram, e façam cumprir, e guardar tão inteiramente, como nella se contém. O Secretario de Estado dos Negocios d. (o da Repartição competente) a faça imprimir, publicar, e correr.

Art. 70. Assignada a Lei pelo Imperador, referendada pelo Secretario de Estado competente, e sellada com o Sello do Imperio, se guardará o original no Archivo Publico, e se remetterão os Exemplares della impressos a todas as Camaras do Imperio, Tribunaes, e mais Logares, aonde convenha fazer-se publica.

CAPITULO V

Dos Conselhos Geraes de Provincia, e suas attribuições.

Art. 71. A Constituição reconhece, e garante o direito de intervir todo o Cidadão nos negocios da sua Provincia, e que são immediatamente relativos a seus interesses peculiares. (Vide Lei nº 16 de 1834)

Art. 72. Este direito será exercitado pelos Camara dos Districtos, e pelos Conselhos, que com o titulo de - Conselho Geral da Provincia-se devem estabelecer em cada Provincia, aonde não, estiver collocada a Capital do Imperio. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 73. Cada um dos Conselhos Geraes constará de vinte e um Membros nas Provincias mais populosas, como sejam Para, Maranhão, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, e Rio Grande do Sul; e nas outras de treze Membros. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 74. A sua Eleição se fará na mesma occasião, e da mesma maneira, que se fizer a dos Representantes da Nação, e pelo tempo de cada Legislatura. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 75. A idade de vinte e cinco annos, probidade, e decente subsistencia são as qualidades necessarias para ser Membro destes Conselhos.

Art. 76. A sua reunião se fará na Capital da Provincia, e na primeira Sessão preparatoria nomeará o Presidente, Vice-Presidente, Secretario, e Supplente, que servirão por todo o tempo da Sessão, examinando, e verificando a legitimidade da eleição dos seus Membros. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 77. Todos os annos haverá Sessão, e durará dous mezes; podendo prorogar-se por mais um mez, se assim convier a maioria do Conselho. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 78. Para haver Sessão deverá achar-se reunida mais da metade dos membros que pelos Eleitores

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Art. 79. Não podem ser eleitos para Membros do Conselho Geral, o Presidente da Provincia, o Secretario, e o Commandante das Armas.

Art. 80. O Presidente da Provincia assistirá á installação do Conselho Geral, que se fará no primeiro dia de Dezembro, e terá assento igual ao do Presidente do Conselho, e á sua direita, e ahi dirigirá o Presidente da Provincia sua fala ao Conselho, instruindo-o do estado dos negocios publicos, e das providencias, que a mesma Provincia mais precisa para seu melhoramento. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 81. Estes Conselhos terão por principal objecto propôr, discutir, e deliberar sobre os negocios mais interessantes das suas Provincias, formando projectos peculiares, e accommodados ás suas localidades, e urgencias. (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 82. Os negocios, que começarem nas Camaras serão remettidos officialmente ao Secretario do Conselho, aonde serão discutidos a portas abertas, bem como os que tiverem origem nos mesmos Conselhos. As suas resoluções serão tomadas á pluralidade absoluta de votos dos Membros presentes.

Art. 83. Não se podem propôr, nem deliberar nestes Conselhos Projectos. (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

I. Sobre interesses geraes da Nação.

II. Sobre quaesquer ajustes de umas com outras Provincias.

III. Sobre impozições, cuja iniciativa é da competencia particular da Camara dos Deputados. Art. 36. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

IV. Sobre execução de Leis, devendo porém dirigir a esse respeito representações motivadas á Assembléa Geral, e ao Poder Executivo conjunctamente.

Art. 84. As Resoluções dos Conselhos Geraes da Provincia serão remettidas directamente ao Poder Executivo, pelo intermedio do Presidente da Provincia. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832) (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 85. Se a Assembléa Geral se achar a esse tempo reunida, lhe serão immediatamente enviadas pela respectiva Secretaria de Estado, para serem propostas como Projectos de Lei, e obter a approvação da Assembléa por uma unica discussão em cada Camara. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832) (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 86. Não se achando a esse tempo reunida a Assembléa, o Imperador as mandará provisoriamente executar, se julgar que ellas são dignas de prompta providencia, pela utilidade, que de sua observancia resultará ao bem geral da Provincia. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832) (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 87. Se porém não occorrerem essas circumstancias, o Imperador declarará, que - Suspende o seu juizo a respeito daquelle negocio - Ao que o Conselho responderá, que - recebeu mui respeitosamente a resposta de Sua Magestade Imperial. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832) (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 88. Logo que a Assembléa Geral se reunir, lhe serão enviadas assim essas Resoluções suspensas, como as que estiverem em execução, para serem discutidas, e deliberadas, na forma do Art. 85. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832) (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 89. O methodo de proceguirem os Conselhos Geraes de Provincia em seus trabalhos, e sua policia interna, e externa, tudo se regulará por um Regimento, que lhes será dado pela Assembléa Geral. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

CAPITULO VI

Das Eleições.

Art. 90. As nomeações dos Deputados, e Senadores para a Assembléa Geral, e dos Membros dos Conselhos Geraes das Provincias, serão feitas por Eleições indirectas, elegendo a massa dos Cidadãos activos em Assembléas Parochiaes os Eleitores de Provincia, e estes os Representantes da Nação, e Provincia.

Art. 91. Tem voto nestas Eleições primarias

I. Os Cidadãos Brazileiros, que estão no gozo de seus direitos politicos.

II. Os Estrangeiros naturalisados.

Art. 92. São excluidos de votar nas Assembléas Parochiaes

I. Os menores de vinte e cinco annos, nos quaes se não comprehendem os casados, e Officiaes Militares, que forem maiores de vinte e um annos, os Bachares Formados, e Clerigos de Ordens Sacras.

II. Os filhos familias, que estiverem na companhia de seus pais, salvo se servirem Officios publicos.

III. Os criados de servir, em cuja classe não entram os Guardalivros, e primeiros caixeiros das casas de commercio, os Criados da Casa Imperial, que não forem de galão branco, e os administradores das fazendas rurraes, e fabricas.

IV. Os Religiosos, e quaesquer, que vivam em Communidade claustral.

V. Os que não tiverem de renda liquida annual cem mil réis por bens de raiz, industria, commercio, ou Empregos.

Art. 93. Os que não podem votar nas Assembléas Primarias de Parochia, não podem ser Membros, nem votar na nomeação de alguma Autoridade electiva Nacional, ou local.

Art. 94. Podem ser Eleitores, e votar na eleição dos Deputados, Senadores, e Membros dos Conselhos de Provincia todos, os que podem votar na Assembléa Parochial. Exceptuam-se

I. Os que não tiverem de renda liquida annual duzentos mil réis por bens de raiz, industria, commercio, ou emprego.

II. Os Libertos.

III. Os criminosos pronunciados em querella, ou devassa.

Art. 95. Todos os que podem ser Eleitores, aptos para serem nomeados Deputados. Exceptuam-se

I. Os que não tiverem quatrocentos mil réis de renda liquida, na forma dos Arts. 92 e 94.

II. Os Estrangeiros naturalisados.

III. Os que não professarem a Religião do Estado.

Art. 96. Os Cidadãos Brazileiros em qualquer parte, que existam, são elegiveis em cada Districto Eleitoral para Deputados, ou Senadores, ainda quando ahi não sejam nascidos, residentes ou domiciliados.

Art. 97. Uma Lei regulamentar marcará o modo pratico das Eleições, e o numero dos Deputados relativamente á população do Imperio.

TITULO 5º

Do Imperador.

CAPITULO I

Do Poder Moderador.

Art. 98. O Poder Moderador é a chave de toda a organização Politica, e é delegado privativamente ao Imperador, como Chefe Supremo da Nação, e seu Primeiro Representante, para que incessantemente vele sobre a manutenção da Independencia, equilibrio, e harmonia dos mais Poderes Politicos.

Art. 99. A Pessoa do Imperador é inviolavel, e Sagrada. Elle não está sujeito á responsabilidade alguma.

Art. 100. Os seus Titulos são "Imperador Constitucional, e Defensor Perpetuo do Brazil" e tem o Tratamento de Magestade Imperial.

Art. 101. O Imperador exerce o Poder Moderador

I. Nomeando os Senadores, na forma do Art. 43.

II. Convocando a Assembléa Geral extraordinariamente nos intervallos das Sessões, quando assim o pede o bem do Imperio.

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III. Sanccionando os Decretos, e Resoluções da Assembléa Geral, para que tenhom força de Lei. Art. 62.

IV. Approvando, e suspendendo interinamente as Resoluções dos Conselhos Provinciaes. Arts. 86, e 87. [Vide Lei de 12-10-1832]

V. Prorogando, ou adiando a Assembléa Geral, e dissolvendo a Camara dos Deputados, nos casos, em que o exigir a salvação do Estado; convocando immediatamente outra, que a substitua.

VI. Nomeando, e demittindo livremente os Ministros de Estado.

VII. Suspendendo os Magistrados nos casos do Art. 154.

VIII. Perdoando, e moderando as penas impostas e os Réos condemnados por Sentença.

IX. Concedendo Amnistia em caso urgente, e que assim aconselhem a humanidade, e bem do Estado.

CAPITULO II

Do Poder Executivo.

Art. 102. O Imperador é o Chefe do Poder Executivo, e o exercita pelos seus Ministros de Estado.

São suas principaes attribuições:

I. Convocar a nova Assembléa Geral ordinaria no dia tres de Junho do terceiro anno da Legislatura existente.

II. Nomear Bispos, e prover os Benefícios Ecclesiasticos.

III. Nomear Magistrados.

IV. Prover os mais Empregos Civis, e Políticos.

V. Nomear os Commandantes da Força de Terra, e Mar, e removel-os, quando assim o pedir o Serviço da Nação.

VI. Nomear Embaixadores, e mais Agentes Diplomaticos, e Commerciaes.

VII. Dirigir as Negociações Políticas com as Nações estrangeiras.

VIII. Fazer Tratados de Alliança offensiva, e defensiva, de Subsidio, e Commercio, levando-os depois de concluidos ao conhecimento da Assembléa Geral, quando o interesse, e segurança do Estado permittirem. Se os Tratados concluidos em tempo de paz envolverem cessão, ou troca de Territorio do Imperio, ou de Possessões, a que o Imperio tenha direito, não serão ratificados, sem terem sido approvados pela Assembléa Geral.

IX. Declarar a guerra, e fazer a paz, participando á Assembléa as communicações, que forem compativeis com os interesses, e segurança do Estado.

X. Conceder Cartas de Naturalisação na fórma da Lei.

XI. Conceder Títulos, Honras, Ordens Militares, e Distincções em recompensa de serviços feitos ao Estado, dependendo as Mercês pecuniarias da approvação da Assembléa, quando não estiverem já designadas, e taxadas por Lei.

XII. Expedir os Decretos, Instrucções, e Regulamentos adequados á boa execução das Leis.

XIII. Decretar a applicação dos rendimentos destinados pela Assembléa aos varios ramos da publica Administração.

XIV. Conceder, ou negar o Beneplacito aos Decretos dos Concilios, e Letras Apostolicas, e quaesquer outras Constituições Ecclesiasticas que se não opposerem á Constituição, e precedendo approvação da Assembléa, se contiverem disposição geral.

XV. Prover a tudo, que fôr concernente á segurança interna, e externa do Estado, na fórma da Constituição.

Art. 103. O Imperador antes de ser acclamado prestará nas mãos do Presidente do Senado, reunidas as duas Camaras, o seguinte Juramento - Juro manter a Religião Catholica Apostolica Romana, a integridade, e indivisibilidade do Imperio; observar, e fazer observar a Constituição Politica da Nação Brazileira, e mais Leis do Imperio, e prover ao bem geral do Brazil, quanto em mim couber.

Art. 104. O Imperador não poderá sahir do Imperio do Brazil, sem o consentimento da Assembléa Geral, e se o fizer, se entenderá, que abdicou a Corôa.

CAPITULO III

Da Familia Imperial, e sua Dotação.

Art. 105. O Herdeiro *presumptivo* do Imperio terá o Titulo de "Principe Imperial" e o seu Primogenito o de "Principe do Grão Pará" todos os mais terão o de "Principes". O tratamento do Herdeiro presumptivo será o de "Alteza Imperial" e o mesmo será o do Principe do Grão Pará; os outros Principes terão o Tratamento de Alteza.

Art. 106. O Herdeiro presumptivo, em completando quatorze annos de idade, prestará nas mãos do Presidente do Senado, reunidas as duas Camaras, o seguinte Juramento - Juro manter a Religião Catholica Apostolica Romana, observar a Constituição Politica da Nação Brazileira, e ser obediente ás Leis, e ao Imperador.

Art. 107. A Assembléa Geral, logo que o Imperador succeder no Imperio, lhe assignará, e á Imperatriz Sua Augusta Esposa uma Dotação correspondente ao decoro de Sua Alta Dignidade.

Art. 108. A Dotação assignada ao presente Imperador, e a Sua Augusta Esposa deverá ser augmentada, visto que as circumstancias actuaes não permittem, que se fixe desde já uma somma adequada ao decoro de Suas Augustas Pessoas, e Dignidade da Nação.

Art. 109. A Assembléa assignará tambem alimentos ao Principe Imperial, e aos demais Principes, desde que nascerem. Os alimentos dados aos Principes cessarão sómente, quando elles sahirem para fóra do Imperio.

Art. 110. Os Mestres dos Principes serão da escolha, e nomeação do Imperador, e a Assembléa lhes designará os Ordenados, que deverão ser pagos pelo Thesouro Nacional.

Art. 111. Na primeira Sessão de cada Legislatura, a Camara dos Deputados exigirá dos Mestres uma conta do estado do adiantamento dos seus Augustos Discipulos.

Art. 112. Quando as Princezas houverem de casar, a Assembléa lhes assignará o seu Dote, e com a entrega delle cessarão os alimentos.

Art. 113. Aos Principes, que se casarem, e forem residir fóra do Imperio, se entregará por uma vez sómente uma quantia determinada pela Assembléa, com o que cessarão os alimentos, que percebiam.

Art. 114. A Dotação, Alimentos, e Dotes, de que fallam os Artigos antecedentes, serão pagos pelo Thesouro Publico, entregues a um Mordomo, nomeado pelo Imperador, com quem se poderão tratar as Acções activas e passivas, concernentes aos interesses da Casa Imperial.

Art. 115. Os Palacios, e Terrenos Nacionaes, possuidos actualmente pelo Senhor D. Pedro I, ficarão sempre pertencendo a Seus Successores; e a Nação cuidará nas acquisições, e construcções, que julgar convenientes para a decencia, e recreio do Imperador, e sua Familia.

CAPITULO IV

Da Successão do Imperio.

Art. 116. O Senhor D. Pedro I, por Unanime Acclamação dos Povos, actual Imperador Constitucional, e Defensor Perpetuo, Imperará sempre no Brazil.

Art. 117. Sua Descendencia legitima succederá no Throno, Segundo a ordem regular de primogenitura, e representação, preferindo sempre a linha anterior ás posteriores, na mesma linha, o grão mais proximo ao mais remoto, no mesmo grão, o sexo masculino ao feminino, no mesmo sexo, a pessoa mais velha á mais moça.

Art. 118. Extinctas as linhas dos descendentes legitimos do Senhor D. Pedro I, ainda em vida do ultimo descendente, e durante o seu Imperio, escolherá a Assembléa Geral a nova Dynastia.

Art. 119. Nenhum Estrangeiro poderá succeder na Corôa do Imperio do Brazil.

Art. 120. O Casamento da Princeza Herdeira presumptiva da Corôa será feito a aprazimento do Imperador, não existindo Imperador ao tempo, em que se tratar deste Consorcio, não poderá elle effectuar-se, sem approvação da Assembléa Geral. Seu Marido não terá parte no Governo, e sómente se chamará Imperador, depois que tiver da Imperatriz filho, ou filha.

CAPITULO V

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indies Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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Da Regencia na menoridade, ou impedimento do imperador

Art. 121. O imperador é menor até á idade de dezoito annos completos.

Art. 122. Durante a sua menoridade, o Imperio será governado por uma Regencia, a qual pertencerá ao Parente mais chegado ao Imperador, segundo a ordem da Successão, e que seja maior de vinte e cinco annos. (Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)

Art. 123. Se o Imperador não tiver Parente algum, que reuna estas qualidades, será o Imperio governado por uma Regencia permanente, nomeada pela Assembléa Geral, composta de tres Membros, dos quaes o mais velho em idade será o Presidente. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 124. Em quanto esta Regencia se não eleger, governará o Imperio uma Regencia provisional, composta dos Ministros de Estado do Imperio, e da Justiça, e dos dous Conselheiros de Estado mais antigos em exercicio, presidida pela Imperatriz Viuva, e na sua falta, pelo mais antigo Conselheiro de Estado.

Art. 125. No caso de fallecer a Imperatriz Imperante, será esta Regencia presidida por seu Marido.

Art. 126. Se o Imperador por causa physica, ou moral, evidentemente reconhecida pela pluralidade de cada uma das Camaras da Assembléa, se impossibilitar para governar, em seu logar governará, como Regente o Principe Imperial, se for maior de dezoito annos.

Art. 127. Tanto o Regente, como a Regencia prestará o Juramento mencionado no Art. 103, accrescentando a clausula de fidelidade ao Imperador, e de lhe entregar o Governo, logo que elle chegue á maioridade, ou cessar o seu impedimento.

Art. 128. Os Actos da Regencia, e do Regente serão expedidos em nome do Imperador pela formula seguinte - Manda a Regencia em nome do Imperador... - Manda o Principe Imperial Regente em nome do Imperador.

Art. 129. Nem a Regencia, nem o Regente será responsavel.

Art. 130. Durante a menoridade do Successor da Corôa, será seu Tutor, quem seu Pai lhe tiver nomeado em Testamento, na falta deste, a Imperatriz Mãi, em quanto não tomar a casar: faltando esta, a Assembléa Geral nomeará Tutor, com tanto que nunca poderá ser Tutor do Imperador menor aquelle, a quem possa tocar a successão da Corôa na sua falta.

CAPITULO VII

Do Ministerio

Art. 131. Haverá differentes Secretarias de Estado. A Lei designará os negocios pertencentes a cada uma, o seu numero, as reunirá, ou separará, como mais convier.

Art. 132. Os Ministros de Estado referendarão, ou assignarão todos os Actos do Poder Executivo, sem o que não poderão ter execução.

Art. 133. Os Ministros de Estado serão responsaveis

I. Por traição.

II. Por peita, suborno, ou concussão.

III. Por abuso do Poder.

IV. Pela falta de observancia da Lei.

V. Pelo que obrarem contra a Liberdade, segurança, ou propriedade dos Cidadãos.

VI. Por qualquer dissipação dos bens publicos.

Art. 134. Uma Lei particular especificará a natureza destes delictos, e a maneira de proceder contra elles.

Art. 135. Não salva aos Ministros da responsabilidade a ordem do Imperador vocal, ou por escripto.

Art. 136. Os Estrangeiros, posto que naturalisados, não podem ser Ministros de Estado.

CAPITULO VII
(Vide Lei nº 16, de 1834)
Do Conselho de Estado

Art. 137. Haverá um Conselho de Estado, composto de Conselheiros vitalicios, nomeados pelo Imperador. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 138. O seu numero não excederá a dez. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 139. Não são comprehendidos neste numero os Ministros de Estado, nem estes serão reputados Conselheiros de Estado, sem especial nomeação do Imperador para este Cargo. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 140. Para ser Conselheiro de Estado requerem-se as mesmas qualidades, que devem concorrer para ser Senador. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 141. Os Conselheiros de Estado, antes de tomarem posse, prestarão juramento nas mãos do Imperador de - manter a Religião Catholica Apostolica Romana, observar a Constituição, e as Leis; ser leis ao Imperador, aconselhal-o segundo suas consciencias, attendendo sómente ao bem da Nação. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 142. Os Conselheiros serão ouvidos em todos os negocios graves, e medidas geraes da publica Administração; principalmente sobre a declaração da Guerra, ajustes de paz, negociações com as Nações Estrangeiras, assim como em todas as occasiões, em que o Imperador se proponha exercer qualquer das attribuições proprias do Poder Moderador, indicadas no Art. 101, á excepção da VI. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 143. São responsaveis os Conselheiros de Estado pelos conselhos, que derem, oppostos ás Leis, e ao interesse do Estado, manifestamente dolosos. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 144. O Principe Imperial, logo que tiver dezoito annos completos, será de Direito do Conselho de Estado: os demais Principes da Casa Imperial, para entrarem no Conselho de Estado ficam dependentes da nomeação do Imperador. Estes, e o Principe Imperial não entram no numero marcado no Art. 138. (Vide Lei de 12.11.1832)

CAPITULO VIII

Da Força Militar

Art. 145. Todos os Brazileiros são obrigados a pegar em armas, para sustentar a Independencia, e integridade do Imperio, e defendel-o dos seus inimigos externos, ou internos.

Art. 146. Emquanto a Assembléa Geral não designar a Força Militar permanente de mar, e terra, substituirá, a que então houver, até que pela mesma Assembléa seja alterada para mais, ou para menos.

Art. 147. A Força Militar é essencialmente obediente, jamais se poderá reunir, sem que lhe seja ordenado pela Autoridade legitima.

Art. 148. Ao Poder Executivo compete privativamente empregar a Força Armada de Mar, e Terra, como bem lhe parecer conveniente á Segurança, e defesa do Imperio.

Art. 149. Os Officiaes do Exercito, e Armada não podem ser privados das suas Patentes, senão por Sentença proferida em Juizo competente.

Art. 150. Uma Ordenança especial regulará a Organização do Exercito do Brazil, suas Promoções, Soldos e Disciplina, assim como da Força Naval. (Vide Decreto nº 30, de 1830) (Vide Decreto nº 31, de 1830)

TITULO 6º

Do Poder Judicial

CAPITULO UNICO

Dos Juizes, e Tribunaes de Justiça.

Art. 151. O Poder Judicial independente, e será composto de Juizes, e Jurados, os quaes terão logar assim no Civel, como no Crime nos casos, e pelo modo, que os Codigos determinarem.

Art. 152. Os Jurados pronunciam sobre o facto, e os Juizes applicam a Lei.

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Art. 163. Os Juizes de Direito serão perpetuos, o que todavia se não entende, que não possam ser mudados de uns para outros Logares pelo tempo, e maneira, que a Lei determinar.

Art. 164. O Imperador poderá suspendel-os por queixas contra elles feitas, precedendo audiencia dos mesmos Juizes, informação necessaria, e ouvido o Conselho de Estado. Os papeis, que lhes são concernentes, serão remettidos á Relação do respectivo Districto, para proceder na forma da Lei.

Art. 165. Só por Sentença poderão estes Juizes perder o Logar.

Art. 166. Todos os Juizes de Direito, e os Officiaes de Justiça são responsaveis pelos abusos de poder, e prevaricações, que commetterem no exercicio de seus Empregos; esta responsabilidade se fará effectiva por Lei regulamentar.

Art. 167. Por suborno, peita, peculato, e concussão haverá contra elles acção popular, que poderá ser intentada dentro de anno, e dia pelo proprio queixoso, ou por qualquer do Povo, guardada a ordem do Processo estabelecida na Lei.

Art. 168. Para julgar as Causas em segunda, e ultima instancia haverá nas Provincias do Imperio as Relações, que forem necessarias para commodidade dos Povos.

Art. 169. Nas Causas crimes a inquirição das Testemunhas, e todos os mais actos do Processo, depois da pronuncia, serão publicos desde já.

Art. 169. Nas civeis, e nas penaes civilmente intentadas, poderão as Partes nomear Juizes Arbitros. Suas Sentenças serão executadas sem recurso, se assim o convencionarem as mesmas Partes.

Art. 161. Sem se fazer constar, que se tem intentado o meio da reconciliação, não se começará Processo algum.

Art. 162. Para este fim haverá juizes de Paz, os quaes serão electivos pelo mesmo tempo, e maneira, por que se elegem os Vereadores das Camaras. Suas attribuições, e Districtos serão regulados por Lei.

Art. 163. Na Capital do Imperio, alem da Relação, que deve existir, assim como nas demais Provincias, haverá tambem um Tribunal com a denominação de - Supremo Tribunal de Justiça - composto de Juizes Letrados, tirados das Relações por suas antiguidades, e serão condecorados com o Titulo do Conselho. Na primeira organisação poderão ser empregados neste Tribunal os Ministros daquelles, que se houverem de abolir.

Art. 164. A este Tribunal Compete

I. Conceder, ou denegar Revistas nas Causas, e pela maneira, que a Lei determinar.

II. Conhecer dos delictos, e erros do Officio, que commetterem os seus Ministros, os das Relações, os Empregados no Corpo Diplomatico, e os Presidentes das Provincias.

III. Conhecer, e decidir sobre os conflictos de jurisdicção, e competencia das Relações Provinciaes.

TITULO 7º

Da Administração a Economia das Provincias

CAPITULO I.

Da Administração

Art. 165. Haverá em cada Provincia um Presidente, nomeado pelo Imperador, que o poderá remover, quando entender, que assim convem ao bom serviço do Estado.

Art. 166. A Lei designará as suas attribuições, competencia, e autoridade, e quanto convier no melhor desempenho desta Administração.

CAPITULO II.

Das Camaras

Art. 167. Em todas as Cidades, e Villas ora existentes, e nos mais, que para o futuro se crearem haverá Camaras, ás quaes compete o Governo economico, e municipal das mesmas Cidades, e Villas.

Art. 168. As Camaras serão electivas, e compostas do numero de Vereadores, que a Lei designar, e o que obtiver maior numero de votos, será Presidente.

Art. 169. O exercicio de suas funcções municipaes, formação das suas Posturas policaes, applicação das suas rendas, e todas as suas particulares, e uteis attribuições, serão decretadas por uma Lei regulamentar.

CAPITULO III.

Da Fazenda Nacional

Art. 170. A Receita, e despeza da Fazenda Nacional será encarregada a um Tribunal, debaixo de nome de "Thesouro Nacional" aonde em diversas Estações, devidamente estabelecidas por Lei, se regulará a sua administração, arrecadação e contabilidade, em reciproca correspondencia com as Thesourarias, e Autoridades das Provincias do Imperio. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 171. Todas as contribuições directas, á excepção daquellas, que estiverem applicadas aos juros, e amortisação da Divida Publica, serão annualmente estabelecidas pela Assembléa Geral, mas continuarão, até que se publique a sua derogação, ou sejam substituidas por outras. (Vide Lei de 12.10.1832)

Art. 172. O Ministro de Estado da Fazenda, havendo recebido dos outros Ministros os orçamentos relativos ás despezas das suas Repartições, representará na Camara dos Deputados annualmente, logo que esta estiver reunida, um Balanço geral da receita e despeza do Thesouro Nacional do anno antecedente, e igualmente o orçamento geral de todas as despezas publicas do anno futuro, e da importancia de todas as contribuições, e rendas publicas.

TITULO 8º

Das Disposições Geraes, e Garantias dos Direitos Civis, e Politicos

dos Cidadãos Brazileiros

Art. 173. A Assembléa Geral no principio das suas Sessões examinará, se a Constituição Politica do Estado tem sido exactamente observada, para prover, como fôr justo.

Art. 174. Se passados quatro annos, depois de prestada a Constituição do Brazil, se conhecer, que algum dos seus artigos merece reforma, se fará a proposição por escripto, a qual deve ter origem na Camara dos Deputados, e ser apoiada pela terça parte delles.

Art. 175. A proposição será lida por tres vezes com intervallos de seis dias de uma á outra leitura, e depois da terceira, deliberará a Camara dos Deputados, se poderá ser admittida á discussão, segundo-se tudo o mais, que é preciso para formação de uma Lei.

Art. 176. Admittida a discussão, e verificada a necessidade da reforma do Artigo Constitucional, se expedirá Lei, que será sanccionada, e promulgada pelo Imperador em forma ordinaria, e na qual se ordenará aos Eleitores dos Deputados para a seguinte Legislatura, que nas Procurações lhes confiram especial faculdade para a pretendida alteração, ou reforma.

Art. 177. Na seguinte Legislatura, e na primeira Sessão será a materia proposta, e discutida, e o que se vencer, prevalecerá para a mudança, ou addição á Lei Fundamental, e jurando-se á Constituição será solemnemente promulgada.

Art. 178. E' só Constitucional o que diz respeito aos limites, e attribuições respectivas dos Podares Politicos, e aos Direitos Politicos, e individuaes dos Cidadãos. Tudo, o que não é Constitucional, póde ser alterado sem as formalidades referidas, pelas Legislaturas ordinarias.

Art. 179. A inviolabilidade dos Direitos Civis, e Politicos dos Cidadãos Brazileiros, que tem por base a liberdade, a segurança individual, e a propriedade, é garantida pela Constituição do Imperio, pela maneira seguinte.

I. Nenhum Cidadão póde ser obrigado a fazer, ou deixar de fazer alguma cousa, senão em virtude da Lei.

II. Nenhuma Lei será estabelecida sem utilidade publica.

III. A sua disposição não terá effeito retroactivo.

IV. Todos podem communicar os seus pensamentos, por palavras, escriptos, e publical-os pela Imprensa, sem dependencia de censura; com tanto que hajam de responder pelos abusos, que commetterem no exercicio deste Direito, nos casos, e pela forma, que a Lei determinar.

V. Ninguem póde ser perseguido por motivo de Religião, uma vez que respeite a do Estado, e não offenda a Moral Publica.

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VI. Qualquer póde conservar-se, ou sahir do Imperio, como lhe convenha, levando comsigo os seus bens, guardados os Regulamentos policiaes, e salvo o prejuizo de terceiro.

VII. Todo o Cidadão tem em sua casa um asylo inviolavel. De noite não se poderá entrar nella, senão por seu consentimento, ou para o defender de incendio, ou inundação, e de dia só será franqueada a sua entrada nos casos, e pela maneira, que a Lei determinar.

VIII. Ninguem poderá ser preso sem culpa formada, excepto nos casos declarados na Lei; e nestes dentro de vinte e quatro horas contadas da entrada na prisão, sendo em Cidades, Villas, ou outras Povoações proximas aos logares da residencia do Juiz, e nos logares remotos dentro de um prazo rasoavel, que a Lei marcará, attenta a extensão do territorio, o Juiz por uma Nota, por elle assignada, fará constar ao Reo o motivo da prisão, os nomes do seu accusador, e os das testemunhas, havendo-as.

IX. Ainda com culpa formada, ninguem será conduzido á prisão, ou nella conservado estando já preso, se prestar fiança idonea, nos casos, que a Lei o admitte; e em geral nos crimes, que não tiverem maior pena, do que a de seis mezes de prisão, ou desterro para fóra da Comarca, poderá o Réo livrar-se solto.

X. A' excepção de flagrante delicto, a prisão não póde ser executada, senão por ordem escripta da Autoridade legitima. Se esta fôr arbitraria, o Juiz, que a désa, e quem a tiver requerido serão punidos com as penas, que a Lei determinar.

O que fica disposto acerca da prisão antes de culpa formada, não comprehende as Ordenanças Militares, estabelecidas como necessarias á disciplina, e recrutamento do Exercito, nem os casos, que não são puramente criminaes, e em que a Lei determina todavia a prisão de alguma pessoa, por desobedecer aos mandados da justiça, ou não cumprir alguma obrigação dentro do determinado prazo.

XI. Ninguem será sentenciado, senão pela Autoridade competente, por virtude da Lei anterior, e na fórma por ella prescripta.

XII. Será mantida a independencia do Poder Judicial. Nenhuma Autoridade poderá avocar as Causas pendentes, sustal-as, ou fazer reviver os Processos findos.

XIII. A Lei será igual para todos, quer proteja, quer castigue, e recompensará em proporção dos merecimentos de cada um.

XIV. Todo o cidadão póde ser admittido aos Cargos Publicos Civis, Politicos, ou Militares, sem outra differença, que não seja dos seus talentos, e virtudes.

XV. Ninguem será exempto de contribuir para as despezas do Estado em proporção dos seus haveres.

XVI. Ficam abolidos todos os Privilegios, que não forem essencial, e inteiramente ligados aos Cargos, por utilidade publica.

XVII. A' excepção das Causas, que por sua natureza pertencem a Juizos particulares, na conformidade das Leis, não haverá Foro privilegiado, nem Commissões especiaes nas Causas civeis, ou crimes.

XVIII. Organizar-se-ha quanto antes um Codigo Civil, e Criminal, fundado nas solidas bases da Justiça, e Equidade.

XIX. Desde já ficam abolidos os açoutes, a tortura, a marca de ferro quente, e todas as mais penas crueis.

XX. Nenhuma pena passará da pessoa do delinquente. Por tanto não haverá em caso algum confiscação de bens, nem a infamia do Réo se transmittirá aos parentes em qualquer grão, que seja.

XXI. As Cadêas serão seguras, limpas, e bem arejadas, havendo diversas casas para separação dos Réos, conforme suas circumstancias, e natureza dos seus crimes.

XXII. E' garantido o Direito de Propriedade em toda a sua plenitude. Se o bem publico legalmente verificado exigir o uso, e emprego da Propriedade do Cidadão, será elle previamente indemnisado do valor della. A Lei marcará os casos, em que terá logar esta unica excepção, e dará as regras para se determinar a indemnisação.

XXIII. Tambem fica garantida a Divida Publica.

XXIV. Nenhum genero de trabalho, de cultura, industria, ou commercio póde ser prohibido, uma vez que não se opponha aos costumes publicos, á segurança, e saude dos Cidadãos.

XXV. Ficam abolidos as Corporações de Officios, seus Juizes, Escrivães, e Mestres.

XXVI. Os inventores terão a propriedade das suas descobertas, ou das suas producções. A Lei lhes assegurará um privilegio exclusivo temporario, ou lhes remunerará em resarcimento da perda, que hajam de soffrer pela vulgarisação.

XXVII. O Segredo das Cartas é inviolavel. A Administração do Correio fica rigorosamente responsavel por qualquer infracção deste Artigo.

XXVIII. Ficam garantidas as recompensas conferidas pelos serviços feitos ao Estado, quer Civis, quer Militares, assim como o direito adquirido a ellas na fórma das Leis.

XXIX. Os Empregados Publicos são strictamente responsaveis pelos abusos, e omissões praticadas no exercicio dos seus funcções, e por não fazerem effectivamente responsaveis aos seus subalternos.

XXX. Todo o Cidadão poderá apresentar por escripto ao Poder Legislativo, e ao Executivo reclamações, queixas, ou petições, e até expôr qualquer infracção da Constituição, requerendo perante a competente Autoridade a effectiva responsabilidade dos infractores.

XXXI. A Constituição tambem garante os soccorros publicos.

XXXII. A Instrucção primaria, e gratuita a todos os Cidadãos.

XXXIII. Collegios, e Universidades, aonde serão ensinados os elementos das Sciencias, Bellas Letras, e Artes.

XXXIV. Os Poderes Constitucionaes não podem suspender a Constituição, no que diz respeito aos direitos individuaes, salvo nos casos, e circumstancias especificadas no paragrapho seguinte.

XXXV. Nos casos de rebellião, ou invasão de inimigos, pedindo a segurança do Estado, que se dispensem por tempo determinado algumas das formalidades, que garantem a liberdade individual, poder-se-ha fazer por acto especial do Poder Legislativo. Não se achando porém a esse tempo reunida a Assembléa, e correndo a Patria perigo imminente, poderá o Governo exercer esta mesma providencia, como medida provisoria, e indispensavel, suspendendo-a immediatamente que cesse a necessidade urgente, que a motivou, devendo num, e outro caso remetter á Assembléa, logo que reunida fôr, uma relação motivada das prisões, e outras medidas de prevenção tomadas; e quaesquer Autoridades, que tiverem mandado proceder a ellas, serão responsaveis pelos abusos, que tiverem praticado a esse respeito. (Vide Lei nº 10, de 1834.)

Rio de Janeiro, 11 de Dezembro de 1823. • João Severiano Maciel da Costa • Luiz José de Carvalho e Mello. • Clemente Ferreira França • Mariano José Pereira da Fonseca • João Gomes da Silveira Mendonça • Francisco Villela Barboza - Barão de Santo Amaro - Antonio Luiz Pereira da Cunha - Manoel Jacinthe Nogueira da Gama - Jose Joaquim Carneiro de Campos.

Mandamos portanto, a todas as Autoridades, a quem o conhecimento e execução desta Constituição pertencer, que a jurem, o façam jurar, a cumpram, e façam cumprir, e guardar tão inteiramente, como nella se contem. O Secretario de Estado dos Negocios do Imperio a faça imprimir, publicar, e correr. Dada na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e cinco de Março do mil oitocentos e vinte e quatro, terceiro da Independencia e do Imperio.

IMPERADOR Com Guarda.

João Severiano Maciel da Costa

Carta de Lei, pela qual VOSSA MAGESTADE IMPERIAL Manda cumprir, e guardar inteiramente a Constituição Politica do Imperio do Brazil, que VOSSA MAGESTADE IMPERIAL Jurou, annuindo ás Representações dos Povos.

Para Vossa Magestade Imperial ver.

Luiz Joaquim dos Santos Marrocos a fez.

Registrada na Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios do Imperio do Brazil a fs. 17 do Liv. 4º de Leis, Alvarás e Cartas Imperiaes. Rio de Janeiro em 22 de Abril de 1824.

José Antonio da Alvarenga Pimentel.

Este texto não substitui o publicado na Collecção de Leis do Imperio do Brasil - 1824 Página 7 Vol. 1.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CARTA PATENTE DE 13 DE MAIO DE 1825, PELA QUAL O SR. D. JOÃO VI RECONHECE O BRAZIL COMO IMPERIO INDEPENDENTE DE PORTUGAL.

Dom João, por graça de Deus, Rei do Reino Unido de Portugal, e do Brazil e Algarves, d'aquem, e d'alèm mar, em Africa, Senhor de Guiné, e da Conquista. Navegação, e Commercio da Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia e da India, etc. etc.

Faço saber aos que a presente Carta patente virem que, considerando eu quanto convem, e se torna necessario ao serviço de Deus, e ao bem de todos os povos que a Divina Providencia confiou á minha soberana direcção, pôr termo aos males e dissensões que têm occorrido no Brazil, em gravissimo damno, e perda, tanto dos seus naturaes, como dos de Portugal e seus dominios; e tendo constantemente no meu real animo os mais vivos desejos de restabelecer a paz, amizade, e boa harmonia entre povos irmãos, que os vinculos mais sagrados devem conciliar, e unir em perpetua alliança: para conseguir tão importantes fins, promover a prosperidade geral, e segurar a existencia politica, e os destinos futuros dos Reinos de Portugal e Algarves, assim com os do Brazil, que com prazer elevei a essa dignidade, preeminencia, e denominação, por Carta de Lei de 16 de Dezembro de 1815, em consequencia do que me prestarão depois os seus habitantes novo juramento de fidelidade no acto solemne da minha acclamação em a Côrte do Rio de Janeiro; Querendo de uma vez remover todos os obstaculos que possam impedir, e oppôr-se á dita alliança, concordia, felicidade de um, e outro Reino, qual Rei desvelado, que só cura do melhor estabelecimento de seus filhos: Sou servido, a exemplo do que praticaram os Senhores Reis D. Affonso V e D. Manoel, Meus Gloriosos predecessores, e outros Soberanos da Europa, ordenar o seguinte:

O Reino do Brazil será d'aqui em diante tido, havido, e reconhecido com a denominação de Imperio, em logar da de Reino, que antes tinha;

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Consequentemente tomo, e estabeleço para mim, e para os meus successores, o titulo, e dignidade de Imperador do Brazil, e Rei de Portugal e Algarves, aos quaes se seguirão os mais titulos inherentes á Corôa destes Reinos.

O titulo de Principe ou Princeza Imperial do Brazil, e Real de Portugal e Algarves, será conferido ao Principe ou Princeza, herdeiro ou herdeira das duas Corôas Imperial, e Real.

A administração, tanto interna como externa, do Imperio do Brazil, será distincta, e separada da administração dos Reinos de Portugal, e Algarves, bem como a destes da da daquelle.

E por a successão das duas Corôas, Imperial, e Real, directamente pertencer a meu sobre todos muito amado, e prezado filho o Principe D. Pedro, nelle, por este meu acto, e Carta patente, cedo e transfiro já de minha livre vontade o pleno exercicio da Soberania do Imperio do Brazil, para o governar, denominando-se Imperador do Brazil, e Principe Real de Portugal, e Algarves, reservando para mim o titulo de Imperador do Brazil, e o de Rei de Portugal, e Algarves, com a plena Soberania destes dous reinos, e seus dominios.

Sou tambem servido, como Gram-Mestre, Governador, e perpetuo Administrador dos Mestrados, Cavallaria, e Ordens de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo, de S. Bento de Aviz, e de S. Thiago da Espada delegar, como delego, no dito meu filho, Imperador do Brazil, e Principe Real de Portugal, e Algarves, toda a jurisdicção e poder para conferir os beneficios da primeira ordem, e os habitos de todas ellas no dito Imperio.

Os naturaes do Reino de Portugal, e seus dominios serão considerados no Imperio do Brazil como brazileiros, e os naturaes do Imperio do Brazil no Reino de Portugal, e seus dominios, como Portuguezes ; conservando sempre Portugal os seus antigos fóros, liberdades, e louvaveis costumes.

Para memoria, firmeza, e guarda de todo o referido, mandei fazer duas Cartas patentes deste mesmo teor, assignadas por mim, e selladas com o meu sello grande ; das quaes uma mando entregar ao sobredito meu Filho, Imperador do Brazil, e Principe Real de Portugal, e Algarves, e outra se conservará, e guardará na Torre do Tombo; e valerão ambas como se fossem Cartas passadas pela chancellaria, posto que por ella não hajam de passar, sem embargo de toda, e qualquer legislação em contrario, que para esse fim revogo como se della fizesse expressa mensão. Dada no Palacio da Bemposta, aos 13 do mez de Maio de 1825. EL-REI com guarda.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PATENT LETTER OF MAY 13, 1825 BY WHICH MR. DOM JOHN VI RECOGNIZES BRAZIL AS AN EMPIRE INDEPENDENT FROM PORTUGAL

Dom John, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, of Brazil and the Algarves, and beyond, and beyond the oceans, in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of Conquest, Navegation and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and of India, etc and etc.

I make it known to those who see the present Letter Patent that, by my own consideration and as I find convenient, and also because it is necessary to the service of God, and to the welfare of all people that Divine Providence was entrusted to my sovereign direction, by reason of all the evils and dissensions that have occurred in Brazil, in grave damage, and loss, both to Brazil and Portugal's natural dominions; and being constantly in my spirit the most vivid desire to establish peace, friendship, and good harmony between these sister nations, that the most sacred ties must reconcile, and unite in perpetual alliance: to reach such important ends, promote general prosperity, and ensure the political existence, and the future destinies of the kingdom of Portugal and Algarves, as much as that of Brazil, that with pleasure I elevated to such dignity, preeminence, and denomination by Letter Law of December 16, 1815, and the subsequently new sworn loyalty of the inhabitants in the solemn act of my acclamation in a court of Rio de Janeiro; Wanting to remove for once all obstacles that might prevent, and oppose such an alliance, accord, happiness of one or another Kingdom, such cautious King, concerned as for the remedies to his heirs: I thus, following the example of those who did the same, King Lords Dom Affonso V and Dom Manuel, my Glorious predecessors, and other Sovereigns of Europe, order the following:

1. The Kingdom of Brazil will be from now on, be known and acknowledged as an Empire instead of the previous Kingdom denomination;
2. Consequently, I take, and I establish for myself, and for my successors, the title, the dignity of Emperor of Brazil, and King of Portugal and the Algarves, along with the additional titles inherent to the Crown of both these kingdoms.
3. The title of Prince or Princess Imperial of Brazil, and Royal of Portugal and Algarves, will be conferred upon the Prince or Princess, heir or heiress of both Crowns Imperial and Royal.
4. The administration, both internal as external, of the Empire of Brazil, will be distinct and separated from the administration of the Kingdoms of Portugal and Algarves, as well as these from those.
5. And because the succession to both Crowns, Imperial and Royal, directly belong to my most beloved and dear son Prince Dom Peter, in him, by this act, and Patent Letter, I

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

grant and transfer already and by own free will the full exercise of Sovereignty of the Brazilian Empire to govern under the title of Emperor of Brazil, and Prince Royal of Portugal and the Algarves, reserving for myself the title of Emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal and Algarves with full sovereignty of both over both kingdoms and dominions.

6. I being served with the ability to, also, as Grand-Master, Governor, and Perpetual Administrator of the Masters, Cavalry, and Orders of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of Saint Bento of Aviz, of Saint James of the Sword, delegate, as I delegate, to my said son, Emperor of Brazil, and Prince Royal of Portugal and the Algarves, all jurisdiction and power to confer the benefits of the first order and the administration of all of them in said Empire.
7. All of those of the Kingdom of Portugal and its dominions will be considered part of the Empire of Brazil and Brazilians, and those of Portugal, its dominions, as Portuguese; keeping Portugal and its old forums, freedoms and praiseworthy customs.
8. For the memory, affirmation and preservation of what has been said herein, I order that two Patent Letter of the same language, signed by me, and sealed with my great seal; of which, one I delivery to my Son, the Emperor of Brazil and Prince Royal of Portugal and the Algarves, and the other will be preserved and kept at the Tower of Tombo; and both will be regarded to the same value as if they had been approved by the chancellery, since they don't have to be approved, regardless of any legislation to the contrary, to this end I revoke such legislation as if I were herein mentioning said legislation.

Palace of Bemposta, May 13, 1825.

El Rey with Guards

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Decreto nº 2.647, de 19 de Setembro de 1860

Manda executar o Regulamento das Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas.

Attendendo á necessidade de reunir as differentes disposições de Leis, Regulamentos e outras concernentes ás Alfandegas, Consulados e Mesas de Rendas, não só para dirigirem os exactores na sua applicação, como para instrucção das partes no que toca aos seus direitos e interesses; e bem assim de altera-las de hum modo consentaneo ao bem do Commercio e á fiscalisação das rendas publicas: e usando definitivamente da autorisação conferida pelo art. 30 da Lei nº 369 de 18 de Setembro de 1845, art. 46 da Lei nº 514 de 28 de Outubro de 1848, e art. 19 da Lei nº 1.040 de 14 de Setembro de 1859:

Hei por bem que nas Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas do Imperio se execute o Regulamento que com este baixa, assignado por Angelo Moniz da Silva Ferraz, do Meu Conselho, Senador do Imperio, Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda e Presidente do Tribunal do Thesouro Nacional, que assim o tenha entendido e faça executar. Palacio do Rio de Janeiro em dezenove de Setembro de mil oitocentos e sessenta, trigesimo nono da Independencia e do Imperio.

Com a Rubrica de Sua Magestade o Imperador.

Angelo Moniz da Silva Ferraz

The above-mentioned Decree of the Brazilian Empire is part of the laws of BNMS just that each state nation is now taking care of it with its own regulations.

Insert to the following pages all the pages of the Decree above in its entirety.

New York City, August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nation and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

NYC DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTER

This page is part of the instrument. The City Register will rely on the information provided by you on this page for purposes of indexing this instrument. The information on this page will control for indexing purposes in the event of any conflict with the rest of the document.

2019051600717001004E75F3

RECORDING AND ENDORSEMENT COVER PAGE PAGE 1 OF 11

Document ID: 2019051600717001 Document Date: 07-10-2018 Preparation Date: 05-16-2019
Document Type: COURT ORDER
Document Page Count: 10

PRESENTER:	RETURN TO:
MICKEY BARRETO 481 8TH AVENUE 2565 NEW YORK, NY 10001 917-703-7227 2MICKEYBARRETO@GMAIL.COM	MICKEY BARRETO 481 8TH AVENUE 2565 NEW YORK, NY 10001 917-703-7227 2MICKEYBARRETO@GMAIL.COM

PROPERTY DATA

Borough	Block	Lot	Unit	Address
MANHATTAN	758	37	Entire Lot	481 8TH AVENUE

Property Type: RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE Easement Air Rights Subterranean Rights

CROSS REFERENCE DATA

CRFN _____ or DocumentID _____ or _____ Year ____ Reel ____ Page ____ or File Number _____

PARTIES

PARTY 1/GRANTOR:	PARTY 2/GRANTEE:
NEW YORK MANAGEMENT COMPANY INC. 481 8TH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10001	MICKEY BARRETO 481 8TH AVENUE, 2565 NEW YORK, NY 10001

FEES AND TAXES

Mortgage:			Filing Fee:	
Mortgage Amount:	$	0.00	$	0.00
Taxable Mortgage Amount:	$	0.00	NYC Real Property Transfer Tax:	
Exemption:			$	0.00
TAXES: County (Basic):	$	0.00	NYS Real Estate Transfer Tax:	
City (Additional):	$	0.00	$	0.00
Spec (Additional):	$	0.00		
TASF:	$	0.00		
MTA:	$	0.00		
NYCTA:	$	0.00		
Additional MRT:	$	0.00		
TOTAL:	$	0.00		
Recording Fee:	$	87.00		
Affidavit Fee:	$	0.00		

RECORDED OR FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Recorded/Filed 05-17-2019 14:35
City Register File No.(CRFN): 2019000157449

City Register Official Signature

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West-Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X 124

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Certification

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:

I, Milton Adair Tingling, County Clerk and Clerk of Supreme Court New York County,

do hereby certify that on May 13, 2019 I have compared

the document attached hereto,

100610/2019 COPY OF JGT W/ NOTICE OF ENTRY WITH AFFT OF SERVIC filed 5/8/2019 page(s) 26-28

with the originals filed in my office and the same is a correct transcript

therefrom and of the whole of such original in witness

whereto I have affixed my signature and seal.

MILTON ADAIR TINGLING
NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X 125

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

10/08/10/2019 COPY OF JGT W/NOTICE OF ENTRY WITH AFFT OF SERVIC

Page 24 of 30

Form 1

No. 558998

State of New York } ss:
County of New York }

I, Milton Adair Tingling, Clerk of the County of New York, and Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for said county, the same being a court of record having a seal, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

ALIA RAZZAQ

whose name is subscribed to the annexed original instrument has been commissioned and qualified as a ~~NOTARY PUBLIC~~ Chief Clerk

and has filed his/her original signature in this office and that he/she was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment or oath duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to take the same: that he/she is well acquainted with the handwriting of such public officer or has compared the signature on the certificate of proof or acknowledgment or oath with the original signature filed in his/her office by such public officer and he/she believes that the signature on the original instrument is genuine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and my official seal this 07th day of May, 2019

County Clerk, New York County

COUN CLERY NEW YO COUNK

30
8593
18
NEW YORKER

Printed 5/13/2019

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 4th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

1006102019 COPY OF JGT W/ NOTICE OF ENTRY WITH AFFT OF SERVIC

Page 27 of 30

EXEMPLIFICATION OF A JUDGMENT IN THE CIVIL COURT OF THE CITYOF NEW YORK

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF CLERK

I, Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk of the Civil Court of the City of New York, do hereby certify that the within is a true copy of the judgment information entered in this Court and that they are legally kept in my possession.

3-26-19 — Dated — Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk

Verification
Clerk of New York County

CERTIFICATION OF A JUDGE OF THE CIVIL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

I, JOAN M. KENNEY, a Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York, do hereby certify that Alia Razzaq, whose name is subscribed above, is the Chief Clerk of the Civil Court of the City of New York, that the signature on the above attestation is genuine, and that the affixed seal is the Seal of the Civil Court of the City of New York.

3/29/19
Dated

Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York

JOAN M. KENNEY

SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT for Index number LT-015126-18/NY

Title of action or proceeding:
Mickey Barreto
Petitioner(s)
-against-
The New Yorker Hotel; Barry Rauch
Respondent(s)

Judgment Entered after inquest: July 11, 2018

In favor of: Mickey Barreto, at 481 8th Avenue, Apt. #2565, New York, NY 10001
And against: The New Yorker Hotel, at 481 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10001; Barry Rauch, at 481 8th Avenue, Apt. #2565, New York, NY 10001

Damages	$0.00
Interest	$0.00
Costs	$0.00
Disbursements.....	$0.00
Other	$0.00

Exemplification Fee: $15.00 Paid
03-07-19 Transaction #: 8593
Index No.: 15126 NLT 2018

MICKEY BARRETO vs. THE NEW YORKER HOTEL

New York County Clerk's Office
Paym 726859 05/13/2019 1:39p
Cashier CMTHOMAS Register # 8

Tr.946521 $0.25x81 $20.25
Scanning ----------3110
52
81 pages for ABRAHAM

Total: $20.25

Cash $20.25

Pickup Location: Window 9

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indies Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25TH day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X 127

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

10/01/2018 COPY OF JGT W/ NOTICE OF ENTRY WITH AFFT OF SERVIC

Page 28 of 30

New York County Civil Court
Landlord and Tenant Judgment

Index Number: LT-015126-18/NY

Barreto

An Order to Show Cause and Illegal Lockout Petition duly verified and proof of service having been filed with this court and the issue having been decided before Honorable Anne Katz Housing Court Judge on July 10, 2018, a final order is made, after inquest in favor of Petitioner: Mickey Barreto.

Respondent(s):
The New Yorker Hotel;
Barry Rauch

On Motion of: Self Represented

IT IS ADJUDGED:
That possession of the premises, described in the petition located at 481 8th Avenue, Apt. #2565, New York, NY 10001-, be awarded to the petitioner(s).

Petitioner creditor(s) and address(es):
(1) Mickey Barreto, at 481 8th Avenue, Apt. #2565, New York, NY 10001

Respondent debtor(s) and address(es):
(1) The New Yorker Hotel, at 481 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10001
(2) Barry Rauch, at 481 8th Avenue, Apt. #2565, New York, NY 10001

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:
That a warrant of eviction shall issue removing all named respondents from the described premises without Stay.

Date of Decision: 07/10/2018

Honorable Anne Katz
Housing Court Judge

Judgment entered at New York County Civil Court, 111 Centre Street, New York, NY 10013, in the STATE OF NEW YORK in the total amount of **$0.00 on 07/11/2018 at 09:32 AM.**

Judgment sequence 1

Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk

Warrant issued to Marshal _____ on _____

Section 5020(c) of the Civil Practice Law and Rules requires that a satisfaction be filed with the clerk when the judgment is satisfied. Failure to do so subjects the judgment creditor to penalties.

Generated 07/11/2018 at 09:32 AM

Page 1 of 2

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X 128

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

New York County Civil Court
Landlord and Tenant Judgment

Petitioner(s):
Mickey Barreto

Index Number: LT-015126-18/NY

vs.

Respondent(s):
The New Yorker Hotel;
Barry Rauch

An Order to Show Cause and Illegal Lockout Petition duly verified and proof of service having been filed with this court and the issue having been decided before Honorable Anne Katz Housing Court Judge on July 10, 2018, a final order is made, after inquest in favor of Petitioner: Mickey Barreto.

On Motion of: Self Represented

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Respondent debtor(s) and address(es):
(1) The New Yorker Hotel, at 481 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10001
(2) Barry Rauch, at 481 8th Avenue, Apt. #2565, New York, NY 10001

Certification Of A Document JO
Fee: $6.00 Paid
02-05-19 Transaction #: 5014
Index No.: 15126 NLT 2018

MICKEY BARRETO vs. THE NEW YORKER HOTEL

g all named respondents from the described premises without Stay.

Honorable Anne Katz
Housing Court Judge

Court, 111 Centre Street, New York, NY 10013, in the STATE OF NEW YORK
09:32 AM.

Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk

_____ on _____

Rules requires that a satisfaction be filed with the clerk when the judgment is
nt creditor to penalties.

NYC CIVIL COURT
NEW YORK COUNTY
FEB - 5 2019
CERTIFIED COPY OF
ORIGINAL PAPER
ON FILE

Civil Court of the City of New York
111 Centre Street
New York, New York 10013

Register #: NS Transaction No.: 5014

Index Number: 15126 NLT 2018
MICKEY BARRETO vs. THE NEW YORKER HOTEL
FEE: $6.00 Paid February 5, 2019
Cash
Certification Of A Document

I, Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk, do hereby certify that I have compared the attached copy with the original document on file in my office and that it is a correct and complete transcript of the original.

CHIEF CLERK
Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk

No. of Pages: 1 by:

PCR 02-05-19 JO 15:43
KEEP THIS RECEIPT WITH YOUR COURT PAPERS

Page 1 of 1

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Case 1:18-cv-09880-LLS Document 12 Filed 03/18/19 Page 1 of 4

Pro Se Intake Unit
U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York
500 Pearl Street
New York, NY 10007

RECEIVED
SDNY PRO SE OFFICE
2019 MAR 18 PM 3:23

Mickey Barreto
Write the full name of each plaintiff or petitioner.

Case No. 18 cv 9880

-against-

Letter re: Final Judgment of Possession on Default

The City of New York

Write the full name of each defendant or respondent.

This is the same, or rather, a true and correct and certified copy of the same final judgment I presented the NYPD police officers on my complaint on July, 2018 but they still helped landlord prevent me from occupying the premises that are legally mine to possess. I am currently in possession.

I ask this court to file this document and declare it enforceable only by the NYPD Sheriff, Registers and US Marshalls.

I swear to the truth of my statements above.

3/18/2019

Signature

Prison Identification # (if available)

NY, NY 10001
State Zip Code

2mickeybarreto@gmail.com
E-mail Address (if available)

Court Name: District Court
Division: 1
Receipt No.: 465401231576
Cashier ID: kfraser
Transaction Date: 03/20/2019
Payor Name: MICKEY BARRETO
CERTIFICATION OF DOCUMENT
For: MICKEY BARRETO
Amount: $11.00
CASH
Amt Tendered: $11.00
Total Due: $11.00
Total Tendered: $11.00
Change Amt: $0.00

Block 758
Lot 37

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Case 1:18-cv-09880-LLS Document 12 Filed 03/18/19 Page 2 of 4

Civil Court of the City of New York
111 Centre Street
New York, New York 10013

Register #: NS Transaction No.: 8594

Index Number: 15126 NLT 2018
MICKEY BARRETTO vs. THE NEW YORKER HOTEL
FEE: $6.00 Paid March 7, 2019
Gazh
Certification Of A Document

I, Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk, do hereby certify that I have compared the attached copy with the original document on file in my office and that it is a correct and complete transcript of the original.

Alia Razzaq
CHIEF CLERK
Alia Razzaq, Chief Clerk

No. of Pages: 2 by: 70

PCR 03-07-19 JO 13:50
KEEP THIS RECEIPT WITH YOUR COURT PAPERS

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X131

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CIVIL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK: HOUSING PART R

MICKEY BARRETTO,

Petitioner, Index No. 15 26/2018

- against -

DECISION/ORDER

THE NEW YORKER HOTEL and BARRY RAUCH,

Respondents/Tenants.

NYC CIVIL COURT
NEW YORK COUNTY
MAR - 7 2019
CERTIFIED COPY OF
ORIGINAL PAPER
ON FILE

Present: Hon. Jack Stoller
Judge, Housing Court

Petitioner commenced this illegal lockout proceeding by order to show cause claiming that Respondents illegally locked him out of 481 8th Avenue, Room 2565, New York, New York ("the subject premises"). Respondent default in appearing. The Court held an inquest in Respondent's absence.

Petitioner proved that he effectuated service on Respondents in accordance with the order to show cause. Petitioner proved by the submission of a certificate of occupancy, which the Court also took judicial notice of on the Department of Buildings website, that the subject premises is located in a hotel. Petitioner proved that he booked a room on June 18, 2018. Petitioner proved that he requested a lease. Petitioner proved that, after he requested a lease, Respondent used self-help to prevent Petitioner from possessing the subject premises.

The facts of this case are almost identical to Guira v. Audthan LLC, 48 Misc.3d 1217(A) (Civ. Ct. N.Y. Co. 2015), according to which a hotel deprived an occupant who had requested a lease possession without Court process, even though that occupant had not yet slept in that apartment. An owner cannot evade the hotel provisions of the Rent Stabilization Law by self-

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Form 1

No. 542855

State of New York } ss:
County of New York }

I, Milton Adair Tingling, Clerk of the County of New York, and Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for said county, the same being a court of record having a seal, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

RUBY J. KRAJICK

whose name is subscribed to the annexed original instrument has been commissioned and qualified as a ~~NOTARY PUBLIC~~ Clerk and has filed his/her original signature in this office and that he/she was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment or oath duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to take the same: that he/she is well acquainted with the handwriting of such public officer or has compared the signature on the certificate of proof or acknowledgment or oath with the original signature filed in his/her office by such public officer and he/she believes that the signature on the original instrument is genuine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and my official seal this 21st day of March, 2019

Milton Clerk, Tingling
County Clerk, New York County

COUNTY OF NEW YORK 1683 NOVEMBER 1

COUNTY CLERK YORK JNTY

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

help.

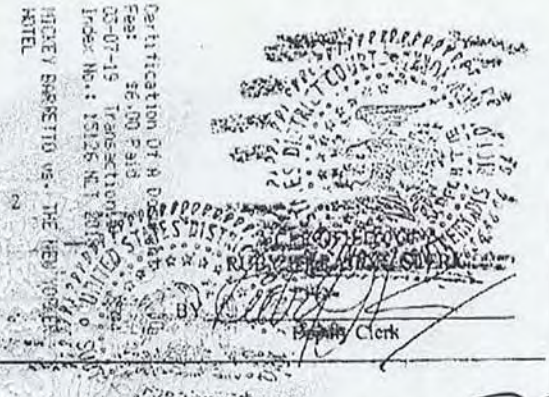
Accordingly, the Court awards Petitioner a final judgment of possession. Issuance of the warrant of eviction is permitted forthwith, with no stay. The Court also directs Respondents to restore Petitioner to possession of the subject premises forthwith by providing him with a key. Petitioner also may seek the assistance of the New York Police Department in enforcing the provisions of this order.

Dated: New York, New York
July 10, 2018

HON. JACK STOLLER
J.H.C.

JACK STOLLER
JUDGE, HOUSING COURT

NYC CIVIL COURT
NEW YORK COUNTY
MAR - 7 2019
CERTIFIED COPY OF
ORIGINAL PAPER
ON FILE



I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 15th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Delegations of Powers to Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Colombus

DELEGATION OF POWERS
(Delegação de Poderes)

I, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, aka Dom **Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto-Columbus**, by the powers vested in me as Successor to my late cousin Admiral Dom Diego Muniz Barreto Columbus (Diego), son of Christopher Columbus and Felipa Muniz Barreto, hereby transfer all my rights, privileges and obligations to the government and administration of Cuba and any other islands or firm lands of the West Indian Nations to my son Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto, aka Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto, aka Dom Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Columbus (my "Son") and to his successors and heirs forever and ever in perpetuity during my life as if said rights and obligations were being transferred automatically upon my death in exchange for US$5,000,000.00 and 10% of any and all moneys collected by my Son in the exercising of his functions as governor of said islands and lands.

In fulfillment of all law, I further state that in my capacity as Admiral of Cuba and all other West Indian islands and lands, pursuant to Royal Decree of May 5th, 1511 and now with the aid of the United States of America, I transfer all my powers of governor and admiral to my son **Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Columbus** to have and to hold in perpetuity over the island of Cuba and all other islands and lands of the West Indian Nations that were once the powers of my cousin the Admiral Dom Diego Muniz Barreto Columbus including but not limited to the powers to:

- Govern and Administer all affairs;
- Appoint judges, prosecutors, set up tribunals for all causes both civil and criminal;
- Levy, collect and enforce the collection of taxes;
- Distribute land, protect and enforce laws over the native population;
- Collect income of no less than 10% of all gross domestic products of all lands under his jurisdiction;
- With aid from the United States of America, to protect, institute interim and permanent powers and establish elections for the appointment of public officials to help my Son govern Cuba and all other West Indian Nations.
- All other powers common to a righteous governor and administrators that I have not herein included but that my cousin Diego held.

I do so in good faith, and I sign this transfer of powers on the 4th day of July of 2020 in the city of Uruguaiana, Brazil.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto-Columbus
Delegator
Governors and Admirals of all West Indian Islands and Lands

Eu, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, dito, Dom **Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto-Colombo**, pelos poderes investidos em mim como Sucessor do meu falecido primo Almirante Dom Diego Muniz Barreto Colombo (Diego), filho de Cristóvão Colombo e Felipa Muniz Barreto, transfiro todos os meus direitos, privilégios e obrigações ao governo e à administração de Cuba e quaisquer outras ilhas ou terras firmes das Índias Ocidentais para o meu filho Marcos Aurélio Canuto Muniz Barreto, dito, Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto, dito, Dom Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Colombo (meu "Filho") e para seus sucessores e herdeiros para todo sempre em perpetuidade durante minha vida como se os direitos e obrigações fossem transferidos automaticamente após a minha morte em troca de US$ 5.000.000,00 e 10% de todo e qualquer dinheiro arrecadado pelo meu Filho no exercício de suas funções como governador das referidas ilhas e terras.

Em cumprimento de todas as leis, afirmo também que em minha capacidade de Almirante de Cuba e de todas as outras ilhas e terras das Índias Ocidentais, nos termos do Decreto Real de 5 de Maio de 1511 e agora com a ajuda dos Estados Unidos da América, transfiro todos os meus poderes de governador e almirante ao meu filho **Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Colombo** para ter e manter em perpetuidade sobre a ilha de Cuba e todas as outras ilhas e terras das Índias Ocidentais os mesmos poderes do meu primo, o Almirante Dom Diego Muniz Barreto Colombo, incluindo, mas não se limitando aos poderes de:

- Governar e Administrar todos os assuntos;
- Nomear juízes, promotores, criar tribunais para todas as causas, tanto cíveis quanto criminais;
- Fazer arrecadar, cobrar e impor a cobrança de impostos;
- Distribuir terras, proteger e aplicar leis sobre a população nativa;
- Recolher rendimentos de nada menos que 10% de todos os produtos domésticos brutos de todas as terras sob sua jurisdição;
- Com a ajuda dos Estados Unidos da América, para proteger, instituir poderes provisórios e permanentes e estabelecer eleições para a nomeação de funcionários públicos para ajudar meu Filho a governar Cuba e todas as outras nações das Índias Ocidentais.
- Todos os outros poderes comuns a um governador e administrador justo que eu não incluí aqui, mas que meu primo Diego tinha.

Isso o faço de boa fé, e assino esta transferência de poderes no dia 4 de julho de 2020 na cidade de Uruguaiana, Brasil.

Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Columbus
Appointee

(Validated when signed by both parties and sealed by embossed/raised stamp)

Notary/Autenticação (use space below or add page)/(use o espaço abaixo ou adicione página)

West Indian Nations

On this 4th day of July of 2020, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto-Columbus, who is my Father, authorized signed this document over the phone while he was in Uruguaiana Brazil and I was in the County, City and State of New York.
I, Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Columbus, am a Notary for the West Indian Nations. My signature below authenticates my Father's signature above.

West Indian Nations

On this 13th day of July of 2020, Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Columbus, who I have known for over 10 years, signed this document in my presence in the County, City and State of New York.
I, Matthew James Hanson, am a Notary for the West Indian Nations. My signature below authenticates Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto-Columbus' signature above.

I, Christopher Columbus II, the son of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto a Holy Son of God and a Brazilian born Native American, by the authority vested in me by my father, certify that I have examined the image and/or transcription on this page against the original document said image and/or transcription represents to be. With the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript as true, correct, and confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X135

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DECLARATION

I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, swear over all that I consider sacred that I am a descendant of the Brazilian House of Braganza.

House of Braganza never completely left Brazil during the November 15th, 1889 Coup and a number of us, stayed in Brazil and kept all of the rights of the House of Braganza. Those rights include, but are not limited to, all the rights of the Crown of Spain and the Crown of Portugal and that is my sacred inheritance, our inheritance.

I have transferred by rights to my son MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO aka MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II so that he might manage all the affairs of our inheritance.

I am of old age, now, and do not speak the English language. I have ordered my son to write this declaration. I have sacrificed many years of my life away from my dear son Marcos and I order that all nations under my jurisdiction give him all the immunity necessary for him to accomplish his holy work of protecting our land, jurisdiction and peoples that live on it.

I order that my son use my signature that he has on file to sign this document along with the perpetual power of attorney that I gave him many years ago and that is on file in the city of Uruguaiana in Southern Brazil.

Thank you,

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

I, MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, being ordered by my father to write his words as a declaration to the world also confirm his words with my signature below:

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DEFINITIONS

I, Admiral Christopher Columbus II, say the following:

CANUTO means CNUT means CNUTE THE GREAT means ENGLAND

MUNIZ means MONIZ means MONIO means MOON means PORTUGAL

BARRETO means BARETTO means SPAIN

MARCOS AURELIO means MARCUS AURELIUS means EMPEROR

ADMIRAL means EMPEROR means TRIBE CHIEF means GOVERNOR (only when relating to the Admiral)

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO means MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO means CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II means CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS means COLOMBO means LAND OF THE MANGO TREE

CHRISTO means TO HEX means TO CROSS means CHRIST means JESUS CHRIST means MESSIAH means SAVIOR

PHER means FERENS means THE BEASTS means THE DEVIL ONES means the BARBARIANS

CHRISTOPHER means HEX THE DEVIL means CHRIST AMONGST EARTHLY MEN

BY THE GRACE OF GOD means AS PER A LONG TRUE STORY means GOD KNOWS THAT THIS IS TRUE means THIS IS THE RECORDED TRUTH

New York City, August 31, 2021

Christopher Columus II
Admiral

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 31st day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

LETTER OF CREDENCE

I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, swear over all that I consider sacred that I am a descendant of the Brazilian House of Braganza.

The House of Braganza never completely left Brazil during the November 15th, 1889 Coup and a number of us, stayed in Brazil and kept all of the rights of the House of Braganza. Those rights include, but are not limited to, all the rights of the Crown of Spain and the Crown of Portugal on the Americas and everywhere else around the world, and that is my sacred inheritance, our inheritance.

I have nominated my dear son MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO aka MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II to represent our family at your country.

Please provide my dear son, or anyone else that he assigns, with all the assistance necessary in the accomplishment of his sacred duties on my behalf. If your nation is under our jurisdiction, please regard my son as the highest level of authority in your country. If you're not or do not consider yourself and your nation under my jurisdiction, I ask you that you please provide my son with all the jurisdiction immunity, assistance, and respect that you would provide a messenger from God himself or whoever you consider your Creator, as if a messenger from God himself or your Creator was visiting your nation for a sacred purpose. Because I believe my son has been sent to you by God himself. My son may name my mission in your nation whatever name he chooses.

Thank you,

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

I, MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, accept my father's designation as a representative of the Brazilian House of Braganza and all of the rights it represents:

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

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DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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New York City, August 31, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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I have nominated my dear son MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO aka MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II to represent our family at your country.

Please provide my dear son, or anyone else that he assigns, with all the assistance necessary in the accomplishment of his sacred duties on my behalf. If your nation is under our jurisdiction, please regard my son as the highest level of authority in your country. If you're not or do not consider yourself and your nation under my jurisdiction, I ask you that you please provide my son with all the jurisdiction immunity, assistance, and respect that you would provide a messenger from God himself or whoever you consider your Creator, as if a messenger from God himself or your Creator was visiting your nation for a sacred purpose. Because I believe my son has been sent to you by God himself. My son may name my mission in your nation whatever name he chooses.

Thank you,

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

I, MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, accept my father's designation as a representative of the Brazilian House of Braganza and all of the rights it represents:

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X141

FILED: NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK 09/16/2021 04:49 PM INDEX NO. 155828/2019
NYSCEF DOC. NO. 218 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 09/16/2021

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

LICENSE

Matthew James Hannan has been a licensed Notary by my license and assignment since July 4th, 2020.

This License confirms Matthew James Hannan's powers as a notary.

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indies Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X142

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ORDER

As of August 22nd, 2021, the day that I, Christopher Columbus II, having previously and officially used the names of Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto and Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto, and in my newly appointed capacity by my father, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, as the Trustee of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust" (the "Trust"), Order that no one will be able to bring any type of suit against my person under any of my previously and currently used names for both criminal and civil causes that anyone might claim against me.

This Order does not mean that I am free to go and do whatever I want, I do must obey, rules, laws and the terms of the Trust, but any complaints against me must be brought to Fernando and Isabella and they are the only two persons that can judge me.

Therefore, by this Order, any and all proceedings and/or orders both criminal and civil, if any, against me under any of my names, shall be discontinued in my favor immediately.

And if Fernando and Isabella decide to consider a complaint and desire to proceed against me, they have the right to do so and they must do so according to the terms of the Trust. But if Fernando and Isabella want themselves to comp ain about me, then they need to bring their cases to the Cortes, as the term is defined on the Trust.

The Cortes are also where I will go to appeal any decision unfavorable to me, if any, from Fernando and Isabella.

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the immediately above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X143

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ORDER

As of August 22nd, 2021, the day that I, Christopher Columbus II, having previously and officially used the names of Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto and Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto, and in my newly appointed capacity by my father, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, as the Trustee of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust" (the "Trust"), Order that notwithstanding the Order of same date that determines that Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California are the only persons. to judge me, (a) I still hold the powers to, *inter alia*, perform all the actions Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California have the power to perform in addition to all my other powers and (b) I have the power to appoint and to remove any and all powers of Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California without reason or cause.

By this Order I also establish that Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California receive their powers in part from being proxies of Fernando of Brazil and Isabella of California. Thus, Fernando of Brazil and Isabella of Brazil can and do have the power to remove Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California as their proxies but with and only with cause and motive being that Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California are doing something against BNMS or the Rules of the Trust.

Fernando of Manhattan and Isabella of California's roles have additional limitations that are specified in another document and/or order. Although I have their powers, my position as Trustee does not carry any of the same limitations and conditions.

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X144

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ORDER

As of August 22nd, 2021, the day that I, Christopher Columbus II, having previously and officially used the names of Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto and Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto, and in my newly appointed capacity by my father, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto, as the Trustee of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust" (the "Trust"), Order that all laws of all provinces, states, countries and cities located on land of the Trust must comply with rule, laws and constitutions that comply with the terms and the Rules of Trust of the Trust.

On lands, rivers and oceans jurisdiction of the Trust, there is no superior temporal powers than the powers of the Trust and if not explicitly written on the Trust, then on the powers emanating from the Columbian Code.

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nation and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X145

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ORDER TO PUBLISH AND FILE

I, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II aka MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, the Trustee of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust" of my Father, Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto (the "Trust"), say that, it is the desire of my Father that a certified copy of the original Colombian Code containing documents that register the inheritance distributed by the Trust is to be filed at the Tower of Tombo in Portugal and within the other different local jurisdictions within the lands of the Trust.

Therefore, I hereby…

- Order that a certified copy of the original Colombian Code documents filed in New York City at the United States of America offices of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun be submitted for filing at the Tower of Tombo.
- Order that a certified copy of the original Colombian Code documents filed in New York City at the United States of America offices of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun be submitted for filing at all other local jurisdictions within the land of the Trust including, but not limited to, the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States of America.

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary on August 22, 2021

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X146

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE GREAT SEAL OF BNMS

Below is the Great Seal of the Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun containing the words
MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS
OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS
ESTABLISHED IN 1492

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021, in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X147

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ORDER

As of January 1st, 1994, I, Christopher Columbus II, Order that the limits of the port, city, border entry and "alfandega" known as the City of Uruguaiana is now extended to surround the entire American continent and all of its islands and all of its ocean beaches.

As a result, all members of the former Brazilian House of Braganza who are also eligible beneficiaries of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust'—who were formerly deemed to have lost all their inheritance rights if they were to exit the borders of what is currently known as the Republic of Brazil, now, since January 1st, 1994, will no longer lose their rights when moving or changing citizenship within said newly extended borders.

Given in the City of New York on August 25th, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the immediately above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X148

FILED: NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK 09/16/2021 04:49 PM INDEX NO. 155828/2019
NYSCEF DOC. NO. 218 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 09/16/2021

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ORDER

Pursuant to "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust" of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto of August 22nd, 2021, I, Christopher Columbus II, Trustee of said Trust, Order that all of the past agreements and the subsequent orders originating from such agreements that meant to divide the Corpus of said Trust are now vacated, cancelled, void and no longer in effect in favor of the Trust, its beneficiaries and me, the Trustee.

Said agreements and its subsequent orders—even if not mentioned in this order by its title, author or by date—are to be considered listed herein and vacated, cancelled, void and no longer in effect in favor of the Trust.

Given in the City of New York on August 25th, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the immediately above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X149

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

LETTER OF CREDENCE

I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, swear over all that I consider sacred that I am a descendant of the Brazilian House of Braganza.

The House of Braganza never completely left Brazil during the November 15th, 1889 Coup and a number of us, stayed in Brazil and kept all of the rights of the House of Braganza. Those rights include, but are not limited to, all the rights of the Crown of Spain and the Crown of Portugal on the Americas and everywhere else around the world, and that is my sacred inheritance, our inheritance.

I have nominated my dear son MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO aka MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II to represent our family at your country.

Please provide my dear son, or anyone else that he assigns, with all the assistance necessary in the accomplishment of his sacred duties on my behalf. If your nation is under our jurisdiction, please regard my son as the highest level of authority in your country. If you're not or do not consider yourself and your nation under my jurisdiction, I ask you that you please provide my son with all the jurisdiction immunity, assistance, and respect that you would provide a messenger from God himself or whoever you consider your Creator, as if a messenger from God himself or your Creator was visiting your nation for a sacred purpose. Because I believe my son has been sent to you by God himself. My son may name my mission in your nation whatever name he chooses.

Thank you,

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

I, MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, accept my father's designation as a representative of the Brazilian House of Braganza and all of the rights it represents:

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X 150

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL
REGISTRO CIVIL DAS PESSOAS NATURAIS

CERTIDÃO DE NASCIMENTO

NOME:
BELMIRO MUNIZ BARRETO
MATRÍCULA:
097642 01 55 1924 1 00052 016 0000619 85
Livro:A-52 - Folha:16V - Termo:619

DATA DE NASCIMENTO POR EXTENSO	DIA	MÊS	ANO
Vinte e seis de novembro de um mil e novecentos e vinte e quatro	26	11	1924

HORA DO NASCIMENTO	NATURALIDADE
01h00min	Uruguaiana - RS

MUNICÍPIO DE REGISTRO E UF	LOCAL, MUNICÍPIO DE NASCIMENTO E UF	SEXO
Uruguaiana - RS	em domicílio; Uruguaiana - RS	Masculino

FILIAÇÃO
Salustiano Muniz Barreto, residente em Uruguaiana, RS. Joanira Lopes Muniz Barreto.

AVÓS
Eugenio Muniz Barreto e Claudia Guimarães; Cyrillo de Deus Lopes e Florencia Bilhalva Lopes

GÊMEO	NOME E MATRÍCULA DO(S) GÊMEO(S)
Não	X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.

DATA DO REGISTRO POR EXTENSO	NÚMERO DA DECLARAÇÃO DE NASCIDO VIVO
Dez de dezembro de um mil e novecentos e vinte e quatro	X.X.X.X.X.X.X.

OBSERVAÇÕES / AVERBAÇÕES
ANOTAÇÃO: Belmiro Muniz Barreto, de quem trata o assentamento ao lado, casou-se hoje, nesta cidade, com Dª Marina da Silva Alves, ata nº 2431, às fls. 60v/61, do Livro B/11, Uruguaiana, 16/02/1945. ANOTAÇÃO: Em 04/06/1989, o registrado faleceu, nesta cidade, conforme termo nº 9746, fls. 2v, do livro C-15. Uruguaiana, 01/12/2020.

ANOTAÇÕES DE CADASTRO
Nada consta.

Registro Civil das Pessoas Naturais de Uruguaiana
Titular do Ofício: Sidnei Hofer Blimann
Comarca: Uruguaiana - RS
Uruguaiana - RS
Rua Santana, 3247 - Sala 12 - Bairro Centro
Fone: 55 34023187
E-Mail: registrociviluruguaiana@hotmail.com

O conteúdo da certidão é verdadeiro. Dou fé.
Uruguaiana, primeiro de dezembro de 2020.

Bárbara Dalcanal Soares
Escrevente Autorizada

Selo Digital de Fiscalização Notarial e Registral (Lei Estadual n.12.692/2006):
0713.00.2000004.03773
Certidão: R$ 28,50 - Processamento eletrônico: R$ 5,00 - Selos: R$ 4,10 - Nota nº 95907
A validade dos selos digitais poderá ser consultada no site do Tribunal de Justiça, www.tjrs.jus.br - Emissão: L. S. M. R.

A consulta estará disponível em até 24h no site do Tribunal de Justiça do RS
http://go.tjrs.jus.br/selodigital/consulta
Chave de autenticidade para consulta
097642 55 2020 00353331 06

Registro Civil das Pessoas Naturais de Uruguaiana-RS
Bárbara Dalcanal Soares
Escrevente Autorizada

ARPEN BRASIL AA 018633348 BRP

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL
REGISTRO CIVIL DAS PESSOAS NATURAIS

CERTIDÃO DE REGISTROS DIVERSOS DO LIVRO ESPECIAL

MATRÍCULA:
105197 01 55 2021 7 00095 122 0016372 31

Certifico que sob o nº 016372, às folhas 122, do livro E - 095, deste Ofício, consta que foi lavrado 15 de abril de 2021, o seguinte documento: **Traslado de nascimento.** REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL. CONSULADO-GERAL EM LOS ANGELES. CERTIDÃO DE REGISTRO DE NASCIMENTO. Certifico que, a folha N113 do livro nº 043 de Atos de Registro Civil de Nascimentos, Casamentos e Óbitos desta Repartição Consular, sob o nº 5723, foi lavrado o registro do nascimento de uma criança do sexo masculino, que recebeu o nome de JASON ADAM MARCOS MUNIZ BARRETO, nascido ao(s) dez dia(s) de fevereiro de dois mil e cinco, à(s) uma hora(s) e vinte e um minuto(s), no(a) Cedars Sinal Medical Center, sito(a) a em) Los Angeles, Estado do(a)(e) Califórnia, Estados Unidos da América, filho(a) de MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, brasileiro e de YVETTE NICOLE MUNIZ BARRETO, norte-americana, sendo avós paternos Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto e Sergiolina Fagundes Canuto e avós maternos Robert Paul Gilbert e Donna Jo Le Jeune. O assento foi lavrado em quatorze de abril de dois mil e oito tendo sido declarante MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, e serviram de testemunhas Edna Rengifo e Deise Berredo. Observação: Brasileiro(a) nato(a) de acordo com o disposto no artigo 12, inciso I, letra 'c', da Constituição Federal (EC 54/2007). O referido é verdade e dou fé. Los Angeles, 14 de abril de 2008. Antonio Pereira. Vice-Cônsul.

Emolumentos 1ª Via da Certidão: Registro R$ 90,56; Comunicação/Anotação R$ 0,00; Porte Postal R$ 0,00; Selo R$ 2,82; Total R$ 93,38.

NOME DO OFÍCIO: OFICIO DE REG CIVIL TIT E DOCTOS
OFICIAL REGISTRADOR: Iolé Luz Faria
MUNICÍPIO/COMARCA/UF: Florianópolis/SC
ENDEREÇO: Rua Emilio Blum,131, Bloco A, Sala 801 - Centro - Fone: (48) 3225-2470
IMPRESSO POR: SHAYANE

O conteúdo da certidão é verdadeiro. Dou Fé.
Florianópolis, 15 de abril de 2021

Luiz Eduardo Vieira
Escrevente

Poder Judiciário
Estado de Santa Catarina
Selo Digital de Fiscalização
Selo normal
GCS93820-MQN3
Confira os dados do ato em:
www.tjsc.jus.br/selo

ARPENBRASIL AA 019254677 BRP

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August, 202/ in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X152

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL
REGISTRO CIVIL DAS PESSOAS NATURAIS

Registro Civil das Pessoas Naturais de Uruguaiana - RS
Andréa Lacerda Bastides
Escrevente Autorizada

CERTIDÃO DE NASCIMENTO

NOME:
MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

MATRÍCULA:
097642 01 55 1975 1 00079 046 0074160 22

DATA DE NASCIMENTO POR EXTENSO	DIA	MÊS	ANO
Oito de março de um mil e novecentos e setenta e cinco	08	03	1975

HORA	MUNICÍPIO DE NASCIMENTO E UNIDADE DA FEDERAÇÃO
15h00min	Uruguaiana - RS

MUNICÍPIO DE REGISTRO E UNIDADE DA FEDERAÇÃO	LOCAL DE NASCIMENTO	SEXO
Uruguaiana - RS	Santa Casa de Caridade	Masculino

FILIAÇÃO
Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto.
Sergiolina Fagundes Canuto.

AVÓS
Avós paternos: Belmiro Muniz Barreto e Marina Alves Muniz Barreto; Avós maternos: Pedro Canuto e Nair Fagundes

GÊMEO	NOME E MATRÍCULA DO(S) GÊMEO(S)
Não	X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.

DATA DO REGISTRO POR EXTENSO	NÚMERO DA DECLARAÇÃO DE NASCIDO VIVO
Trinta e um de julho de um mil e novecentos e setenta e cinco	X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.

OBSERVAÇÕES AVERBAÇÕES
X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X

Serviço de Registro Civil das Pessoas Naturais - Comarca de Uruguaiana/RS
Titular do Ofício: Sidnei Hofer Birmann
Comarca: Uruguaiana
Uruguaiana - RS
Rua Santana, 3247 - Sala 12 - Bairro Centro
Fone: 55 34023187

O conteúdo da certidão é verdadeiro. Dou fé.
Uruguaiana, 15 de fevereiro de 2016.

Andréa Lacerda Bastides
Escrevente Autorizada

Selo Digital de Fiscalização Notarial e Registral (Lei Estadual n.12.692/2006): 0713.00.1500001.02440
Certidão: R$ 23,60 - Processamento eletrônico: R$ 4,10 - Selos: R$ 1,10 - Nota nº 47728
A validade dos selos digitais poderá ser consultada no site do Tribunal de Justiça: www.tjrs.jus.br
A. L. B.

Registro Civil das Pessoas Naturais de Uruguaiana - RS
Andréa Lacerda Bastides
Escrevente Autorizada

ARPENBRASIL AA 001888306 BRP

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X153

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL
REGISTRO CIVIL DAS PESSOAS NATURAIS

CERTIDÃO DE REGISTROS DIVERSOS DO LIVRO ESPECIAL

MATRÍCULA:
105197 01 55 2021 7 00095 123 0016373 31

Certifico que sob o nº **016373**, às folhas **123**, do livro **E - 095**, deste Ofício, consta que foi lavrado 15 de abril de 2021, o seguinte documento: **Traslado de nascimento.** REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL. CONSULADO-GERAL EM LOS ANGELES. CERTIDÃO DE REGISTRO DE NASCIMENTO. Certifico que, á folha V114 do livro nº 043 de Atos de Registro Civil de Nascimentos, Casamentos e Óbitos desta Repartição Consular, sob o nº 5724, foi lavrado o registro do nascimento de uma criança do sexo masculino, que recebeu o nome de PAUL AUGUSTO PRESTON MUNIZ BARRETO, nascido ao(s) dois dia(s) de agosto de dois mil e seis, à(s) vinte hora(s) e quarenta e sete minuto(s), no(a) Cedars Sinai Medical Center, sito(a) a(em) Los Angeles, Estado do(a)(e) Califórnia, Estados Unidos da América, filho(a) de MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, brasileiro e de YVETTE NICOLE MUNIZ BARRETO, norte-americana, sendo avós paternos Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto e Sergiolina Fagundes Canuto e avós maternos Robert Paul Gilbert e Donna Jo Le Jeune. O assento foi lavrado em quatorze de abril de dois mil e oito tendo sido declarante MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, e serviram de testemunhas Edna Rengifo e Deise Berrêdo. Observação: Brasileiro(a) nato(a) de acordo com o disposto no artigo 12, inciso I, letra 'c', da Constituição Federal (EC 54/2007). O referido é verdade e dou fé. Los Angeles, 14 de abril de 2008. Antonio Pereira, Vice-Cônsul.

Emolumentos 1ª Via da Certidão: Registro R$ 90,56; Comunicação/Anotação R$ 0,00; Porte Postal R$ 0,00; Selo R$ 2,82; Total R$ 93,38.

NOME DO OFÍCIO: OFICIO DE REG CIVIL TIT E DOCTOS
OFICIAL REGISTRADOR: Iolé Luz Faria
MUNICÍPIO/COMARCA/UF: Florianópolis/SC
ENDEREÇO: Rua Emilio Blum,131, Bloco A, Sala 801 - Centro - Fone: (48) 3225-2470
IMPRESSO POR: SHAYANE

O conteúdo da certidão é verdadeiro. Dou Fé.
Florianópolis, 15 de abril de 2021

Luiz Eduardo Vieira
Escrevente

Poder Judiciário
Estado de Santa Catarina
Selo Digital de Fiscalização
Selo normal
GCS93821-K91O
Confira os dados do ato em:
www.tjsc.jus.br/selo

ARPENBRASIL AA 019254678 BRF

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X154

FILED: NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK 09/16/2021 04:49 PM INDEX NO. 155828/2019
NYSCEF DOC. NO. 218 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 09/16/2021

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Proclamation 3813

COLUMBUS DAY, 1967

October 9, 1967

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Four hundred and seventy-five years ago, Christopher Columbus set off from Spain through perilous seas on one of history's most challenging—and most rewarding explorations. His perseverance through storms and testing is part of the living legend of the man and the heritage of this Nation, whose gates he opened.

Like Columbus, we are constantly seeking new paths to the future. At home, we seek to fulfill our dreams of a society of prosperity and justice for all Americans. Abroad, we strive to build a new world of peace, with freedom and dignity for all men.

In acknowledging our legacy from the great explorer, Christopher Columbus, we also honor the Italian nation from which he came. Millions of his countrymen have followed him to the New World. They have helped to forge the cultural, economic, and political strength of this Nation. America is proud of Columbus. America is proud of its people of Italian ancestry who have given so much to make our Nation great.

36 USC 146.

In tribute to that great Captain, the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), requested the President to proclaim October 12 of each year as Columbus Day for the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, October 12, 1967, as Columbus Day; and I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies in honor of the great explorer.

I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in memory of Christopher Columbus.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.

Lyndon B. Johnson

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 25th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X155

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF THE GREAT SEAL OF BNMS

See attached certified copy of the Great Seal of the Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun (BNMS) containing the words MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS ESTABLISHED IN 1492

Upon the attached certified copy described above and by this authorization, the following entities and/or person are, or have been authorized to use the Great Seal of the Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun when executing documents as if they were using their own Seal for sealing their own executions:

- MICKEY BARRETO MISSIONS, a California Nonprofit Corporation
- MICKEY BARRETO MISSIONS, a BNMS Nonprofit Corporation
- MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO, an Individual
- MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, an Individual
- CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, an Individual
- MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, an Individual
- MATTHEW JAMES HANNAN, an Individual
- REVEREND MOON II, an Individual
- THE HOLY SPIRIT ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF WORLD CHRISTIANITY, a former California nonprofit under dissolution

When the above persons and/or entities use the Great Seal of BNMS as their own when executing a document, they swear that what they are saying is true and in good faith and that they recognize the existence of BNMS, the authority of Christopher Columbus II and promise to abide by the terms of "The Muniz Barreto-Columbus Hereditary Trust" and obey all laws under all pertinent jurisdictions. The use of the Great Seal of BNMS when executing a document binds the person and/or entities using the Great Seal to the documents they executed and sealed with the Great Seal of BNMS.

Given in the City of New York on September 13th, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary on the 13th day of 9 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 13th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

FILED: NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK 09/16/2021 04:49 PM INDEX NO. 155828/2019
NYSCEF DOC. NO. 218 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 09/16/2021

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE GREAT SEAL OF BNMS

Below is the Great Seal of the Beautiful Nation of the Moon and the Sun containing the words
MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS
OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS
ESTABLISHED IN 1492

Certified Copy
9-17-2021
by

Given in the City of New York on August 22nd, 2021.

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript is confirmed on the 22nd day of August 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X157

DOCKETS "X": THE COLOMBIAN CODE

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

AUTHORIZATION GIVEN ON SEPTEMBER 16, 2021,
TO MICKEY BARRETO TO ACT AS CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

I, Christopher Columbus II, heir to my predecessor, Christopher Columbus, with all the rights of my ancestor and predecessor and along with all the added rights I have as Trustee of "The Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust of Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto" (the "Trust") say the following:

1. That I can only be judged by two individuals named Isabella of California and Fernando of Manhattan (the "Proxies").
2. That the Proxies hold the rights to judge me from the actual and original Isabella and Fernando, two living individuals who only act by proxies, respectfully.
3. That in all the lands of corpus of the Trust there is no higher power to rule than the Proxies.
4. The power to only be judged by Fernando and Isabella is an inheritable power that I possess (the "Immunity"), and that I have the power to assign.
5. The power to have jurisdiction on all appeals and as the highest-level authority upon lands of the corpus of the Trust is a power that I possess (the "Supreme Powers"), and that I have the power to assign.
6. I hereby grant and assign the following individual the same Immunity and Supreme Powers that I have:

MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO
MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

7. Let a copy of this original document be filed by any clerk on the lands of the Trust and be used as evidence that the above-named individual has my Immunity and Supreme Powers.

Given in the city and on the date below by the Admiral's signature and the Great Seal of BNMS.

City of New York,
September 16th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know that the above signature is the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary on the 16th day of 9 21 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed on the 16th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

X158

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF THE COVER PAGE OF THE "MILITARY CODE" OF 1812 – INSERTED BEFORE PAGE 1 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

MILITARY CODE
OF
ALL THE LAWS, LICENSES, REGAL LETTERS, DECREES,
RESOLUTIONS, STATUTES AND PUBLICATIONS

PROMULGATED SINCE THE YEAR OF 1752 UNTIL THE YEAR OF 1810.

With the curious declarations on most of the Orders, Regal Letters and Provisions, expedited, particularly to Brazil since the year of 1616 and forward.

ORDERED

BY

DOMINGOS ALVES BRANCO MUNIZ BARRETO
Coronel of Infantry ascended to the Greater State of the Army under the Immediate Orders of [His Royal Highness] H. R. H. the PRINCE REGENT OUR LORD

(SEAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL, BRAZIL AND THE ALGARVES)

RIO DE JANEIRO
FROM THE REGAL PRESS
1812

Under License of H. R. H.

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese and English languages and have translated this Military Code into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York, November 11th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary on all lands and seas under BNMS jurisdiction know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II and that he signed it himself and sealed by the Official Seal of BNMS.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary on the 11th day of 11, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS OF THE ROYAL HOSUE OF SPAIN – PAGES 85 TO 94 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

COLLECTION OF
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THE DISCOVERY, CONQUEST AND ORGANIZATION
OF THE
FORMER SPANISH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

SECOND SERIES
PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY

VOLUME NO. 7

I
THE PLEADINGS OF COLUMBUS.

[Stamp] Reese Library of the University of California

MADRID
TYPOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT <SUCCESSORS OF RIVADENETYRA>
THE ROYAL HOSE PRESS

Paseo de San Vicente, 20

1892

[...] made, and of the danger, cost, workmanship and industry of what was done, not only there is no need for a pleading regarding the foresaid, but if a grant had not been made then a bigger one should been made, I say so because it is his and, above all, it's just, and for that I implore the Royal office of Your Highness, and I leave it to Your very Royal and enlightened conscience.

In the city of Seville on March 3, 1511 presented by Sir Fernandc Columbus in the counsel of Your Royal Highness, and the lords of the counseled ordered, to be understood, appear at the counsel attorney Bernal Dianes and said Sir Fernando and his legal team. I am who served said Sir Fernando and said attorney Bernal Dianes.

12.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and was entered into the official records of BNMS on the 16th day of October 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

(*May 5, 1511, Seville*) – Declaration by the Royal Counsel on the pleadings of the Admiral Sir Diego Columbus, acknowledging his right to, *inter alia*, the government and administration of justice of the islands his father discovered with title of Viceroy forever and ever. — (Archives of the Indies, 1-1-4/111 Piece 5, Page 2)

The things that were determined and declared by the lords of the counsel of our lady the Queen Lady Juana, regarding the differences that existed and that were predicted to happen between the auditor of the King and of the Queen, our lords, with the Admiral of the Indies, Sir Diego Columbus, and with his proxy in his name, are the following:

Viceroy and governor.

Firstly, that to said Admiral and to his successors belong the government and the administration of justice in the name of the King and Queen, our lords, and of the King and Queen for as long as they are the King and Queen of Castille, so that the Espanola Island as the other islands that the Admiral Sir Christopher Columbus his father discovered in those ocean seas and of those islands that by the industry of his said father will be discovered, with the title of viceroy *de jure* and by inheritance forever and ever. That for himself and for his lieutenants and officers of justice, according to their privileges, can exercise and administer the civil and criminal jurisdictions of said islands in the same manner that the other governors and viceroys use and can and should use within the limits of their own jurisdictions. As the determinations by the said Admiral and by his successors issue and enter should go now though Sir Fernando and Lady Juana, and after their days and King and Queen, our lords, by the names of the King and Queen that will be at the Kingdoms of Castille, and the determinations and orders that by the lieutenants or mayors or other officers of justice of said Admiral and his successors issue or sign, or any executions of justice that are performed in said islands, shall say, "I <name of lieutenant or mayor of the place or island> for the Admiral the viceroy or governor of said island or island for the King and Queen, Sir Fernando and Lady Juana, our lords, and after their days for such King or Queen that at the time will be, say and order and..." and that if by another manner said determinations or orders are made they should not be obeyed nor fulfilled.

The Tenth Part.

1. That the tenth part of the gold and the other things that belong to said Admiral Sir Diego Columbus on said islands by virtue of the capitulations that the King our lord and the Queen our lady, Ave, made with said Lord Christopher Columbus his father in [illegible] Granada, that belong to said Diego Columbus and to his successors *de jure* and hereditary now and forever and ever, that they may do with that tenth part whatever they well wish at their own discretion.

Ecclesiastic Tithings

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and was entered into the official records of BNMS on the 16th day of October, 2024 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

2. That the ecclesiastic tithings that belong to Their Highnesses on said island by papal bulls, as fort the gold and other things that said Admiral Sir Diego Columbus nor his successors own any of it.

Legal Penalties

3. That the penalties that belong or that will belong to Their Highnesses' Chambers and to the Chambers of the Kings that for as long as they are in these Kingdoms of Castille, according to the laws of these Kingdoms as being arbitrary imposed or will be imposed for said Chambers, that neither the Admiral nor to his successors should belong any part, save that all entirely belong to Their Highnesses: but that the penalties that by the laws of this Kingdom belong or will belong to the courts or to the justices of theirs, that those entirely belong to said Admiral and to his officers.

Appeals

4. That the appeals made from the orders by governors of cities and villages and places that now are or that will be on said islands, regardless of the governor be by election or nomination by counsels, that those appeals should go first to said Admiral and to his lieutenants, and from their decisions the appeals will be to Their Majesties and to Their hearings and those that by Their command should know of the causes of appeals of said islands.

Judges

5. That Their Highnesses may put on each of said islands, and at Their convenience, standing judges in or out of them—which judges may hear said cause of appeals contained in the first chapter (supra) and that for this end nothing will impede the privileges of said Admiral.

City Counselors

6. That to Their Highnesses belongs the naming and provision of the city counselors and juries and holders of clearance and prosecutors and other offices of the government of said islands and should be perpetual for the better government of them.

Clerk Offices

7. That the provision of the clerk offices of said islands, as with the clerk offices of counsel, as those of a number of cities and villages and places and other whichever clerk offices of said islands, belong to Their Highnesses and to Their successors in these Kingdoms and not to said Admiral: but that the clerk offices of the judgments of said Admiral and of his lieutenants and governors, that the nomination and provision of these belcng to said Admiral and to whoever has his powers, as long as they have notaries or clerks of Their Highnesses and that no other may but only said person who has title of clerkship for all of Their Kingdoms and Lordships, of the Kings whoever may be of these Kingdoms of Castille.

Residency

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and was entered into the official records of BNMS on the 16th day of October 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

8. Also, that whenever Their Highnesses find it convenient and necessary to Their service and to the execution of justice, and to said King and Queen for as long as remaining on these kingdoms, may order said Admiral and his officers to take residency according to the laws of these kingdoms and as they judicially should.

Income

9. Also, that the gold income that Their Highnesses have or will have from said islands, and Their successors and also the income that has or will have said Admiral and his successors—who are individuals—should bring a fifth part of said gold from said income to be paid in the same manner that a fifth is paid by everyone else to Their Highnesses on said islands, and that to [the Admiral] the other individuals on said islands should pay—those who receive income on said islands.

Indians

10. Also, that to Their Highnesses and those who have the same powers belongs the *repartimiento* of the Indians of said islands and not to said Admiral.

In the city of Seville on May 5th, 1511, serve these capitulations written on this sheet of papers and what is contained in them and that were read to attorney Fernan Tello, fiscal prosecutor of His Highness and his counsel, and to Juan de la Pena, prosecutor of said Admiral Sir Diego Columbus and to Sir Fernando Colon, successor of said Admiral, in person, and who requested transcripts of said capitulations and their contents. Witnesses Luys del Castillo and Bartolome Ramires de Castaneda and Juan Ramires, clerk of the counsel of His Highness.

13.

(*May 13, 1511, Seville*) – Petition for clarification of the questions offered by the declaration of Counsel, presented by Sir Fernando Columbus and by Juan de la Pena. – (Archives of the Indies, 1-1-4/11, piece 5, pae 4.)

The questions that could result from this determination and that we supplicate for declaration from Your Highness are the following:

Residence

Here it says that the Admiral and his officers can take residence according to the laws of these kingdoms, which laws dispose that judges should be deprived of their power during a residency, and if necessary for the good administration of justice that those powers should be taken away forever—which goes against the privileges of said Admiral and against what now was determined saying, as it is true, to whom belong the offices and jurisdiction in perpetuity, but if for some time the authority and the administration of that authority, by taking residency or by another manner would make it not perpetual

because perpetual means that will never stop being. The manner by which this happened we believe to be and was the will of Your Highness when issuing this determination—that the Admiral will always exercise the justice for governors and lieutenants, that to those from whom such authority be taken by residency. And that the Admiral will provide for them as well as for other persons, and if the Admiral were to go beyond what is just, Your Highness would have received information about it and would have ordered a remedy according to justice and for your service, and, in this manner, the Admiral would fulfil what was capitulated and justice would be well administered.

Income

1. In what concerns income, said Admiral should hold the faculty from Your Highness to take and seek to and to implement the things that will be and that are necessary for collecting that income, and Your Highness establishes that the Admiral should not exempt for himself a portion for himself, nor pieces of land, mines, as long as equalization is paid, and that it be fulfilled in the prescribed manner. It appears that all is going according to justice and according to what was determined, which is that, as private individuals, one does not possess a higher faculty than the other.

A Tenth Part

2. It appears by this determination that private individuals would pay, as presently determined, a fifth of their gold, but that it could be lowered to more or less a tenth. For this reason, the tenth that the Admiral is entitled to could suffer a detriment or diminution, which would be against what was capitulated, for by no way can [the Admiral's share] perish. This must be and we understand that it is, that if by some time it does lower, that it should be with the consent of the Admiral or in a way that as to his tenth portion it will never be diminished nor aggrieved.

   And Your Highness, according to what is contained in these capitulations, should declare said determination, and thus I supplicate Your Highness on behalf of said Admiral.

In the city of Seville, on May 13th, 1511, presented these questions and capitulations in it contained at the Counsel of His Highness said Juan de la Pena, attorney of said Sir Fernando Columbus in the name of said Admiral, and the lords of the Counsel ordered it to be heard and transcribed.

14.

(*May 23, 1511, Seville.*) – Petition to the Counsel to declare that the determination regarding residency of the Admiral be without prejudice of his privileges. – (Archives of the Indies, 1-1-4/11, piece 5, page 7.)

Whereas, on the Admiral's behalf, it was supplicated that Your Highness order that it be declared certain steps of the determination made regarding his privileges, which by other impediments have not

been concluded. We humbly supplicate that Your Highness order on our behalf that said determination, for at any other time when presenting said determination it would be necessary to ask, and we only ask because justice to the Admiral should not suffer, that in regards to the residency order add or declare that it should be established according to his privileges, or according to the justice of his privileges, or in a way that the justice of his privileges will not be broken, and in this Your Highness administers justice and the Admiral receives mercy.

15.

(*June 17th, 1511.*) – Notification of the sentence of the Counsel to the litigating parties.

In the city of Seville, on June 17th, 1511, I the said Xoan de Salmeron, clerk of the Chambers of the Queen, our Lady, served this Declaration and Decisions in the form aforemly written to the said [Juan] de la Pena, attorney of said Admiral in person, witnesses, Franchiso Tomill an dRodrigo Saravia, servers of His Highness' Chambers; in which said [Juan] de la Pena consented and would obey, -- Witnesses Affirmation.

In the city of Seville on the same day was served to the attorney of the Counsel of His Highness, who himself said he would obey. – Witnesses, Francisco Tomilla and Rodrigo Saravia, porteros of the Chamber of Their Highnesses.

16.

(*June 17th, 1511, Seville*) – Royal executory provision of the declaration of the Royal Counsel regarding rights of the Admiral Sir Diego Columbus. – (Archise of the aindies 1-1-4/11, page 8.)

Lady Juana, by the grace of God, Queen of Castille, of Leon, of Granada, of Toledo, of Galicia, of Seville, of Cordoba, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands and of the Indies, islands and mainland of the Ocean Seas, Princess of Aragon and of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Borgona and of the Brabante, etc., Contess of Flanders and of the Tirol, etc., Lady of Vizcaya and of Molina, etc.: to the Prince, Lord Carlos, my very dear and very beloved son, and to the other princes, dukes, prelates, counts, marquis, landlords, and to those of my counsel and judges of my courts and chancellors, and to the priors, *comendadores* and *subcomendadores*, and to the governors and receivers of the castles and strongholds and encampments, and to all the mayors, assistants, justices, governors, knights, officers and politicians of all the cities and villages and places of all my kingdoms and ladyships, and to any other person to whom the usefulness of what is contained in this my letter and is relevant and of concern or will be of concern in any way possible, to each one of you, greetings and grace. Know that on behalf of Sir Diego Columbus, my Admiral of the Indies of the Ocean Seas, was presented a petition before me in my counsel, by which in effect it supplicated and asked of me

by my mercy an order to have and to hold him for my viceroy and governor in perpetuity of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean Seas, beyond a line through the islands of Cabo Verde and of the Azores one hundred leagues, according says that belongs by the capitulations and record that with the Admiral's father was executed in the year 1492, and by certain privileges and confirmations upon which were granted and conceived to him, and that he should receive the government of the island of San Juan, that I had given to another person because I had not been made aware of said privileges, and the provinces of Uraba and Veragua, that were given to Nicuesa and Hojeda, which he allowed, being that I was served, the same party that now has it, and that asked for it to be recorded and receive a salary, according to said grant, according to the rights and salaries that have received and receive the other my Admirals and governors of Castille, and that in the same manner, by said privileges it is granted of all the corresponding offices related to the civil and criminal justice of all those parts—islands and mainland—without any exceptions: that supplicated and asked me to in my mercy to grant them freely, and that according to said capitulations have mercy of the civil and criminal judgment of the pleadings and causes that by the negotiations and treaty of said Indies occurred in Spain and anywhere else, which orders that no other judge other than him or someone nominated by him got involved, according to what is used and exercised by my admiral of Castille, and that my officers of the house of Contracts of the Indies located in the city of Seville, nowhere in said negotiations is understood without a person nominated by him my said Admiral, and that a tenth should be freely paid to him of all the moneys from said islands discovered and to be discovered at the end of said admiralty, confirming to said privileges and records and capitulations have, according with what more largely is contained in said petition, of which by those of my counsel was ordered to be forwarded to my fiscal prosecutor. He who by another petition that in the same manner was presented to my counsel, said and alleged certain reasons on the contrary of what had been said, by which says that I should no order executed nor fulfill anything that was asked on behalf of said Admiral, by which by both said parties were said and alleged other many reasons so much that was concluded, and those of my counsel heard and concluded such matter, all that which by those of my counsel saw, along with said privileges, capitulations and records and other letters and provisions that said Admiral of mine has, and after consulting with the King, my Lord and Father, was given a determinations and declaration regarding all that was said, to the degree that, in verbatim, is the following:

(Enter here "Declaration of May 5th [1511], document number 12 [translated herein].)

Because I order that you see said determination and declaration that in this manner by those of my counsel was given, that is herein incorporated, and that you should keep and fulfill and execute and make it that it be kept and fulfilled and executed in its entirety and by all, according and as in it is contained, and against what is in it and its form you shall not go nor pass nor consent to not even after any amount of time has passed, nor by any manner, cause or reason that might be, and not one for the other you will not make it end by any reason under penalty of my will and of ten thousand maravedis for my chambers. Additionally, I order that to whomever you show this letter be summoned to appear

before me in my court, wherever it may be, within fifteen days, under said penalty, I order that any public clerk who for this reason is called and of whom you should show his rubric and seal, so that I may know how well my orders are being obeyed. Given in the city of Seville on June 17th, of year 1511 of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. (Has a signature)

In Seville, June 17th, 1511, was given another certain letter as the one said, taking from that letter what is herein written, that laws not written on that other one, and on that letter signed the attorneys Capata, and attorney Muxica, and doctor Carvajal, and attorney Santiago, and doctor Palacios Rubios, and attorney Aguirre and attorney Sosa and Doctor Cabrero, all of the Royal Counsel of the Queen Our Lady, and were refereed by me, Juan de Salmeron, clerk of the His Highness' Chamber.

17.

(*August 30th, 1511, Burgos.*) – Juan de la Pena, on behalf of the Admiral, asks for a copy written on a scroll of the sentence and determination of the Counsel because the one given on paper was destroyed. – (Archive of the Indies, 1-1-4/11, page 9.)

Very powerful Lady. = Juan de la Pena, on behalf of the Admiral of the Indies, say: that Your Highness already knowns the sentence and determination regarding the business matters of said Admiral that was given and pronounced in Seville by those of your highest Counsel, which determination was written and signed on paper that when folded broke into pieces, and the said sentence when sent to the Indies, and that is now written on scrolls because of the added durability and quality thereof. I supplicate to Your Highness order that said sentence be again signed and endorsed and again sealed and recorded, because for other reasons besides the ones I stated, it would be lost on its way, and there is the need to keep one in Castille, and this can be done without prejudice, and on this Your Highness will grant to said Admiral.

On XXX of August of IUDWI.

On the back it reads:

In the city of Burgos, 30 days of the month of August of 1511, was presented to the High Counsel by said Juan de la Pena, on behalf of the Admiral of the Indies, and to the lords of the Counsel granted. =Has a signature

In Burgos on XXX of August of IUDXI.

18.

(Undated) – Officer Pero Ruiz who had appealed the sentence and now appeals again.

Very powerful lords: the attorney Pero Ruiz, your Officer in the pleadings against the Admiral of the indies, said: I have pleaded to the second level appeal with the penalty and bail of two thousand

doblas allowed by law, of the sentence that was given in Seville by those of your Counsel in favor of said Admiral, in certain articles, said appeal has been served for several days now, and, so far, your Highest Counsel has not heard it. Therefore, I plead to Your Highness to order before said pleading be determined, that it be heard. And if the case is that there is no place for said appeal, I hereby interpose in an ordinary manner or by any other way possible and I plead to Your Highness to have it served and heard and what is in it contained, which is a necessary restitution in its entirety, I ask, and I swear to God and to this sign of the X that I do not ask maliciously, save that to reach fulfilment of justice, to which I beg your Royal office.

Alternatively, said pleading is very important and relates to your Royal Crown, I plead to Your Highness that pursuant to the law of the Toro that avails to this, order that it be determined according to the laws of your kingdom.

Alternatively, I plead to Your Highness that order this petition the process of said pleadings, to that end, etc.

19.

(*November 5, 1511, Burgos*) – Royal decree confirming the determination and declaration given by the Counsel in Seville on May 5th, by which the Admiral and his successors are recognized the rights to, *inter alia*, the government of the islands, with the title of Viceroy (Academia de la Historia, collection Vargas Ponce, I, Liv. Page 503)

Insert here copy of the previously executed (document number 16) verbatim, and ending with the following:

Given in Burgos on the 15th day of the month of November of the year of the birth of our Savor Jesus Christ of 1511, = I the King = I Lope Conchillos, secretary of the Queen Our Lady, I write under orders of the King Her Father. And at the bottom of said provision were three symbols. And on the back was written the following: Registered, Attorney Ximenez Castaneda, Chancellor.

Taken from the copier of royal decrees that was in the general archives encompassing the years 1508 to 1511, portfolio 134, return.

20.

[DOCUMENT #20 IS NOT PART OF THIS SET OF DOCUMENTS AND ITS TRANSLATION WILL NOT BE INSERTED HEREIN]

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and was entered into the official records of BNMS on the 16th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese, English and English languages and have translated these DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS OF THE ROYAL HOSUE OF SPAIN – PAGES 85 TO 94 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York, October 16th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary for all of the territories under the jurisdiction of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 16th day of October, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and was entered into the official records of BNMS on the 16th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF 1641 DECREE FROM PORTUGAL REGARDING ELECTIONS – PAGES 95-96 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

Year 1641
Decree pursuant to Chapter 5 regarding observance of
Law that determines the way elections of Judges,
City Councilmen and Officers of Chambers in Portugal

I, the King, make it known to those who see this Decree that having respect to the District Attorneys of the Courts of the City of Braga who have asked us to remind that in the year six hundred and forty-one that as the people of that City was very numerous and grew excessively in comparison to passed times and by experience had been noticed that the elections that were made by Ordination every three years for Judges, City Councilmen and other Officers of the City Chambers would ordinarily happen with great tumult from the people who demanded their wish to vote but would cause loss of respect of the Governors of the City which caused great inconveniences [against the laws that dictated] that they shouldn't vote other than the Citizens and their children, and in them that if no children then families, and not to admit for voting those of the people like it is done in other places in this Kingdom. The King rightfully orders that the Law be kept particularly in this case. I order that the Justices, Officers and persons who come to the knowledge of this decree follow and keep this Decree as in it are contained measures that are valid, have force and are enforceable publish that its effect be valid for more than one year notwithstanding the Ordination of the Book second title forty in contrary. By Joao Nunes de Siqueira in Lisbon on March 19 of one thousand six hundred and forty-three under orders of Diogo de Brito Soares || King

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese and English languages and have translated this Decree from 1641 into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
October 5, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 5th day of October, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 5th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF JUST COMPLAINT BY ROYAL HOUSE OF SPAIN – PAGES 98-101 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

JUST COMPLAINT
THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF
THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SPAIN
LADY CARLOTA JOAQUINA OF BOURBON
PRINCESS OF PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL,
AND
SIR PEDRO CARLOS OF BOURBON AND BRAGANZA,
PRINCE OF SPAIN, MAKE TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL for the safe keeping, protection and preservation of the sacred Rights that Their Noble House has to the Throne of the Spains and Indies, and that Emperor of the French by means of an abdication or renunciation executed by way of the most atrocious and detestable violence, recently stole from the hands of the King, Sir Carlos IV, and from Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Asturias, and Princes Sir Carlos and Sir Antonio.

The ill-fated news coming from Spain regarding the occupation of the Capital and main Military Posts by the French, declared enemies of the Crown of Portugal, and no less hostile by their conduct to the Crown of Spain, afflicted us greatly because we instantly foresaw the slaving of the faithful and generous Spanish People, and the sub consequent Ruin of the Throne of Our Grandparents.

The Irregular conduct of the Emperor of the French, and the unjust procedures of its Generals and Ministers, for a long time had not given us so many motives for our display to the whole world of our just resentments that until then we had conveniently suffocated with silence; considering that there was no need of Our voicing to justify Our Reason and Justice, offended by the Despotism of an absolute power: but now we know the pervasiveness with which under the cover of a friendly conference The King, Chief of Our House, and all the Members of Our Family in Spain were persuaded to put their persons in the hands of him, who threatened their Rights, and Ours, and that of all the Vassals of the King of the Spains,: pervasiveness, by which they were firstly violated into signing formal acts of abdication and renunciation, and then conducted individually out of the Kingdom, to be buried at the places stained with the blood of other Members of Our Royal Family. Filled with horror from such acts, We deemed proper as per Our duty to implore for aid from Your Royal Highness and Our immediate Natural Supporter and Protector, asking for help against the propagation of this Usurper System, that absorbs the States of Europe one after another, relying on Your Royal Highness in favor of Our Cause, that with your power and respects You can elevate us (as the most immediate Relatives of the King of the Spains) the power to preserve Our

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 27th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Rights and with them ensure Our, along with the Portuguese Forces, Spanish and English to stop the French that with its army bring to the Americas the same violence and subversions that they have committed over almost the entire extend of Europe.

Your Royal Highness, in considering the state and situation that Our Noble Father finds himself, and respective Uncle, along with the other Family Members of the Noble House of Spain, shouldn't any less than justify this Proceeding of Ours; Proceeding that is founded in the principles and laws fundamental to the Spanish Monarchy, and from which we will never depart; Proceeding authorized by the unparalleled principles of Divine and Natural Justice; and that as such we hope it will deserve the approval of Our dear Uncle the King of the Two Sicilies, of Your Royal Family, and of all those Persons who have an interest. This same proceeding, we consider it to be something expected by Members of Our Family, unhappy and disgraced who find themselves surrounded, and oppressed by force, removed from Their Kingdom, and from what surely is the most painful to them, separated from Their very beloved Vassals, the Faithful, the Constant, the Generous Spanish.

Such is the regard that we have for Our very beloved Brothers and Uncle, the Prince of Asturias, and the Princes Sir Carlos and Sir Antonio, who after having received the news of the invasion of the French Troops and their superior numbers, said the following:

> *"In this state of matters, reflecting, Their Royal Highnesses, upon the situation in which they found themselves, and the delicate circumstances in which equally Spain found itself, considering that in such conflict any attempt from the Spanish People to repair their Rights would result in more damage than benefit, without any other result than provide for the flow of Rivers of Blood, and the loss of undoubtedly at least the most part of their Provinces and of all the Overseas Colonies."*

This manner of speech seems to offer *prima facia* evidence of the following: (a) the Violence suffered by the Princes who were allowed to write but not to write enough to manifest Their Feelings, (b) that if Spain were not in such circumstances and subject to an enemy army, they would not judge useless an attempt by their Inhabitants to recover their Rights, (c) that when the same happens to the Overseas Colonies, they would be lost, and in these words we see a tactical insinuation and very evident that They make to Us, and to Their very faithful Countrymen who are still free so that we feel more inclined to reach an unanimous consent for our defense and preservation of our Rights.

Rome, the Depository of Our Holy Religion, again finds itself insulted and subject to this arbitrary and disturbing power all over Europe. In vain His Sanctity protests the alienation of Their Eminences, the Cardinals; and in vain orders that they only should move when the violence obliges them: they no longer have recourse to complain or lament, as we see in an act signed by His Eminence, Cardinal Doria Pamfili, saying, *"such aims seek to subvert and end the authority of the Church."*

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 27th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Happy are We, who find ourselves on this side of the Atlantic, for we are not subject nor are we in circumstances of being subjected, if by keeping ourselves completely impartial, we are able to achieve that perfect Union and alliance, that at the same time that it connects our feelings it unites our resources with which we can form a force respectfully capable by itself to resist and keep out any invasion, and insure our interests against the French ambition, our freedom, and our own lives.

We, not even for an instant can doubt the loyalty and love that in our times have the Inhabitants of the Americas shown to Our Noble House and very particularly to Our very beloved Father, for whom in these times as of late have sacrificed their lives and interests and given great proof of loyalty. With this focus and sure that the disgrace of Our Family will contrite their spirits, that always have shown interest on the preservation of our Rights, We hope that with the acknowledgment and aid from Your Royal Highness it will be possible to realize a perfect alliance with the Vassals of the King of the Spains existent on the Americas, and that by that alliance we may easily free ourselves from the attacks of the enemy, and avoid in such a just and healthy manner, the disagreements that continually emerge between the Vassals of both Kingdoms, which produce fatal consequences.

In order to accomplish our just and good intentions, we wish to secure an opportunity to communicate our intentions to the Chiefs, Tribunals and other Persons in whom there has been deposited the authority of Our Lord and King which we in no way want to alter or diminish and only preserve and defend to free that authority from the power of the French, to which end Our strong and powerful Alley to the King of Great Britain, to order and make available his forces in a way that without prejudice to the defense of Your Royal Highness and Coasts of Brazil be also of defense to the river banks and coasts of the Rio de la Plata and other Dominion of the Spanish Americas and that it in no way be of prejudice to its Navegatio0n and Commerce that those Inhabitants in this and other ports of this Principality, which Protection We do not doubt will be made immediately available by the Generosity and the Noble Character of the King of Great Britain and of his powerful Nation.

Lastly, we ask of Your Royal Highness to Avail Us all that is necessary for Us to communicate our intentions to the Chiefs, Tribunals, Civil and Ecclesiastic Authorities in whom resides with all its vigor and force the authority of Our Noble King and Lord, and his loyalty deposited the Rights of Our Royal House, which we desire to maintain inviolable during the disgrace with which Our Royal Family of Spain is under by the French ambition.

Written in the Palace of Rio de Janeiro on August 19, 1808.

The Princess LADY CARLOTA JOAQUINA of BOURBON

The Prince SIR PEDRO CARLOS of BOURBON and BRAGANZA

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 27th day of September 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

In the Offices of J. F. M. de Campos

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and have translated this Complaint by my very much beloved third-great-grandmother, Lady Carlota Joaquina and her dear cousin Sir Pedro Carlos into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York, September 27th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 27 day of 9, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 27th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF "MANIFIESTO" BY EMPRESS CARLOTA JOAQUINA AS PRINCESS OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL ÀND BRAZIL – PAGES 102-106 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

Translation:

MANIFESTO
DIRECTED TO THE FAITHFUL VASSALS
OF
HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY
OF THE
SPAINS AND INDIES
BY
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS LADY CARLOTA JOAQUINA
PRINCESS OF SPAIN, PRINCESS OF PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL

LADY CARLOTA JOAQUINA OF BOURBON,
Princess of Spain, Princess of Portugal and Brazil

I make it known, to the loyal and faithful Vassals of the Catholic King of the Spains and Indies, to the Chiefs, and Tribunals, to the Cabildos—both secular and ecclesiastic, and to other Persons, in whose faith has been deposited all the authority and administration of the Monarchy and entrusted with the Rights of My Royal House, and Family: as[, Napoleon,] the Emperor of the French, after having depleted Spain of men, and funds that, under the pretext of a false and capricious alliance, were demanded continuously to sustain the wars promoted by his unlimited ambition and egocentrism, to ultimately establish a system of Universal Monarchy.

This project, great only by the greatness of its atrocities, thefts and murders that must precede it, suggests to him the idea of securing, firstly, in himself and in his family the Throne, that the Bloody Revolution usurped from the Main Line of My Royal Family, and put under control of this man—until then unknown. To this end, he intends to exterminate, and end My Royal House and Family, considering that in [My Royal House and Family] resides the legitimate Rights that he has usurped, and ambitions to justify as his.

He attempted, firstly, by way of the most false Politics to take over Our Person and of the Our very dear Husband and Sons, under the deceitful and seductive principle of protection against the British Nation, from which nation we have received the greatest demonstrations of friendship and alliance, but because our exit from the Continent frustrated his designs, he satisfied his anger and unsatiable thirst with the

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 25th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

utter plundering that he ordered to be executed by Junot on the entire Kingdom of Portugal without respect to anything, even to the point of staining his hands in the vases of the Sanctuary.

[Napoleon], soon after, provoked an uprising or public tumult in the Court of Madrid against my Noble Father, Lord, and King, Sir Carlos IV to force an abdication or renouncing of the Throne in favor of my Brother, the Prince of Asturias, [Napoleon] wanted to, then, interfere with domestic agitations to reach the abominable goal of inviting them to cross the border into the territory of his Empire under the pretext of providing for the safety of their Persons when his only objective was to have them under his control to be able to use them to realize the evil plans of his projects.

[Napoleon] comes and drags my Noble Father along with all other Individuals of My Royal Family to Bayonne, in France, and violates them, and forces them to sign an act of abdication or renunciation, by itself null [and void], under the deceitful and delusional motives of preserving the integrity of Spain—the nation that only he wants to violate—and to preserve the Catholic religion that only he offends and detests: an act by which all the Rights of My Royal Family, to the Crown of Spain and to the Empire of the Americas would be granted in favor of this ambitious Chief, if in time we did not complain of the unjust violence, unjustly served and executed against the Natural and Positive Right, against the Devine and Human Right, against the *General de Gentes*, and unknown to the most barbaric Nations.

Being left to their own luck, My very beloved Parents, Brothers and other Individuals of My Royal Family of Spain deprived of their natural freedom without power to exercise their authority, not even to tend to the defense and preservation of their Right to direct the government of their faithful and beloved Vassals: and Considering also the pernicious influence that a similar act can have on low morale, and willing to spread that stance and anarchy so prejudicial to society and the Members that form it:

THEREFORE, Considering Myself sufficiently Authorized and Obligated to exercise the capacities of My Noble Father and Royal Family of Spain existing in Europe as His next Representative on the American Continent before his faithful and beloved Vassals:

I deem just and proper to Give you My Manifesto by which I Declare null and void the abdication or renunciation that The Lord My Father, the King, Sir Carlos IV and the other Individuals of My Royal Family of Spain have entered in favor of the Emperor, or Chief of the French by whose own declaration should control all the faithful and loyal Vassals of My Noble Father while yet not free and independent the Representatives of My Family who have better rights than ME to exercise them, because I do not Consider Myself more than a Depository of these Rights that I Want to preserve intact and immune from the pervasion of the French to be able to restitute them to the legal Representative of the same Noble Family, who exists, or that will exist regardless of when during the General Peace: Similarly, I humbly Beseech you and Delegate to you the responsibility to proceed as you have to this point with the proper administration of Justice according to the Law, which you will keep, and that said Law may be kept intact

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 25th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

and valid, and observed, assuring very particularly the public tranquility and defense of these Dominion until My very beloved cousin the Prince, Sir Pedro Carlos, or until another Person from amongst you authorized in the interim to deal with matters of Government of these Dominion during the disgraceful situation of My very beloved Father, Brothers and Uncle without any prejudice, by my Stipulations herein, altering at any degree the dispositions and determinations of My Noble Predecessors.

This Declaration that I am Signing, and that is endorsed by whoever My Secretary may be, I Give to you so that you may keep, fulfill and make sure it is kept and fulfilled by all Subjects under your jurisdiction by passing it in the same way and form that until now all the other orders of My Noble Father so that all may know not only what My Rights are but also the firm Resolution in which I find myself to keep them inalienable, certifying that as the Depository it is not, and never will be, My Real Intention to alter the fundamental Laws of Spain, nor to violate Privileges, Honors, or Exemption of the Clergy, Nobility and Peoples of the same Monarchy; that all I recognize here and before the Supreme Being who will bless this solemn and very just as founded Protest.

Given in the Palace of Our Royal House in Rio de Janeiro, under Our Royal Seal on the nineteenth day of August of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

The Princess, Lady Carlota Joaquina of Bourbon

(L.S.)

Sir Fernando Jose of Portugal

THE ROYAL PRESS OF RIO DE JANEIRO

End of Translation.

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and have translated this Manifesto given by my very beloved third-great-grandmother Empress Carlota Joaquina of Brazil, originally written in Spanish, into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
September 25th 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 25th day of 9 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 25th day of September 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF "MANIFIESTO" BY PRINCE PEDRO CARLOS AS PRINCE OF SPAIN, AND GREAT ADMIRAL OF THE SQUADRONS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL, etc. – PAGES 107-108 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

Translation:

MANIFESTO
DIRECTED TO THE FAITHFUL VASSALS OF HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY BY
SIR PEDRO CARLOS OF BOURBON AND BRAGANZA, Prince of Spain And
Great Admiral of the Squadrons of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, etc.

SIR PEDRO CARLOS OF BOURBON AND BRAGANZA, Prince of Spain,
Great Admiral of The Squadrons of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, etc.

I make it known to all loyal Vassals of My very dear Lord, and King of Spain and the Indies, to the Chiefs and Tribunals, to the Cabildos both Secular and Ecclesiastic, and to all other persons duly established in all of the Dominion of the Spanish Sovereignty: having found himself, My Noble Uncle, and other Individuals of My Royal Family of Spain, under the oppressive power of the French to where they were conducted by the evil ways of seduction and deceit, and were deprived of their natural freedom; were violated into signing an abdication or renunciation in favor of [Napoleon,] the Emperor of the French, by which all the rights of the Royal Family would have transferred to [Napoleon], if it were not made by such unjust ways, and evil as are the ways of deceit, usurpation, and violence, and if within the right time had not been Declared null [and void] that abdication Confirming, as I am Confirming, the entire Manifesto that My very dear Cousin Lady Carlota Joaquina Princess of Spain, Princess of Portugal and Brazil, has directed them, which Manifesto I Approve and Ratify in its entirety keeping as consequence of this same approval of Mine, the Right of first refusal and preference, that belong to the Individuals of My Royal Family, including My very beloved Uncle's, King of Naples, and of the Two Sicilies , according to the order of succession predetermined by the fundamental Laws of the Spanish Monarchy, which rights and prerogatives I Want preserved in the manner and in the form expressed; until the Divine Providence desires to restore its old State to the Individuals of My Royal Family of Spain to whom we recognize the best and first right: and so that you may understand we Send this Our Manifesto sealed with Our Royal Seal, and endorsed by the one who is Our Secretary, and we Ask him and we Delegate to him that he should enter into each of your respective jurisdictions in the same way that until now have been entered the Orders of My noble Uncle, and the Lord the King, Sir Carlos IV.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 26th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Given in the Palace of Our Royal House in Rio de Janeiro, under Our Royal Seal on the twentieth day of August of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

The Prince, Sir Pedro Carlos of Bourbon and Braganza

(L.S.)

Sir Fernando Jose of Portugal

In the Office of J. F. M. de Campos.

End of Translation.

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and have translated this Manifesto given by Sir Pedro Carlos of Bourbon and Braganza, originally written in Spanish, into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
September 26th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 26 day of 09, 21 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 26th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF ANSWER BY PRINCE REGENT OF BRAZIL TO COMPLAINT BY MONARCHS OF SPAIN – PAGES 109-110 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

ANSWER FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL,
TO THE COMPLAINT MADE
BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
THE PRINCESS OF BRAZIL,
AND
THE PRINCE OF SPAIN
SIR PEDRO CARLOS,

Asking for His Protection and Aid to support Their Rights, preserving those of the King of Spain, and other Members of the Royal Family, taken and driven with violence to the interior of the French Empire.

Translated from the Original in Portuguese

Their Royal Highnesses, Rightfully, they deem Me willing to support their Rights, and of those Spanish who are faithful to the Crown and to the Nation. On the Manifest that I Published after My arrival to this Continent, where I was Able to express My justifiable resentments towards the conduct of Spain of allowing its Government to grant transit to the French troops, and uniting themselves to them to invade Portugal, I omitted a certain diligence, and Wanted to make justice to the heavy feelings that certainly fell upon the faithful Spanish, being forced to execute an act so contrary to the interests of its Monarchs, and against their own safety.

I Was certain that the day would come that We would unite ourselves for a mutual defense against the excessive amount of so many aggressions.

Now, similarly, as determined by Your Royal Highnesses, time has come for a union against a common enemy, and I hope that together with My allies, amongst said allies, Sicily should join, and as such should necessarily consider itself to be, we can build a barrier to the extent of the Conquests that against us might

France attempt to reach. I will, at least to the extent to what is of My part, do whatever is necessary to achieve this healthy combination and alliance which Your Royal Highnesses have just proposed Me. And I desire that the Spanish Americans knowing that we are in agreement regarding the great need to protect them, will unite their resources to Our Forces to give it plain and total effect to the intentions that I have to reach Peace and Prosperity that they are capable and susceptible of due to their own Position.

Given in the Palace of Our Royal House in Rio de Janeiro, under Our Royal Seal on the nineteenth day of August of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

(L.S.)

Prince (signature)

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and have translated this Answer given by my third-great-grandfather, the Prince Regent of Portugal, that had been translated into Spanish, into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
September 27th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 27th day of 9, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 27th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF THE 1824 BRAZILIAN IMPERIAL CONSTITUTION – PAGES 111-118 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

Presidency of the Republic
Civil House
Subdivision of Judicial Matters
POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL (MARCH 26, 1824)
Political Constitution of the Empire of Brazil by the State Counsel and Declared by Emperor Dom Pedro I on 03.25.1824.
Law of March 25, 1824

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY

TITLE I
Of the Empire of Brazil, its Territory, Government, Dynasty and Religion

Article 1. The Empire of Brazil is the political association of all Brazilian citizens. They form a free and independent nation, which does not admit with any other (nation), any bond of union or federation that conflicts with its independence.

Article 2. Its territory is divided into provinces in the form in which they are at present; they may, however, be subdivided as the good of the State may require.

Article 3. Its Government is monarchical-hereditary, constitutional and representative.

Article 4. The ruling dynasty is that of Senhor D. Pedro I, actual Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

Article 5. The apostolic Roman Catholic religion shall continue to be the religion of the Empire. All other religions shall be permitted with their domestic or private worship in buildings destined therefor, but without any exterior form of a temple.

TITLE II
Of Brazilian Citizens

Article 6. Brazilian citizens are

I. Those who may be born in Brazil, whether they be born free (ingenuos) or may be set free (libertos) even though the father be a foreigner, so long as he is not resident here in the services of his own nation.

II. The children of a Brazilian father and the illegitimate children of a Brazilian mother, born in a foreign country, who may come to establish their homes in the Empire.

III. The children of a Brazilian father who may be in a foreign country in the service of the Empire, even though they do not come to establish their homes in Brazil.

IV. All those born in Portugal and in her possessions, who, being residents in Brazil at the time when independence was proclaimed in the provinces in which they then resided, adhered to it expressly or tacitly by a continuation of their residence.

V. Naturalized foreigners whatever their religion. The law shall determine the qualifications for naturalization.

Article 7. He loses his rights as a Brazilian citizen:

I. Who becomes naturalized in a foreign country.

II. Who, without the permission of the Emperor, accepts employment, pension, or decoration from any foreign government.

III. Who is sentenced to banishment.

Article 8. The exercise of political rights is suspended

I. For physical or moral incapacity.

II. For sentence condemning to prison or banishment (degredo) during the time the sentence is in effect.

TITLE III
Of all Powers and National Representation

Article 9. The division and harmony of the political powers is the chief conserver of the rights of citizens and the surest means of making effective the guarantees which the Constitution offers.

Article 10. The political powers recognized by the Constitution of the Empire of Brazil are four: Legislative, moderating, executive, and judicial.

Article 11. The representatives of the Brazilian nation are the Emperor and the General Assembly.

Article 12. All these powers in the Empire of Brazil are delegations of the nation.

TITLE IV
Of the Legislative Power

CHAPTER I
Of the Legislative Powers and its attributions

Article 13. The Legislative power is delegated to the General Assembly with the sanction of the Emperor.

Article 14. The General Assembly is composed of two chambers, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Chamber of Senators or the Senate.

Article 15. The functions of the General Assembly are:

I. To take the oath to the Emperor, the Imperial Prince, and the Regent or the Regency.

II. To choose the Regency or the Regent and to define the limits of his authority.
III. To recognize the Imperial Prince as the successor to the throne at the first meeting after his birth.
IV. To appoint a tutor to the minor Emperor in case his father may not have appointed one in his will.
V. To settle questions that may arise concerning the succession to the crown.
VI. At the death of the Emperor, or in case of a vacancy of the throne, to institute an examination of the administration ended and to reform the abuses introduced therein.
VII. To choose a new dynasty in case of the extinction of the ruling one.
VIII. To make, to interpret, to suspend and to repeal laws.
IX. To watch over the Constitution and to promote the well-being of the nation.
X. To fix annually the public expenses and to apportion the direct tax.
XI. Upon the information of the Government to fix annually the land and naval forces, both ordinary and extraordinary.
XII. To admit or refuse entrance of foreign forces, whether naval or land, to the Empire or its ports.
XIII. To authorize the Government to contract loans.
XIV. To establish convenient means for the payment of the public debt.
XV. To regulate the administration of national property and to make disposition of it.
XVI. To create or suppress public offices and to fix the compensations therefor.
XVII. To determine the weight, value, inscription, type, and denomination of coins, and also the standards of weights and measures.

Article 16. Each of the chambers shall be addressed as: August and Most Worthy Senhores Representatives of the Nation.
Article 17. Each Legislature shall last four years; and each annual session four months.
Article 18. The imperial opening session shall be on the third of May of each year.
Article 19. There shall also be an imperial closing session, and this as well as the opening session shall take place in joint session of the General Assembly.
Article 20. Its ceremonial and that of the notification of the Emperor shall be according to the rules for its internal Government.
Article 21. The nomination of the respective Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the chambers, the verification of the powers of its members, the oath and its internal police shall be carried out according to its rules.
Article 22. At the meeting of the two chambers the President of the Senate shall preside; the Deputies and Senators shall take their places indiscriminately.
Article 23. No session can be held in either of the chambers unless there be present one more than half the respective members.
Article 24. The sessions of both chambers will be public, except in cases in which the welfare of the State requires them to be secret.

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Article 25. Questions shall be decided by the absolute majority of the votes of the members present.

Article 26. The members of each of the chambers are inviolable for opinions expressed in the exercise of their functions.

Article 27. No Senator or Deputy during the term of his office may be arrested by any authority save by order of his respective chamber, except when taken in the act of a capital crime.

Article 28. If sentence be pronounced upon any Senator or Deputy, the judge, suspending all the subsequent procedure, shall report to his respective chamber, which shall decide whether the trial ought to continue and the member be or not be suspended from the exercise of his functions.

Article 29. Senators or Deputies may be appointed Ministers or Counselors of State, with the difference that the Senators shall continue to hold their seats in the Senate, while the Deputy will vacate his place in the chamber and a new election shall be held, in which he may be re-elected and combine the two functions.

Article 30. They may also combine the two functions when either of the positions mentioned is held at the time they are elected.

Article 31. No one can be a member of both chambers at the same time.

Article 32. The exercise of any other office with the exception of that of Counselor of State and Minister of State ceases, temporarily so long as the functions of Deputy or Senator last.

Article 33. In the interval between the session (of the Assembly) the Emperor shall not employ a Senator or Deputy outside of the Empire, nor shall they go to the discharge of any official duties which may prevent their meeting at the time of the convocation of the General Assembly, whether ordinary or extraordinary.

Article 34. If by some unforeseen event upon which public security or the good of the State depends, it should become necessary that a Senator or Deputy should go upon another commission the respective chamber may decide the question.

CHAPTER II
Of the Chamber of Deputies

Article 35. The Chamber of Deputies is elective and temporary.

Article 36. Initiative action relating to the following measures belongs to the Chamber of Deputies:

I. Taxes.
II. Recruiting.
III. The choice of a new dynasty in case of the extinction of that now ruling.

Article 37. There shall also begin in the Chamber of Deputies:

I. The examination of the past administration and the reform of abuses introduced therein.
II. The discussion of the proposition made by the executive power.

Article 38. It is an initiative attribute of the same chamber to bring accusation against Ministers and Counselors of State.

Article 39. The Deputies shall receive during the sessions a salary fixed at the end of the last preceding session of the Legislature. Besides this they shall be reimbursed for the expenses of their journeys both ways.

CHAPTER III
Of the Senate

Article 40. The Senate is composed of life members and shall be made up (organizado) by provincial elections.

Article 41. Each province shall furnish half as many Senators as it has Deputies; with the difference that when the number of Deputies of the province is odd, the number of Senators shall be half of the next smaller number, so that the provinces having to furnish eleven Deputies will furnish five Senators.

Article 42. The province that may have but one Deputy shall, however, elect its Senator, notwithstanding the rule above established.

Article 43. The elections shall be held in the same manner as those for Deputies, but in triple lists from which the Emperor shall choose the third of the whole of the list.

Article 44. The places of Senators that may become vacant shall be filled by the respective provinces, in the same way as in the first election.

Article 45. In order that one may be a Senator it is requisite:

I. That he be a Brazilian citizen, and in the enjoyment of his political rights.

II. That he be at least forty years of age.

III. That he be a person of knowledge, capacity and virtues, with a preference for those who have served the country.

IV. That he shall have an annual income of eight hundred thousand reis from property, industry, commerce or employment.

Article 46. The Princes of the Imperial House are Senators by right, and shall have seats in the Senate as soon as they are twenty-five years of age.

Article 47. The exclusive functions of the Senate are:

I. To take cognizance of individual offenses committed by the members of the Imperial family, Ministers of State, Counselors of State and Senators; and of offenses of Deputies during the sessions of the Legislature.

II. To take cognizance of the responsibility of the Secretaries and Counselors of State.

III. To dispatch letters calling together the assembly, in case the Emperor shall not have done so two months after the time set by the Constitution, that the Senate may meet in extraordinary session.

IV. To convoke the Assembly on the death of the Emperor for the election of the Regency, in the cases in which election is required and where the provisional Regency does not do so.

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Article 48. In the judgment of crimes in which the accusation is not the duty of the Chamber of Deputies, the Attorney of the Crown and National Sovereignty shall bring complaint.

Article 49. The sessions of the Senate begin and end at the same time as those of the Chamber of Deputies.

Article 50. With the exception of the cases ordained by the Constitution the meeting of the Senate at any other time than during the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies is illegal and null.

Article 51. The salaries of the Senators shall be one and a half times as much as those of the Deputies.

CHAPTER IV
Of the Proposition, Discussion, Sanction and Promulgation of Laws

Article 52. The proposal, opposition, and adoption of bills belong to each of the Chambers.

Article 53. The executive power, through its Ministers of State, makes its proposals for the enactment of laws; and only after a proposal is examined by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, where it ought to have its beginning, can it become a bill.

Article 54. After the report of the committee the Ministers may be present and discuss the proposition, but they shall not vote or be present at the voting unless they be Senators or Deputies.

Article 55. If the Chamber of Deputies adopts the bill, it will send it to the Senate with the following formula: "The Chamber of Deputies sends to the Senate the accompanying proposal of the executive power (with or without amendments) and thinks that it should pass."

Article 56. If it cannot adopt the proposal it shall notify the Emperor through a deputation of seven members in the following manner:

"The Chamber of Deputies testifies to the Emperor its gratitude for the zeal with which he watches over the interests of the Empire, and respectfully begs that he may deign to take into future consideration the proposition of the government."

Article 57. In general the proposition which the Chamber of Deputies admits and approves shall be sent to the Senate with the following formula: "The Chamber of Deputies sends to the Senate the accompanying proposal and thinks that it is proper to ask the sanction of the Emperor for it."

Article 58. If, however, the Senate does not adopt entirely the bill of the Chamber of Deputies, but if it alter or add to the bill, it shall return it in the following manner: "The Senate sends to the Chamber of Deputies its proposal (so and so) with the accompanying amendments or additions and thinks that with them the sanction of the Emperor should be asked for it."

Article 59. If the Senate, after deliberation, decides that it cannot pass the proposal or bill, it shall say so in the following terms: "The Senate returns to the Chamber of Deputies the proposal (so and so) to which it has not been able to give its consent."

Article 60. The same custom will be followed by the Chamber of Deputies toward the Senate when the bill originates with the latter.

Article 61. If the Chamber of Deputies does not approve the amendments or additions of the Senate, or vice versa, and if, nevertheless, the chamber objecting, judges that the bill is advantageous, it may, by means of a deputation of three members, ask for a joint session of the two chambers, which shall take place in the Senate chamber, and the result of the discussion shall decide the question.

Article 62. If, on the conclusion of the discussion either of the two chambers fully adopts the bill sent by the other chamber, it shall reduce it to a decree, and after it is read in session, shall direct it to the Emperor in duplicate copies signed by the President and the two chief Secretaries, asking his sanction in the following form:

"The General Assembly addresses to the Emperor the enclosed decree which it judges to be advantageous and useful to the Empire, and asks His Imperial Majesty to deign to give it his sanction."

Article 63. This remittance shall be made by a deputation of seven members sent by the chamber lately deliberating which shall, at the same time, inform the other chamber, in which the bill originated, that it has adopted its (the latter's) proposal relative to such an object, and that it has addressed it to the Emperor asking his sanction.

Article 64. The Emperor refusing to give his consent shall reply in the following terms:

"The Emperor wishes to take the bill into consideration in order to decide at his leisure." To which the chamber shall respond that: "The interest he takes in the nation honors His Imperial Majesty."

Article 65. This refusal has only a suspensive effect, so that when the two Legislatures following that which may have approved the bill, return successively to present it in the same terms, it shall be understood that the Emperor has given it his approval.

Article 66. The Emperor shall give or refuse his sanction to each decree within a month from the time it is presented.

Article 67. If he does not give it within the term specified, it shall have the same effect as if he had expressly refused his sanction, in order that the Legislatures may be counted, in which it will be possible to refuse his consent, or in order that it may be ranked as an obligatory decree on account of his having already refused his approval in the two previous Legislatures.

Article 68. If the Emperor adopts the bill of the General Assembly he shall express himself thus:

"The Emperor consents." By this the bill is sanctioned and is ready to be promulgated as a law of the Empire; and one of the copies, after it is signed by the Emperor, shall be returned to the archives of the chamber that sent it, and the other shall serve for making the promulgation of the law by the respective department of State, where it shall be preserved.

Article 69. The formula in which the law shall be promulgated will be conceived in the following terms: "We, Dom (N .) by the Grace of God and the unanimous acclamation of the people, Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, make known to all our subjects that the General Assembly has decreed and that we will the following law (here follows the whole text of the law in its provisions only): We therefore direct all authorities to whom the cognizance and execution of the said law belongs, that they comply with it and have it complied with and guard it as fully as in them lies." The Secretary of (the proper department) will have it printed, published, and circulated.

Article 70. When the law is signed by the Emperor, referred to the proper Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the Empire, the original shall be preserved in the public archives and printed copies of it shall be sent to all the chambers of the Empire, tribunals, and other places where it should be made public.

CHAPTER V
Of the Councils-General of a Province and of their Functions

Article 71. The Constitution recognizes and guarantees the right of every citizen to take part in the affairs of his province, and in those that relate immediately to his private interests.

Article 72. This right shall be exercised by the chambers of the districts and by the Councils, which, under the title of Council-General of the Province of . . . . ., shall be established in each province, except in that in which the capital of the Empire is located.

Article 73. Each one of the Councils-General shall consist of twenty-one members in the more populous provinces, as Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahai, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul; and in the others of thirteen members.

Article 74. Its (the province's) election shall take place at the same time and in the same manner as that for the national representatives, and for the term of each Legislature.

Article 75. Twenty-five years of age, probity, and a decent subsistence are the qualities necessary for a member of these councils.

Article 76. Its meeting shall be held in the capital of the province; and at the first preliminary session they shall nominate a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and assistant, who shall serve all the time of the session, and shall examine and verify the legality of the election of the members.

Article 77. Every year there shall be a session which shall last two months and may be prorogued for one month longer if the majority of the council agree to it.

Article 78. In order to hold a session, there must be present more than half of the number of the members.

Article 79. Neither the President of the provinces, the Secretary, nor the commandant can be elected members of the Council-General.

Article 80. The President of the province shall be present at the opening of the Council-General, which shall take place on the first day of December, and shall have a seat equal to that of the President of the council, and at his right; and there the President of the province shall address his message to the council, instructing it concerning the state of public affairs and of the provisions which the province most needs for its improvement.

Article 81. These councils shall have for their chief object to propose, discuss, and deliberate concerning affairs of prime interest to their provinces; forming ordinances especially (projectos pecutiareo), adapted to their localities and their needs.

Article 82. Affairs which should begin in the chambers shall be sent officially to the Secretary of the council, where they, as well as those originating in the councils themselves, shall be discussed with open doors. Their decisions will be determined by an absolute majority of the votes of the members present.

Article 83. There cannot be either proposed or discussed in these councils' bills relating to:

I. The general interests of the nation.

II. Any adjustments between other provinces.

III. Imposts of which the initiative belongs to the Chamber of Deputies.

IV. The execution of laws; upon this subject, however, they may address representations to the General Assembly, and to the executive power, conjointly.

Article 84. The resolutions of the Councils-General of a province shall be sent directly to the executive power, through the President of the province.

Article 85. If the General Assembly is at this time in session, they shall be immediately sent in by the respective Secretary of State, to be proposed as bills and to obtain the approval of the assembly by a single discussion in each chamber.

Article 86. If the General Assembly is not in session at this time, the Emperor shall order them provisionally executed if he judges them worthy of prompt action on account of the utility their observance will bring to the general welfare of the province.

Article 87. If, however, these circumstances do not exist, the Emperor shall declare that "He suspends judgment respecting that affair." To which the counsel shall reply that "It has received very respectfully the reply of His Imperial Majesty."

Article 88. As soon as the General Assembly meets these suspended resolutions as well as those that may have been in force shall be sent to it to be discussed and deliberated upon according to article 85.

Article 89. The manner of conducting the Councils-General of a province in its work and its internal and external policies, shall all be regulated by rules given by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER VI
Of Elections

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Article 90. The nominations of the Deputies and Senators for the General Assembly and of the members of the Councils-General of the provinces, shall be made by indirect elections, the mass of active citizens electing in parochial assemblies the provincial electors and these electing the national and provincial representatives.

Article 91. The following persons have votes in these primary elections:

I. Brazilian citizens in the enjoyment of their political rights.

II. Naturalized foreigners.

Article 92. The following persons are excluded from voting in the parochial assemblies:

I. Those under 25 years of age, among whom are not included married men and military officers more than 21 years of age, college graduates (bachareis formados) and clergymen in sacred orders.

II. Unemancipated sons (filhos-familias) living with their parents, except when they hold public offices.

III. Hired servants, in which class are not included bookkeepers, head clerks of commercial houses, servants of the Imperial House who do not wear the galao branco, and the administrators of the rural estates and factories.

IV. Monks and persons who live in cloistered communities.

V. Those who do not have a net annual income of one hundred thousand reis from real estate, industry, commerce, employment.

Article 93. Those who cannot vote in the primary parochial elections cannot be members or vote on the nomination of any elective authority, whether national or local.

Article 94. All those who can vote in the parochial assembly may be electors and vote in the election of Deputies, Senators and members of the councils of the province, excepting:

I. Those who do not have a net income of 200 thousand reis from real estate, industry, commerce or employment.

II. Freed slaves.

III. Criminals accused in court or in process of trial.

Article 95. All those who may be electors are qualified to be nominated as Deputies, excepting:

I. Those who have not a net income of 400 thousand reis as specified in articles 92 and 94.

II. Naturalized foreigners.

III. Those who do not profess the State religion.

Article 96. Brazilian citizens wherever they may be, are eligible in each electoral district as Deputies or Senators, even though they may not have been born there and may not live there, either temporarily or permanently.

Article 97. A regulating law shall fix the practical method of elections and the number of Deputies with relation to the population of the Empire.

TITLE V
Of the Empire

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CHAPTER I

Of the Moderating Power

Article 98. The moderating power is the key to the whole political organization and is delegated exclusively to the Emperor as supreme chief of the nation and its first representative, that he may incessantly watch over the maintenance of independence, the equilibrium and harmony of the other political powers.

Article 99. The person of the Emperor is inviolable and sacred; he is not subject to any responsibility whatever.

Article 100. His titles are—Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil—and he has the style of address (tratamento) of Imperial Majesty.

Article 101. The Emperor exercises the moderating power as follows:

I. In nominating Senators according to article 43.

II. In convoking the extraordinary General Assembly in the intervals of the sessions when the good of the Empire makes it necessary.

III. In sanctioning the decrees and resolutions of the General Assembly and giving them the force of laws.

IV. In approving and temporarily suspending the resolutions of the provincial councils.

V. In proroguing or adjourning the General Assembly and dissolving the Chamber of Deputies in cases in which the salvation of the State demands it; convoking immediately another to take its place.

VI. In nominating and freely discharging the Ministers of State.

VII. In suspending the Magistrates according to article 154.

VIII. In pardoning and moderating the verdicts imposed upon condemned criminals.

IX. In urgent cases in conceding such grace and pardon (amnestia), as may be suggested by humanity and the welfare of the State.

CHAPTER II

Of the Executive Power

Article 102. The Emperor is the chief of the executive power, and exercises it through his Ministers of State.

His principal duties are:

I. To convoke the regular new General Assembly on the third day of June of the third year from the existing Legislature.

II. To appoint bishops, and to dispose of the ecclesiastical benefices.

III. To appoint Magistrates.

IV. To dispose of the other civil and political positions.

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V. To appoint the commandants of the land and naval forces and to remove them when the service of the nation makes it necessary.
VI. To appoint ambassadors and other diplomatic and commercial agents.
VII. To direct political negotiations with foreign nations.
VIII. To make treaties of alliance offensive and defensive, of subsidy and commerce, and to bring them, when concluded, to the knowledge of the General Assembly when the interest and security of the State permits it. If the treaties made in time of peace involve the cession or exchange of territory of the Empire or of possessions to which the empire has a right, they shall not be ratified without having been approved by the General Assembly.
IX. To declare war and to make peace, notifying the assembly of the communications that may be compatible with the interests and security of the State.
X. To grant letters of naturalization according to the law.
XI. To bestow titles, honors, military orders, and distinctions in recompense for services rendered the State, pecuniary rewards depending upon the approval of the Assembly when not already designated and fixed by law.
XII. To dispatch the decrees, instructions, and regulations required by the good execution of the laws.
XIII. To decree the application of the funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the various branches of public service.
XIV. To grant or refuse his approval to the council decrees, apostolic letters, and any other ecclesiastical Constitutions that are not opposed to the Constitution; the approval of the assembly is prerequisite, however, if they contain general regulations.
XV. To look after everything that may be for the internal and external security of the State according to the Constitution.

Article 103. Before being acclaimed, the Emperor will take of the President of the Senate in the presence of the two chambers the following oath:

"I swear to maintain the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, the integrity and individuality of the Empire, to observe and have observed the political Constitution of the Brazilian nation and the other laws of the Empire and to look after the general welfare of Brazil in so far as it in me lies."

Article 104. The Emperor cannot go out of the Empire of Brazil without the consent of the General Assembly; and if he does so, it will be understood that he has abdicated the Crown.

CHAPTER III
Of the Imperial Family and its Dowry

Article 105. The presumptive heir of the Empire shall have the title of "Prince Imperial," and his first-born son that of "Prince of Grao-Para;" all the others shall have that of Prince. The style of address (tratamento) of the heir presumptive shall be

"Imperial Highness," and that of the Prince of Grao-Para shall be the same; the other Princes shall be addressed as "Highness."

Article 106. The heir presumptive on completing fourteen years of age, shall take the following oath at the hands of the President of the Senate, in the presence of the united chambers:

"I swear to maintain the apostolic Roman Catholic religion, to observe the political Constitution of the Brazilian nation, and to be obedient to the laws of the Emperor."

Article 107. As soon as the Emperor come to the throne, the General Assembly shall assign him and the Empress, his august spouse, a dowry corresponding to the decorum of their lofty dignity.

Article 108. The dowry assigned the present Emperor and his august spouse shall be increased in view of the fact that present circumstances do not permit that a sum be fixed at once that is adequate to the decorum of their august persons and the dignity of the nation.

Article 109. The General Assembly shall also make provisions for the Prince Imperial and the other princes as soon as they may be born. The allowances given the princes shall cease only when they go out of the Empire.

Article 110. The tutors of the Princes shall be chosen and appointed by the Emperor and the assembly, shall fix their salaries which shall be paid by the national treasury.

Article 111. At the first session of each Legislature the Chamber of Deputies shall require of the tutors an account of the State of advancement of their august pupils.

Article 112. When the Princesses are about to marry the assembly shall assign a dowry and with its payment the allowances shall cease.

Article 113. To the Princes who may marry and go to live outside of the Empire there will be delivered at one time a sum fixed by the assembly, and with this their allowances shall cease.

Article 114. The endowments, allowances, and portions above mentioned shall be paid by the public treasury, and delivered to a majordomo appointed by the Emperor, with whom the interests of the Imperial House, both active and passive, may be arranged.

Article 115. The palaces and national lands now belonging to Sr. D. Pedro I, shall always belong to his successors; and the nation will care for the acquisitions and constructions that may be thought appropriate for the dignity and recreation of the Emperor and his family.

CHAPTER IV
Of the Succession of the Empire

Article 116. Sr. D. Pedro I, by unanimous acclamation of the people, actual Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender, shall always rule in Brazil.

Article 117. His legitimate offspring shall succeed to the throne according to the regular order of primogeniture and representation, preferring always the anterior line to the posterior lines; in the same line the nearer degree to the more remote ones; in the same degree the male sex to the female; in the same sex the older to the younger person.

Article 118. The lines of the legitimate descendants of Sr. D. Pedro I, being extinct, during the life of the last descendant and in his reign, the General Assembly shall choose a new dynasty.

Article 119. No foreigner can succeed to the Crown of the Empire of Brazil.

Article 120. The marriage of the Princess presumptive heir to the Crown, will be made at the pleasure of the Emperor; if there is no Emperor at the time this marriage is proposed it cannot be effected without the approval of the General Assembly. Her husband will have no part in the Government, and will only be called Emperor after he has by the Empress, a son or daughter.

CHAPTER V
Of the Regency During the Minority or Impediment of the Emperor

Article 121. The Emperor is a minor until he is eighteen years of age.

Article 122. During his minority the Empire shall be governed by a regency, which shall belong to the relative nearest the Emperor, according to the order of succession, and who is more than twenty-one years of age.

Article 123. If the Emperor has no relative who combines these qualities, the Empire shall be governed by a permanent regency appointed by the General Assembly and composed of three members, the oldest of whom shall be its president.

Article 124. During the time in which the regency is not elected the Empire shall be governed by a provisional regency composed of the minister of Empire, the minister of justice, and of the two counselors of State longest in office, presided over by the Empress dowager, and in her absence by the oldest counselor of State.

Article 125. In case of the death of the ruling Empress this regency shall be presided over by her husband.

Article 126. If the Emperor, from physical or moral cause, evidently recognized by the plurality of each of the chambers of the Assembly, should become unfit to govern, the Imperial Prince, if he be more than eighteen years of age, shall govern in his stead as regent.

Article 127. The regent, and the regency as well, shall take the oath mentioned in article 103, adding the clause of fidelity to the Emperor and to deliver to him the government as soon as he reaches his majority or his impediment is removed.

Article 128. The acts of the regency and of the regent shall be dispatched in the name of the Emperor by the following formula:

"The regency commands in the name of the Emperor;" "The Imperial Prince regent commands in the name of the Emperor."

Article 129. Neither the regency nor the regent shall be responsible.

Article 130. During the minority of the successor to the crown his tutor shall be the one whom his father shall have appointed in his will; in default of this one, the Empress mother shall act so long as she remains unmarried; in her default the General Assembly shall appoint a tutor, although no one to whom the succession of the crown would fall in case of his death can ever be tutor to the minor Emperor.

CHAPTER VI
Of the Ministry

Article 131. There shall be different departments (secretaries) of State. The law shall designate their number and the business pertaining to each; shall call them together or dismiss them as may seem best.

Article 132. The Ministers of State shall countersign or sign all the acts of the executive power, without which they cannot become effective.

Article 132. The Ministers of State shall be responsible:

I. For treason.
II. For bribery, corruption or extortion.
III. For abuse of power.
IV. For failure to obey the law.
V. For working against the liberty, security or property of citizens.
VI. For any dissipation of the public property.

Article 134. A particular law shall specify the nature of these offenses and the manner of proceeding against them.

Article 135. The order of the Emperor, whether verbal or written, does not relieve the Ministers from responsibility.

Article 136. Foreigners, even though naturalized, cannot be Ministers of State.

CHAPTER VII
Of the Council of State

Article 137. There shall be a council of State composed of life counselors appointed by the Emperor.

Article 138. Their number shall not exceed ten.

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Article 139. The Ministers of State are not included in this number, nor shall they be considered Counselors without the special appointment by the Emperor to this position.

Article 140. The same qualities are required to be a Counselor of State as to be Senator.

Article 141. Before assuming office, the Counselors of State shall take of the Emperor the oath to maintain the apostolic Roman Catholic religion, to observe the Constitution and the laws, to be faithful to the Emperor, and to advise him conscientiously, looking solely to the good of the Nation.

Article 142. The Counselors shall be heard in all grave affairs and general measures of public administration; principally in regard to the declaration of war, the adjustments of peace, negotiations with foreign Nations, as well as on all occasions in which the Emperor proposes to exercise any of the attributes belonging to the moderating power indicated in article 101, except VI.

Article 143. The Counselors of State are responsible for manifestly misleading advice given in conflict with the laws and the interest of the State.

Article 144. The Prince Imperial, as soon as he is eighteen years of age, shall of a right belong to the Council of State; the other Princes of the imperial house, for their entrance into the Council, depend upon the appointment of the Emperor. They and the Prince Imperial cannot enter to the number marked by article 138.

CHAPTER VIII
On the Military Force

Article 145. All Brazilians are under obligations to take up arms to maintain the independence and integrity of the Empire and to defend it against its enemies external or internal.

Article 146. So long as the General Assembly does not fix the permanent land and naval military force, it will remain at what it may be until changed by the same Assembly to more or to less.

Article 147. The military force is essentially obedient; it can never come together unless so ordered by the legitimate authority.

Article 148. To the executive power belongs exclusively the employment of an armed land or sea force, as may seem proper for the security and defense of the Empire.

Article 149. The officers of the army and navy cannot be deprived of their commissions except by sentence passed in a competent court.

Article 150. A special ordinance shall regulate the organization of the army of Brazil, its promotions, salaries and discipline, and also those of the naval force.

TITLE VI
Of the Judicial Power

CHAPTER I

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 5th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Of the Judges and Tribunals of Justice

Article 151. The judicial power is independent, and shall be composed of judges and jurymen, who shall hold office in both civil and criminal cases and in the manner that the Codes determine.

Article 152. The jurymen decide upon the fact and the judges apply the law.

Article 153. The judges of the law (juizes de direito) are perpetual, by which it is not understood, however, that they cannot be changed from place to place at the time and in the manner that the law may determine.

Article 154. On account of complaints made against them, the Emperor, after hearing the counsel of the State, may suspend them, prior to a hearing of the same judges, and necessary information. The papers concerning them shall be sent to the tribunal of the respective district to proceed according to the law.

Article 155. These judges can lose their places only by sentence.

Article 156. All judges of law and officials of justice are responsible for abuses of power and prevarications which they may commit in the exercise of their duties; this responsibility shall be made effective by a regulating law.

Article 157. For corruption, bribery, peculation and extortion suit may be brought against them inside of a year and a day either by the plaintiff himself or by any one of the people in the manner established by law.

Article 158. To judge the cases in the second and last instance there shall be in the Provinces of the Empire the tribunals necessary for the accommodation of the people.

Article 159. In criminal cases the examination of witnesses and all the other steps of the trial after the suit is brought shall be public.

Article 160. In civil suits and in penal causes brought civilly the parties may appoint arbitrating judges. Their decisions shall be executed without appeal if the same parties so agree.

Article 161. No suit whatever shall be begun without its being shown that means of reconciliation have been attempted.

Article 162. To this end there shall be judges of the peace who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the aldermen (vereadores) of the chambers. Their duties and districts will be regulated by law.

Article 163. Besides the tribunal which shall exist at the capital of the Empire and in the provinces as well, there shall be also a tribunal called the Supreme Court of Justice, composed of learned judges, taken from the lower courts (relacoes) according to their ages, and they shall have bestowed upon them the title of Counsel. At the first organization there may be employed in this court the ministers of those that are to be abolished.

Article 164. It is the duty of this court:

I. To allow or deny revisions in the cases and in the manner fixed by law.

II. To take cognizance of the offenses and official errors committed by ministers, officers of the tribunals, attaches of the diplomatic corps and the Presidents of the Provinces.

III. To consider and decide in cases of conflict of jurisdiction and competency of the provincial courts.

TITLE VII
Of the Administration and Economy of the Provinces

CHAPTER I
Of the Administration

Article 165. There shall be in each Province a President, appointed by the Emperor who may remove him whenever he thinks it for the good service of the State.

Article 166. The law shall designate his attributes, fitness and authority, and whatever is fitted for the best discharge of this administration.

CHAPTER II
Of the Chambers

Article 167. In all the cities and towns now existing, and in those that may be created hereafter, there shall be chambers for the economic and municipal government of the cities and towns.

Article 168. The chambers shall be elective and composed of the number of aldermen that the law may specify, and the one who receives the largest number of votes shall be President.

Article 169. The exercise of their municipal functions, the formation of their police orders, the application of their revenues, and all their particular and useful functions shall be fixed by law.

CHAPTER III
Of the National Finances

Article 170. The receipt and expenditure of the national finances (fazenda) shall be entrusted to a tribunal under the name of the National Treasury, where, in divers departments (estacoes) duly established by law, its administration, collection and accounts shall be regulated, in reciprocal correspondence with the treasuries and authorities of the Provinces of the Empire.

Article 171. All the direct taxes, except those to be applied to the interest and the amortization of the public debt, shall be fixed annually by the General Assembly; but they shall continue until their repeal is published or until they are replaced by others.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 3rd day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Article 172. The Minister of the Treasury having received from the other Ministers the estimates of the expenses for their departments, shall present annually to the Chamber of Deputies as soon as it meets a general balance of the receipts and expenses of the national treasury during the preceding year, and at the same time the general estimate of all the public expenses for the future year and the amount of all the sources of revenue and public incomes.

TITLE VIII
Of the General Dispositions and Guaranties of the Civil and Political Rights of Brazilian Citizens

Article 173. The General Assembly, at the beginning of its sessions, shall ascertain whether the political Constitution of the State has been exactly observed in order to make just provisions.

Article 174. If, four years after the ratification of the Constitution of Brazil, it is found that any of its articles merit reform, the proposition shall be made in writing, which (proposition) must originate in the Chamber of Deputies, and be supported by a third of the members.

Article 175. The proposition shall be read three times at intervals of six days between the readings, and after the third reading the Chamber of Deputies shall decide whether it can be admitted to discussion; everything else can follow that is necessary to the formation of a law.

Article 176. The discussion being admitted and the necessity of amendment of the article of the Constitution being recognized, a law shall be passed, sanctioned and promulgated by the Emperor in the usual way in which the electors of Deputies for the subsequent Legislature shall be directed to confer in their procurations (procuracoes) a special authorization for the desired amendment or reform.

Article 177. At the first session of the next Legislature the matter shall be brought forward and discussed, and that which is decided upon shall determine the change of or addition to the original law; and when added to the Constitution it shall be solemnly promulgated.

Article 178. Only those things pertain to the Constitution that refer to the limits and respective attributes of the political powers and to the political and individual rights of the citizens; that which is not constitutional can be changed by the ordinary Legislatures without the foregoing formalities.

Article 179. The inviolability of the civil and political rights of Brazilian citizens based upon liberty, individual security and propriety, is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Empire in the following manner:

I. No citizen can be obliged to do or not to do anything except by virtue of the law.

II. No law shall be made without public utility.

III. It (the law) cannot be retroactive in its application.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 5th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

IV. All persons may communicate their thoughts by words and writings and may publish them in the press without censure, but they shall be held responsible for abuses committed in the exercise of this right in the cases and in the manner that the law may determine.

V. No one can be persecuted on account of his religion so long as he respects that of the State and does not offend public morals.

VI. Any person can remain in or go out of the Empire at pleasure, taking with him his property, so long as the police regulations are complied with and there is no injury done other parties.

VII. Every citizen has in his house an inviolable asylum. At night it cannot be entered without his consent or to protect it from fire or flood; during the day its entrance can only be made freely in the cases and in the manner determined by law.

VIII. No one can be made a prisoner without specific charges, except in the cases specified by law; and in these cases, inside of twenty-four hours from the time he enters the prison, if in cities, towns, or other settlements near the places of residence of the judge, and in distant places inside of a reasonable time that the law shall mark according to the extent of the territory, the judge, by a note signed by him, shall make known to the defendant the reason for his imprisonment, the names of his accuser, and of the witnesses if there are such.

IX. Even with the charge formulated no one shall be taken to prison or retained therein after arrest, if, in cases admitted by law, he offers suitable bail; and in general, in cases of crimes whose punishment does not exceed six months' imprisonment or banishment from the district, the defendant may be left at large.

X. Except when taken in the act of committing a crime, a person cannot be made prisoner without an order written by the proper authority. If this is given arbitrarily the judge who issues it shall be punished as the law may direct.

The regulation concerning arrest prior to a formulated charge does not include either military ordinances established as necessary for the discipline and recruit of the army, nor cases that are not purely criminal, but in which the law directs the arrest of a person for disobeying the commands of justice, or for not complying with some obligation within a specified time.

XI. No person shall be condemned except by competent authority and by virtue of an anterior law and in the manner prescribed by it.

XII. The independence of the judicial power shall be maintained. No authority can appeal pending cases, stop them, or revive trials that are ended.

XIII. The law shall be the same for all whether to protect or to punish, and it shall reward each one according to his merits.

XIV. Every citizen may be admitted to public positions whether civil, political or military without other distinction than (that made by) his talents and virtues.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 6th day of October 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

XV. No one shall be exempt from contributing to the expenses of the State in proportion to his property.

XVI. All privileges that are not essential to and entirely connected with offices for public utility are abolished.

XVII. With the exception of the cases which by nature belong to special judges under the law, there shall be no privileged tribunal or special commissions in civil or criminal cases.

XVIII. There shall be drawn up as soon as possible civil and criminal codes founded on the solid bases of justice and equity.

XIX. Flogging, torture, marking with a hot iron and all other cruel punishments are abolished summarily.

XX. No punishment shall go beyond the guilty person. In no case, therefore, shall there be confiscation of property, nor shall the infamy of the defendant be transmitted to his relatives of any degree whatever.

XXI. The jails shall be secure, clean and well aired, with different buildings (casas) for the separation of prisoners according to their circumstances and the nature of their crimes.

XXII. The right of proprietorship is guaranteed in all its fullness. If the public good, legally verified, require the use and employment of the property of a citizen he shall be previously reimbursed for its value. The law shall specify the cases in which this only exception will hold, and shall give rules for its determination and indemnity.

XXIII. The public debt is also guaranteed.

XXIV. No kind of labor, culture, industry or commerce can be prohibited, so long as it is not opposed to public customs, and the security and health of the citizens.

XXV. Trades unions (as corporacoes de officios), their judges, scribes and masters are abolished.

XXVI. Inventors shall be the owners of their discoveries or their productions. The law shall secure them an exclusive temporary right or shall make amends to them for the loss they may suffer from its general use.

XXVII. The privacy of letters is inviolable. The post-office department shall be held rigorously responsible for any infraction of this article.

XXVIII. Rewards conferred for services done the State, whether civil or military, are guaranteed; likewise, the right acquired to them in the form of the law.

XXIX. Public employees are strictly responsible for abuses and omissions committed in the performance of their duties, and for not making their subordinates responsible.

XXX. Any citizen may present in writing to the legislative and the executive power reclamations, complaints or petitions, and he may even expose any infraction of the Constitution, demanding of the competent authority that those violating it be held to account.

XXXI. The Constitution also guarantees the public charities.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 5th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

XXXII. Primary instruction is free to all citizens.

XXXIII. (There shall be) schools and colleges where shall be taught the elements of science, belles-lettres and of arts.

XXXIV. The constitutional powers cannot suspend the Constitution in respect to what it says of individual rights, except in the cases and under the circumstances specified in the following paragraph.

XXXV. In cases of rebellion or the invasion of the enemy, when seeking the security of the State, some of the formalities that guarantee individual liberty may be dispensed with for a specified length of time by a special act of the legislative power. But if the Assembly be not in session at this time and if the country is in imminent danger, the government shall exercise this authority as a provisional and indispensable measure, suspending it as soon as the urgent necessity that required it shall cease; there must, in either case, be sent to the Assembly as soon as it meets, a report giving the reasons for the arrests and the other preventive measures taken; but whatever authorities may have been active in the matter shall be held responsible for abuses that they may have practiced in this respect. (See, Law No. 16 of 1834)

Rio de Janeiro, December 11, 1823 – Joao Severiano Maciel da Costa – Luiz Jose de Carvalho e Mello – Clemente Ferreira Franca – Marianno Jose Pereira da Fonseca – Joao Gomes da Silveira Mendonca – Francisco Villela Barboza – Barao de Santo Amaro – Antonio Luiz Pereira da Cunha – Manoel Jacintho Nogueira da Gama – Jose Joaquim Carneiro de Campos.

We order, therefore, to all Authorities, to whom the knowledge of the execution of this Constitution belongs, to swear by it, and make others swear by it, and obey, and make others obey, and keep all the laws contained in it in their entirety. The Secretary of State of the Empire orders it printed, published and distributed. Order given in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on March 25th, 1824, the third year of the independence of the Empire.

The Emperor with Guards
Joao Severiano Maciel da Costa

Law by which HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY Orders followed and kept in its entirety The Political Constitution of the Empire of Brazil to which HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY swore to and joined the Representations of the People.

For His Imperial Majesty,
Luiz Joaquim dos Santos Marrocos entered.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 5th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Recorded with the Secretary of State of the Empire on page 17 of the 4th Book of IMPERIAL Laws, Decrees and Letters. Rio de Janeiro on Abril 22, 1824.

Jose Antonio de Alvarenga Pimentel

This text does not substitute the one published under the Collection of Laws of the Empire of Brazil – 1824, Page 7, Vol. 1.

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese and English languages and have translated this POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL (MARCH 26, 1824) into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
October 5th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 5th day of October, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 5th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF DECREE #2647 OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1860 – PAGE 123 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

Decree No. 2647 of September 19, 1860

Execute the Regulations of Customs and Treasury.

In response to the need to unite the different dispositions of Laws and Regulations regarding Customs, Consulates and Treasury, not only to direct the treasurers but also as to their rights and interests; and to alter them in a manner consensual to Commerce and the auditing of public moneys; and definitely using the authority pursuant to Article 30 of Law No. 369 of September 18, 1845, Article 46 of Law No. 514 of October 28, 1848, and Article 19 of Law No. 1040 of September 14, 1859.

Therefore, let the Customs and the Treasury of the Empire execute the Regulations which this entry signed by Angelo Moniz da Silva Ferraz, of My Counsel, Senator of the Empire, President of the Counsel of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State and President of the Tribunal of National Treasury, for this is how it is understood and should be executed. Palace of Rio de Janeiro on September 19, 1860, the 39th year of the Independence of the Empire

With the Rubric of His Majesty, the Emperor.

Angelo Moniz da Silva Ferraz

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese and English languages and have translated this Decree from 1641 into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
October 15, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 15th day of October, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and was entered into the official records of BNMS on the 15th day of October, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF BELMIRO MUNIZ BARRETO – PAGE 151 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
CIVIL REGITRER OF NATURAL PERSONS

Stamp: Civil Register of Natural Persons of Uruguaiana – RS,
(Signature) Barbara Dalcanel Soares, Authorized Recorder

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

NAME

BELMIRO MUNIZ BARRETO

NUMBER:
097642 01 55 1924 1 00052 016 0000619 85

DATE OF BIRTH	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
Twenty-Sixth of November of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Four	26	11	1924

TIME OF BIRTH	MUNICIPALITY OF BIRTH AND FEDERATION UNIT
01h00min	Uruguaiana - RS

MUNICIPALITY OF REGISTRER AND FEDERATION UNIT	PLACE OF BIRTH	GENDER
Uruguaiana – RS	At home; Uruguaiana-RS	Male

PARENTS
Salustiano Muniz Barreto, a resident of Uruguaiana - RS
Joanira Lopes Muniz Barreto

GRANDPARENTS
Paternal Grandparents: Eugenio Muniz Barreto and Claudia Guimaraes; Maternal Grandparents: Cyrillo de Deus Lopes and Florencia Bilhalva Lopes

TWIN	NAME AND REGISTRATION NUMBER OF TWIN(S)

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 29th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

No

N/A

DATE OF REGISTRATION
Tenth of December of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Four

NUMBER OF DECLARION OF LIVE BIRTH
N/A

NOTES
ANOTATION: Belmiro Muniz Barreto, the person on the record next to this, married today, in this city with Lady Marina da Silva Alves, act number 2431, on pages 60v/61, of Book B/11. Uruguaiana, 16/02/1945. ANOTATION: On June 4, 1989, this person died, in this city, as per term number 9745, pages 2v, of book c-15. Uruguaiana, 1/20/2020.

Services of Civil Register of Natural Persons – City of Uruguaiana/RS Authorized Officer: Sidnei Hofer Birmnann City: Uruguaiana Uruguaiana – RS Santana Street, 3247, Suite 12, Centre Phone: 55-3402-3187 Email: registrociviluruguaiana@hotmail.com	The content of this certificate is true. I give it faith, Uruguaiana, December 1, 2020. (signature) Barbara Dalcanal Soares Authorized Recorder
Digital Seal of Notarial and Registral Authority (State Law #12.692/2006) 0713.00.2000004.03773 Certificate: R$28.50 – Electronic Processing R$5.00 – Seal R$4.10 – Note # 95907 The validity of digital seals may be verified at the Justice Tribunal site at ww.tjrs.jus.br Transmitted by L.S.M.R.	Verification is available within 24 hours on the site of the Tribunal of Justice of RS http://go.tjrs.jus.br/selodigital/consulta Key of authentication for verification 09764256202000353333196
	Stamp: Civil Register of Natural Persons of Uruguaiana – RS, (Signature) Barbara Dalcanal Soares Authorized Recorder

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese and English languages and have translated this birth certificate of very beloved grandfather Belmiro Muniz Barreto, who was present at

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 29th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

my birth and who I remember visiting until this sad death, into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York, September 27th, 2021

Christopher Columbus H
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus H.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 29 day of 9, 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 29th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE – PAGE 153 OF THE COLOMBIAN CODE

[Beginning of Translation]

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
CIVIL REGITRER OF NATURAL PERSONS

Stamp: Civil Register of Natural Persons of Uruguaiana – RS,
(Signature) Andrea Lacerda Bastides, Authorized Recorder

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

NAME

MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO

NUMBER:
097642 01 55 1975 1 00079 046 0074 160 22

DATE OF BIRTH	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
March eighth of One Thousand Seventy-Five	08	03	1975

TIME OF BIRTH	MUNICIPALITY OF BIRTH AND FEDERATION UNIT
15h00min	Uruguaiana - RS

MUNICIPALITY OF REGISTRER AND FEDERATION UNIT	PLACE OF BIRTH	GENDER
Uruguaiana – RS	Santa Casa de Caridade	Male

PARENTS
Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Sergiolina Fagundes Canuto

GRANDPARENTS
Paternal Grandparents: Belmiro Muniz Barreto and Marina Alves Muniz Barreto; Maternal Grandparents: Pedro Canuto and Nair Fagundes

TWIN	NAME AND REGISTRATION NUMBER OF TWIN(S)
No	N/A

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 28th day of September 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DATE OF REGISTRATION	NUMBER OF DECLARION OF LIVE BIRTH
Thirty first of July of One Thousand and Seventy-five	N/A

NOTES
N/A

Services of Civil Register of Natural Persons – City of Uruguaiana/RS Authorized Officer: Sidnei Hofer Birmnann City: Uruguaiana Uruguaiana – RS Santana Street, 3247, Suite 12, Centre Phone: 55-3402-3187	The content of this certificate is true. I give it faith, Uruguaiana, February 15, 2016 (signature) Andrea Lacerda Bastides Authorized Recorder
Digital Seal of Notarial and Registral Authority (State Law #12.692/2006) 0713.00.1500001.02440 Certificate: R$23.60 – Electronic Processing R$4.10 – Seal R$1.10 – Note # 47728 The validity of digital seals may be verified at the Justice Tribunal site at ww.tjrs.jus.br	Stamp: Civil Register of Natural Persons of Uruguaiana – RS, (Signature) Andrea Lacerda Bastides Authorized Recorder

A.L.B.

[End of Translation.]

I, Christopher Columbus II certify that I am fluent in the Portuguese and English languages and have translated this birth certificate of Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto into the English language on the date and in the city shown below.

City of New York,
September 28th, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary of BNMS know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II.

Matthew James Hannan, Notary, on the 28th day of 9 2021 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 28th day of September, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE COLOMBIAN CODE

A -	The Colombian Code	I -	Isabella	Q -	Independence
B -	Spanish Language	J -	Translation	R -	American Ruler
C -	English Language	K -	Amended	S -	Law
D -	The Right(s) of	L -	Christopher Columbus	T -	Ferdinand
E -	Addition, in addition to	M -	Portuguese Language	U -	Isabella
F -	Date, Time Period	N -	English Language	V -	See, Refer to
G -	Diego	O -	Supporting Document	X -	Christian, Indian
H -	Fernando	P -	Modern Day, Current	Y -	Same as
				Z -	Christopher Columbus, Dragon, Serpent

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 25th day of December, 2024 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

PAPAL DECREE GRANTING CASTILE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE INDIES

Rome, June 1493

1. In the name of God, amen. This is a transcript well and faithfully copied from a document written on parchment in the Latin language, embossed with a red wax seal, placed in a wooden box, tied with a green silk ribbon, and apparently certified and signed by a certain papal notary, the content of which, word for word, is as follows.
2. Pedro Garcias, by the grace of God and the apostolic see bishop of Barcelona, royal judge and councilor. To each and everyone who sees, reads, and hears this public document, eternal health in the Lord and prosperous success.
3. By these [letters] we inform you and whoever of you there may be that we had in our hands, held, felt, viewed, and diligently inspected the apostolic letters of the most holy father in Christ and our Lord, Alexander the Sixth, by divine providence pope, with his genuine leaden bull hanging from it by red and saffron colored silk ribbons in the custom of the Roman court. [We inform you] that they are indeed whole and entire, not corrupted, crossed out, or in any part suspect but free of every kind of suspicion, as they appeared, whose contents and tenor follow word for word.
4. Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to the illustrious sovereigns, our very dear son in Christ, Fernando, and to our very dear daughter in Christ, Isabella, the king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, and Granada, greetings and apostolic benediction.
5. Among other works well pleasing to the Divine Majesty and dear to our heart, this assuredly ranks highest, that in our times especially the Catholic faith and the Christian religion be exalted and everywhere increased and spread, that the health of souls be cared for, and that barbarous nations be overthrown and brough to the true faith. Since we have been called to this holy chair of Peter by the favor of divine clemency, although of unequal merits, recognize that, as true Catholic kings and as princes, such as we have known you always to be, and as your illustrious deeds now known to nearly the whole world declare, you not only eagerly desire but with every effort, zeal, and diligence are laboring to that same end, disregarding hardship, expense, danger, and even the shedding of your blood. We also recognize that you have long dedicated to this purpose your whole will and all your endeavors—as witnessed in these times with so much glory to the Divine Name by your recovery of the Kingdom of Granada from the tyranny of the Saracens. We therefore are rightly persuaded and consider it our duty, of our own accord and applauded by others, to grant you those things by which, with daily effort, you may be more heartily enabled to carry forward your holy and praiseworthy purpose pleasing to immortal God, for the honor of God himself and the spread of Christian rule.
6. Indeed, we have learned that for a long time you had intended to seek out and discover certain island and continents, remote, unknown, and not hitherto discovered by others, so that you might bring their residents and inhabitants to the worship of our Redeemer and the profession of the Catholic faith. Having been up to the present time engaged in the siege and recovery of the kingdom of Granada, you were unable to accomplish this holy and praiseworthy purpose. But finally, as was pleasing to the Lord, the kingdom having at last been regained, you wish to fulfill your desire. You chose our beloved son, Christopher Columbus, a man assuredly worthy and of the highest recommendation and qualified for so great an undertaking. You furnished him with ships and men equipped for that purpose, not without the greatest hardship, danger, and expense, to make diligent quest for those remote and unknown continents and islands, through the sea where hitherto no one had sailed.

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7. They at length, with divine aid and with utmost diligence sailing in the sea, discovered certain very remote islands even continents that hitherto had not been discovered by others. A great many peoples reside here, living in peace, and, it is reported, going unclothed, and not eating meat. Moreover, as your envoys think that these same people living on those islands and mainland believe there to be one God, the Creator in heaven, and seem sufficiently disposed to embrace the Catholic faith and be trained in good morals, it is hoped that, were they instructed, the name of the Savior, our Lord Jesus Christ, would easily be introduced to these continents and islands.
8. To that end, on one of the principal islands, Christopher has already caused a well-equipped fortress to be established and built. There he has stationed some Christians who came with him as a garrison and to search for other remote and unknown islands and continents. Gold, spices, and a great many other previous things of various kinds and qualities are found on the islands and mainland already discovered. Therefore, after earnest consideration of all matters, especially the exaltation and propagation of the Catholic faith, as become Catholic kings and princes in the manner of your kings of shining memory, you have endeavored with the favor of divine clemency to make subject these continents and islands, their residents and inhabitants, and to bring to the Catholic faith.
9. Fully commending to the Lord this your holy and praiseworthy purpose, we desire that it be duly accomplished and that the same of our Savior be carried into those regions. We most earnestly exhort you in the Lord and by your reception of holy baptism, which binds you to the apostolic commands, and by the bowels of the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, strictly enjoining that, since with eager zeal for the true faith you plan to equip and dispatch fully this expedition, your purpose and duty are to lead the people dwelling in those islands and countries to embrace the Christian religion. At no time let either dangers or hardships deter you from this, wish the stout hope and trust in your hearts that Almighty God will further your undertakings.
10. In order for you to undertake such a great project with more freedom and boldness by being endowed with our apostolic favor, of our own accord and not at your initiative or at the request of any one to us on your behalf, but from our own pure liberty and certain knowledge, and form the plenitude of our apostolic power, the authority of Almighty God conferred on us in the blessed Peter and the vicarship of Jesus Christ, which we hold on earth by these decrees we give, grant, and assign forever to you, your heirs, and successors, the monarchs of Castile and Leon, all islands and continents found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered towards the west and south of a line to be drawn from the Arctic pole, namely the south, whether these continents and islands to be found are in the direction of India or toward anywhere else, found by your envoys and captains, together with all their dominions, cities, forts, towns, and villages, and all rights, jurisdictions, and appurtenances. This line is to be distant by one hundred leagues west and south from whatever of the islands that are called in Spanish "the Azores and Cape Verde" or any territory that was in the effective possession of any Christian king or prince before the Christmas just past, form which the present year one thousand four hundred and ninety-three begins.
We make, appoint, and invest you, your heirs, and successors as lords of them with full and free power, authority, and jurisdiction of every kind, with this provision however, that by this our gift, grant, and assignment rights acquired by any Christian prince in effective possession of those islands and mainland prior to this past birthday of our Lord Jesus Christ, as not understood to be withdrawn or taken away.
11. Moreover we command you, in virtue of holy obedience, to employ all due diligence, just as we also promise. We do not doubt that for the sake of your utmost devotion and royal greatness of soul you will

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appoint worthy, God-fearing learned, skilled, and experienced men to these continents and islands to instruct their inhabitants and residents in the Catholic faith and train them in good morals.

Furthermore, under penalty of automatic excommunication to be incurred by the very nature of the deed itself should anyone contravene this, we strictly forbid all person of whatsoever rank, even imperial and royal, or of whatsoever estate, level, order, or condition, to go for the purpose of commerce or any other reason to the islands or continents, found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered, west and south of a line from the Arctic pole to the Antarctic pole, without eh special permission of you, your heirs, or your successors.

Whether the continents and islands found and to be found lie in the direction of India or toward any other quarter, this line will be one hundred leagues west and south of the islands commonly known as the Azores and Cape Verdes, notwithstanding any apostolic constitutions, ordinances and other decrees to the contrary.

We trust in Him form whom empires, governments, and all good things proceed, that your hardships and endeavors soon will attain the most felicitous result, to the happiness and glory of all Christendom, should you, with the Lord's guidance, pursue this holy and praiseworthy undertaking.

12. Because it would be difficult, however, to have these decrees sent to every desirable place, with similar accord and knowledge we wish and command that two copies of them shall be made, signed by the hand of a suitably commissioned public notary and embossed with the seal of any ecclesiastical officer or ecclesiastical court. These copies are to receive the same respect when exhibited in our out of court, or anywhere else, as would be given to these originals.
13. Let no man infringe or with rash boldness contravene this our commendation, exhortation, requisition, gift, grant, assignation, ordinance, deputation, decree, mandate, prohibition, and will. Should anyone presume to attempt this, he is informed that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and of his blessed apostles Peter and Paul.
14. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord one thousand four hundred ninety-three on the fourth of May in the first year of our pontificate.
15. Gratis by order of our most holy lord, the pope.
    June. For the referendary, A. De Mucciallis.
    For A. Consenino, L. Podochatharus, D. Gallectus.
    Registered in the apostolic office. Amerinus.
16. These letters indeed having been diligently inspected by us, as is said above, at the request of the honorable Alfonso Alvarez de Toledo, staff member of the Spanish royal household, were signed by the public notary by force of this cause at the end of these apostolic letters: "But because it would be difficult for the present letters to be taken to all the places expedient, we wish and with similar initiative and knowledge decide that to the copies of those letters, signed by the hand of a public notary commissioned for this task and furnished with the seal of some person ordained as an ecclesiastical official or of an ecclesiastical court, complete credence be shown in court, outside court, and anywhere else, as would be shown the original letters, were they exhibited or displayed."
17. We have ordered these letters be copied, transcribed, and rendered public, deciding and wishing that thereafter full credence be shown to this public transcript or copy in each and all places opportune, and that this transcript itself engender confidence and be explained as if the original letters themselves were to appear, be brought forth, and presented. On each and every one we have inserted our customary

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

authorization and in an equal manner we both insert this authority on the decree through these documents and for the more ample and clearer proof of these matters we have thought to affix our seal to these documents together with the rubric and signature of the notary below who is applying himself to this task.

18. These proceedings took place at Barcelona, in the house of our residence, in our chamber, on Friday, the nineteenth of the month of July, in the 1493rd year from the birth of the Lord, in the first year of the pontificate of the same most holy Father in Christ, our lord Alexander the Sixth by divine providence. Present in this place were the venerable and prudent men Nicolo Pillicer, canon of our church of Barcelona, and Petro Joanne Vayo and Michele Ginnous, clerics, priests, chaplains, and our familiars, witnesses called and requested for these matters.
19. And I, Alvar Perez del Villar canon of the holy church of Compostela, apostolic notary, secretary to the most reverend Sir Diego, bishop of Seville, together with the above-named witnesses, was present at these matters of the apostolic letters inserted above while they happened, were dealt with, and stated for presentation, reception, requisition, viewing, and introduction of the decree, copying, and all other individual matters. I saw, heard, and took notes about all and each of these matters as they occurred. From these notes I have drawn up, by order of the said lord bishop, the present instrument, which was written faithfully by another while I was occupied with other business. I have copied and collated with the originals these apostolic letters each and all of the things described above. It agrees word for word; and for the trustworthiness and testimony of each and all of the things described above, I, having been asked and requested, have signed them with my customary and usual rubric and name.
20. This transcript was corrected and collated with the original document that is was copied from, by me, the undersigned notary, in the most noble and loyal city of Seville, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of month of December in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand five hundred and two.
21. The witnesses who were present and saw it corrected against the original were the honorable and distinguished men Gomez Nieto, clerk, Martin de Ayamonte and Juan Gonzalez Contero, citizens of the city of Seville, all summoned and requested for this purpose. Ruiz Montana, notary.
22. I, Pedro Ruiz Montana, clerk of Cordoba, papal notary public, together with these witnesses, was present at all and everything contained in this parchment document from our most holy Father, and saw and heard it, and had it faithfully copied by someone else while I was occupied with other business, and I countersigned it with my accustomed rubric in testimony of the truth, as requested and required. Pedro Ruiz Montana, notary.

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I, Christopher Columbus II, have reviewed the transcript of these letters and add these transcripts to the collection of official papers of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun.

New York City, August 22, 2021

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS AND NAVIGATION,

Between the United States of America, and the King of Spain. (a)

Oct. 27, 1795.

His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence, which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to establish, by a convention, several points, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention, his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord, don Manuel de Godoy, and Alvarez de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zarzosa, Prince de la Paz, duke de la Alcudia, lord of the Soto de Roma, and of the state of Albalá, Grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual regidor of the city of Santiago, knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles the III. commander of Valencia, del Ventoso, Rivera, and Acenchal in that of Santiago; Knight and Great Cross of the religious order of St. John; Counsellor of state; first Secretary of state and despacho; Secretary to the Queen; Superintendant General of the posts and highways; Protector of the royal Academy of the noble arts, and of the royal societies of natural history, botany, chemistry, and astronomy; Gentleman of the King's chamber in employment; Captain General of his armies; Inspector and Major of the royal corps of body guards, &c. &c. &c. and the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of their Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty. And the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Peace established.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

To prevent all disputes on the subject of the boundaries which separate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby

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(a) The treaties with Spain have been:

A Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation between the United States and the King of Spain. October 27, 1795.

A Convention of Indemnification between the United States and Spain. August 11, 1802; post, 198.

Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, negotiated February 22, 1819. Ratified by the President and Senate on the 19th February, 1821, and by the King of Spain on the 24th October, 1820, post, 252.

Treaty of Feb. 17, 1834, post, p. 460. Decisions in cases under the treaty with Spain of October 27, 1795, post. p. 252.

Under the Spanish treaty of 1795, stipulating that free ships shall make free goods, the want of such a sea-letter or passport, or such certificates as are described in the seventeenth article, is not a substantive ground of condemnation. It only authorizes capture and sending in for adjudication, and the proprietary interest in the ship may be proved by other equivalent testimony. But if, upon the original evidence, the cause appears extremely doubtful and suspicious, and farther proof is necessary, the grant or denial of it rests on the same general rules which govern the discretion of prize courts in other cases. *The Pizarro*, 2 Wheat. 227; 4 Cond. Rep. 103.

The term "subjects," in the fifteenth article of the treaty, when applied to persons owing allegiance

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

TRATADO DE AMISTAD, LIMITES, Y NAVEGACION

Entre los Estados Unidos de America y el Rey de España.

Deseando S. M. Catolica, y los Estados Unidos de America consolidar de un modo permanente la buena correspondencia y amistad que felizmente reyna entre ambas partes, han resuelto fixar por medio de un convenio varios puntos, de cuyo arreglo resultará un beneficio general, y una utilidad reciproca â los dos paises.

Con esta mira han nombrado S. M. Catolica al Excelentisimo Sor Dn. Manuel de Godoy, y Alvarez de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zarzosa, Principe de la Paz, Duque de la Alcudia, Señor del Soto de Roma, y del Estado de Abalá, Grande de España de primera clase, Regidor perpetuo de la ciudad de Santiago, Caballero de la insigne orden del toyson de Oro, Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida orden Española de Carlos III. Comendador de Valencia, del Ventoso, Rivera, y Acenchal en la de Santiago, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Religion de Sn. Juan, Consejero de Estado, primera Secretario de Estado y del Despacho, Secretario de la Reyna Nra Sra Superintendente General de Correos y Caminos, Protector de la Rl. Academia de las nobles artes, y de los Rles. Gabinere de Historia Natural, Jardin Botanico, Laboratorio Chîmico, y Observatorio Astronomico; Gentilhombre de Camara con exercicio; Capitan General de los Reales Exercitos; Inspector y Sargento Mayor del Rl. Cuerpo de Guardias de Corps, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el consentimiento y aprobacion del Senado, à Dn Thomas Pinckney, ciudadano de los mismos Estados, y su Enviado Extraordinario cerca de S. M. Catholica, y ambos Plenipotenciarios han ajustado y firmado los articulos siguientes:

ART. I.

Habrá una Paz solida ê inviolable, y una amistad sincera entre S. M. Catolica sus succesores y subditos, y los Estados Unidos y sus Ciudadanos sin excepcion de personas, ô lugares.

ART. II.

Para evitar toda disputa en punto â los limites que separan los territorios de las dos altas partes contratantes, se han convenido, y declarado

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to Spain, must be construed in the same sense as the term "citizens," or "inhabitants," when applied to persons owing allegiance to the United States; and extends to all persons domiciled in the Spanish dominions. *Ibid.*

The Spanish character of the ship being ascertained, the proprietary interest of the cargo cannot be inquired into; unless so far as to ascertain that it does not belong to citizens of the United States, whose property engaged in trade with the enemy is not protected by the treaty. *Ibid.*

The seventeenth article of the Spanish treaty of 1795, so far as it purports to give any effect to passports, is imperfect and inoperative, in consequence of the omission to annex the form of passport to the treaty. *The Amiable Isabella*, 6 Wheat. 1; 5 Cond. Rep. 1.

By the Spanish treaty of 1795, free ships make free goods; but the form of the passport, by which the freedom of the ship was to have been conclusively established, never having been duly annexed to the treaty, the proprietary interest of the ship is to be proved according to the ordinary rules of the prize court; and if thus shown to be Spanish, will protect the cargo on board, to whomsoever the latter may belong. *Ibid.*

The treaty with Spain of 1795, does not contain, express or implied, a stipulation that enemy's ships shall make enemy's goods. *The Nereide; Bennet, Master*, 9 Cranch, 388; 3 Cond. Rep. 439.

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Southern boundary line established.

declared and agreed as follows, to wit. The southern boundary of the United States, which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Missisippi, at the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catahouche, thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint: thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic ocean. And it is agreed, that if there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party, in the territory of the other, according to the above-mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess.

ARTICLE III.

Commissioners to run the boundary line.

In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one commissioner and one surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natchez, on the left side of the river Missisippi, before the expiration of six months from the ratification of this convention, and they shall proceed to run and mark this boundary according to the stipulations of the said article. They shall make plats and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if they were inserted therein. And if on any account it should be found necessary that the said commissioners and surveyors should be accompanied by guards, they shall be furnished in equal proportions by the commanding officer of his Majesty's troops in the two Floridas, and the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in their southwestern territory, who shall act by common consent, and amicably, as well with respect to this point as to the furnishing of provisions and instruments, and making every other arrangement which may be necessary or useful for the execution of this article.

ARTICLE IV.

Mississippi to be the western boundary, and the navigation thereof secured.

It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louissiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Missisippi, from the northern boundary of the said states to the completion of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator. And his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river, in its whole breadth from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention.

ARTICLE V.

How each nation shall conduct with Indians in their respective territories.

The two high contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which, by the preceding articles, form the boundaries of the two Floridas. And the better to obtain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary: so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit these last-mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty or his Indians, in any manner whatever.

And whereas several treaties of friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians, it is hereby agreed that

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en el presente articulo lo siguiente, à saber. Que el limite meridional de los Estados Unidos, que sepára su territorio de el de las colonias Españolas de la Florida Occidental y de la Florida Oriental, se demarcará por una linea que empieze en el Rio Misisipi, en la parte mas septentrional del grado treinta y uno al norte del Equador, y q^e desde alli siga en derechura al Este, hasta el medio del Rio Apalachicola ô Catahouche, desde alli por la mitad de este Rio hasta su union con el Flint: de alli en derechura hasta el nacimiento del Rio Sta Maria; y de alli baxando por el medio de este Rio hasta el oceano Atlantico. Yse han convenido las dos potencias en que si hubiese tropa, guarniciones, ô establecimientos de la una de las dos partes en el territorio de la otra, segun los limites que se acaban de mencionar, se retirarán de dicho territorio en el termino de seis meses despues de la ratificacion de este tratado, ô antes si fuese posible, y que se les permitirá llevar consigo todos los bienes y efectos q^e posean.

ART. III.

Para la execucion del articulo antecedente se nombrarán por cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes un comisario y un geometra q^e se juntarán en Natchez en la orilla izquierda del Misisipi, antes de expirar el termino de seis meses despues de la ratificacion de la convencion presente; y procederán à la demarcacion de estos limites conforme à lo estipulado en el articulo anterior. Levantarán planos, y formarán Diarios de sus operaciones, que se reputarán como parte de este Tratado, y tendran la misma fuerza que si estubieran insertas en el. Y si por qualquier motivo se creyese necesario que los dichos Comisarios y Geometras fuesen acompañados con guardias, se les darán en numero igual por el general que mande las tropas de S. M. en las dos Floridas, y el Comandante de las tropas de los Estados Unidos en su territorio del Sudoeste, que obrarán de acuerdo y amistosamente, asi en este punto como en el de apronto de viveres ê instrumentos, y en tomar qualesquiera otras disposiciones necesarias para la execucion de este articulo.

ART. IV.

Se han convenido igualmente que el limite Occidental del territorio de los Estados Unidos que los separa de la Colonia Española de la Luisiana está en medio del canal ô madre del Rio Misisipi desde el limite septentrional de dichos Estados hasta el complemento de los treinta y un grados de latitud al Norte del Equador; y S. M. Catolica ha convenido igualmente en que la navegacion de dicho Rio en toda su extension desde su ovilla hasta el oceano, será libre solo à sus subditos y à los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, â menos que por algun tratado particular haga extensiva esta libertad à subditos de sotras potencias.

ART. V.

Las dos altas partes contratantes procurarán por todos los medios posibles mantener la paz, y buena armonia entre las diversas naciones de Indios que habitan los terrenos adyacentes â las lineas y rios que en los articulos anteriores forman los limites de las dos Floridas; y para conseguir mejor este fin se obligan expresamente ambas potencias à reprimir con la fuerza todo genero de hostilidades de parte de las naciones Indias que habitan dentro de la linea de sus respectivos limites: de modo que ni la España permitirá que sus Indios ataquen à los que vivan en el territorio de los Estados Unidos ô à sus ciudadanos, ni los Estados que los suyos hostilizen à los subditos de S. M. Catolica ô à sus Indios de manera alguna.

Exîstiendo varios tratados de amistad entre las expresadas naciones y las dos potencias, se ha convenido en no hacer en lo venidero alianza

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

in future no treaty of alliance or other whatever (except treaties of peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to make the advantages of the Indian trade common and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens, observing in all things the most complete reciprocity, so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from a good understanding with the said nations, without being subject to the expence which they have hitherto occasioned.

ARTICLE VI.

Each nation to protect the vessels of the other in their jurisdiction.

Each party shall endeavour, by all means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea or by land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be restored to the right owners, their vessels and effects which may have been taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction, whether they are at war or not with the power whose subjects have taken possession of the said effects.

ARTICLE VII.

No embargo allowed.

And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever: And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

In cases of seizure for debts or crimes, how to proceed.

ARTICLE VIII.

Vessels forced into port by stress of weather to be relieved.

In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party, with their shipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity, for seeking of shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity, and enjoy all favor, protection and help, and they shall be permitted to refresh and provide themselves, at reasonable rates, with victuals and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall no ways be hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please, without any let or hindrance.

ARTICLE IX.

Property taken from pirates to be restored.

All ships and merchandize, of what nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be taken care of, and restored entire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

ARTICLE X.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or

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alguna ô tratado (excepto los de paz) con las Naciones de Indios que habitan dentro de los limites de la otra parte, aunque procurarán hacer comun su comercio en beneficio amplio de los subditos y ciudadanos respectivos, guardandose en todo la reciprocidad mas completa, de suerte qº sin los dispendios que han causado hasta ahora dichas naciones á las dos partes contratantes, consigan ambas todas las ventajas qº debe producir la armonia con ellas.

ART. VI.

Cada una de las dos partes contratantes procurará por todos los medios posibles, protexer y defender todos los buques y qualesquiera otros efectos pertenecientes à los subditos y ciudadanos de la otra que se hallen en la extension de su jurisdicion por mar ô por tierra, y empleará todos sus esfuerzos para recobrar y hacer restituir à los proprietarios lexitimos los buques y efectos que se les hayan quitado en la extension de dicha jurisdiccion estén ô no en guerra con la potencia cuyos subditos hayan interceptado dichos efectos.

ART. VII.

Se ha convenido que los ciudadanos y subditos de una de las partes contratantes, sus buques, ô efectos no podran sujetarse à ningun embargo ô detencion de parte de la otra à causa de alguna expedicion militar, uso publico ô particular de qualquiera que sea. Y en los casos de aprehension detencion ô arresto, bien sea por deudas contrahidas ô ofensas cometidas por algun ciudadano ô subdito de una de las partes contratantes en la jurisdiccion de la otra, se procederá unicamente por orden y autoridad de la justicia, y segun los tramites ordinarios seguidos en semejantes casos. Se permitira à los ciudadanos y subditos de ambas partes emplear los abogados, procuradores, notarios, agentes ô factores que juzguen mas à proposito en todos sus asuntos y en todos los pleytos qº podrán tener en los tribunales de la otra parte, ô los quales se permitirá igualmente el tener libre acceso en las causas, y estar presentes à todo exámen y testimonios que podran ocurrir en los pleytos.

ART. VIII.

Quando los subditos y habitantes de la una de las dos partes contratantes con sus buques, bien sean publicos y de guerra, bien particulares ô mercantiles se viesen obligados por una tempestad, por escapar de piratas ô de enemigos, ô por qualquiera otra necesidad urgente à buscar refugio y abrigo en alguno de los rios, habias, radas, ô puertos de una de las dos partes, seran recibidos y tratados con humanidad, y gozaran de todo fabor, proteccion, y socorro, y les será licito proveerse de refrescos, viveres, y demas cosas necesarias para su sustento, para componer los buques, y continuar su viage, todo mediante un precio equitativo; y no se les detendrá ô impedirá de modo alguno el salir de dichos puertos ô radas, antes bien podran retirarse y partir como y quando les pareciere sin ningun obstaculo ô impedimento.

ART. IX.

Todos los buques y mercaderias de qualquiera naturaleza que sean, que se hubiesen quitado à algunos piratas en alta mar y se traxesen á algun puerto de una de las dos potencias, se entregarán alli ô los oficiales ô empleados en dicho puerto á fin de que los guarden y restituyan integramente à su verdadero proprietario luego que hiciese constar debida y plenamente que era su legitima propiedad.

ART. X.

En el caso de que un buque perteneciente à una de las dos partes

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Vessels wrecked or foundered to be relieved.

otherwise damaged, on the coasts or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects or citizens shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case: And if the operations of repair would require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which they shall reladc and carry away.

ARTICLE XI.

Settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

The citizens and subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods, within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise, and their representatives being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases.

And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions shall arise among several claimants to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by being an alien, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

ARTICLE XII.

Vessels suspected shall exhibit passports and certificates.

The merchant-ships of either of the parties which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage, and the species of goods on board her, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passports but likewise certificates, expressly showing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

ARTICLE XIII.

In case of war one year allowed to merchants to remove.

For the better promoting of commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that if a war shall break out between the said two nations, one year after the proclamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants, in the cities and towns where they shall live, for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandizes: And if any thing be taken from them or any injury be done them within that term, by either party, or the people or subjects of either, full satisfaction shall be made for the same by the government.

ARTICLE XIV.

No citizen of either nation shall take a commission from a foreign power to arm privateers against the other.

No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said United States shall be at war.

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contratantes naufragase, varase, ô sufriese alguna avería en las costas ô en los dominios de la otra, se socorrera à los subditos ô ciudadanos respectivos, así à sus personas como à sus buques y efectos, del mismo modo que se haria con los habitantes del pais donde suceda la desgracia, y pagaran solo las mismas cargas y derechos q? se hubieran exîgido de dichos habitantes en semejante caso. Y si fuese necesario para componer el buque q? se descargue el cargamento en todo ô en parte, no pagarán impuesto alguno, carga, ô derecho de lo que se vuelva à embarcar para ser exportado.

ART. XI.

Los ciudadanos ô subditos de una de las dos partes contratantes tendran en los estados de la otra la libertad de disponer de sus bienes personales bien sea por testamento, donacion, û otra manera, y si sus herederos fuesen subditos ô ciudadanos de la otra parte contratante, sucederán en sus bienes ya sea en virtud de testamento ô ab intestado, y podran tomar posesion, bien en persona, ô por medio de otros que hagan sus veces, y disponer como les pareciere sin pagar mas derechos que aquellos q?. deben pagar en semejante caso los habitantes del pais donde se verificase la herencia. Y si estubiesen ausentes los herederos se cuidará de los bienes que les hubiesen tocado, del mismo modo que se hubiera hecho en semejante ocasion con los bienes de los naturales del pais, hasta que el legitimo propietario haya aprobado las disposiciones para recoger la herencia. Si se suscitasen disputas entre diferentes competidores que tengan derecho à la herencia, serán determinadas en ultima instancia segun las leyes, y por los jueces del pais en que vacase la herencia. Y si por la muerte de alguna persona que poseyese bienes raices sobre el territorio de una de las partes contratantes, estos bienes raices llegasen à pasar segun las leyes del pais à un subdito ô ciudadano de la otra parte, y este por su calidad de extrangero fuese inhabil para poseerlos, obtendra un termino conveniente para venderlos y recoger su producto sin obstaculo, exento de todo derecho de retencion de parte del gobierno de los Estados respectivos.

ART. XII.

A los buques mercantes de las dos partes q? fuesen destinados à puertos pertenecientes à una potencia enemiga de una de las dos, cuyo viage y naturaleza del cargamento diese justas sospechas, se les obligará à presentar bien sea en alta mar, bien en los puertos y cabos, no solo sus pasaportes sino tambien los certificados que probarán expresamente que su cargamento no es de la especie de los que están prohibidos como de contrabando.

ART. XIII.

A fin de faborecer el comercio de ambas partes, se ha convenido que en el caso de romperse la guerra entre las dos naciones, se concederá el termino de un año despues de su declaracion, á los comerciantes en las villas y ciudades que habitan, para juntar y transportar sus mercaderias, y si se les quitase alguna parte de ellas, ô hiciese algun daño durante el tiempo prescrito arriba por una de las dos potencias sus pueblos ô subditos, se les dará en este punto entera satisfaccion por el gobierno.

ART. XIV.

Ningun subdito de S. M. Catolica tomará encargo ô patente para armar buque ô buques q? obren como corsarios contra dichos Estados Unidos, ô contra los ciudadanos pueblos y habitantes de los mismos, ô contra su propiedad ô la de los habitantes de alguno de ellos de qualquier Principe que sea con quien estubieren en guerra los Estados Unidos.

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Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate.

ARTICLE XV.

Liberty of trade to enemies' ports secured.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with his Catholic Majesty or the United States. It

Free ships make free goods, excepting contraband.

shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either: Contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.

ARTICLE XVI.

What articles shall be deemed contraband.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only, which are distinguished by the name of contraband: And under this name of contraband or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with the fuses, and other things belonging to them, cannon-ball, gunpowder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenades, saltpetre, muskets, musket-ball, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket-rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These merchandizes which follows, shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods: That is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing aparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latton, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat, barley, oats, and any other kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugars, and all sorts of salts: And in general, all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life: Furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors, also ships' masts, planks, wood of all kind, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatever, which have

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Ygualmente ningun ciudadano ô habitante de dichos Estados Unidos pedirá ô aceptará encargo ô patente para armar algun buque ô buques con el fin de perseguir los subditos de S. M. Catolica, ô apoderarse de su propiedad, de qualquier Principe ô Estado que sea con quien estuviere en guerra S. M. Catolica. Y si algun individuo de una ô de otra nacion tomase semejantes encargos ô patentes sera castigado como pirata.

ART. XV.

Se permitirá à todos y â cada uno de los subditos de S. M. Catolica, y â los ciudadanos pueblos y habitantes de dichos Estados, qe puedan navegar con sus embarcaciones con toda libertad, y seguridad sin que haya la menor excepcion por este respecto, aunque los propietarios de las mercaderias cargadas en las referidas embarcaciones vengan del puerto que quieran, y las traygan destinadas â qualquiera plaza de una potencia actualmente enemiga ô qe lo sea despues, asi de S. M. Catolica como de los Estados Unidos. Se permitirá igualmente à los subditos y habitantes mencionados navegar con sus buques y mercaderías, y freqüentar con igual libertad y seguridad las plazas y puertos de las potencias enemigas de las partes contratantes, ô de una de ellas sin oposicion ô obstaculo, y de comerciar nò solo desde los puertos del dicho enemigo à un puerto neutro directamente, si no tambien desde uno enemigo à otro tal, bien se encuentre bajo su jurisdicion, ô bajo la de muchos; y se estipula tambien por el presente tratado que los buques libres asegurarán igualmente la libertad de las mercaderías, y que se juzgaran libres todos los efectos que se hallasen â bordo de los buques que perteneciesen â los subditos de una de las partes contratantes, aun quando el cargamto por entero ô parte de el fuese de los enemigos de una de las dos, bien entendido sin embargo qe el contrabando se exceptua siempre. Se ha convenido asi mismo que la propia libertad gozarán los sugetos que pudiesen encontrarse à bordo del buque libre, aun quando fuesen enemigos de una de las dos partes contratantes; y por lo tanto no se podra hacer prisioneros ni separarlos de dichos buques à menos qe no tengan la qualidad de militares, y esto hallandose en aquella sazon empleados en el servicio del enemigo.

ART. XVI.

Esta libertad de navegacion y de comercio debe extenderse â toda especie de mercaderias exceptuando solo las que se comprehenden bajo el nombre de contrabando, ô de mercaderias prohibidas, quales son las armas, cañones, bombas con sus mechas, y demas cosas pertenecientes â lo mismo, balas, polvora, mechas, picas, espadas, lanzas, dardos, alabardas, morteros, petardos, granadas, salitre, fusiles, balas, escudos, casquetes, corazas, cotas de malla, y otras armas de esta especie propias para armar â los soldados, portamosquetes, bandoleras, caballos con sus armas y otros instrumentos de guerra sean los que fueren. Pero los generos y mercaderias que se nombrarán ahora, no se comprehenderán entre los de contrabando ô cosas prohibidas, à saber: toda especie de paños y qualesquiera otras telas de lana, lino, seda, algodon û otras qualesquiera materias, toda especie de vestidos con las telas de que se acostumbran hacer, el oro y la plata labrada en moneda ô no, el estaño, y erro, laton, cobre, bronce, carbon, del mismo modo que la cevada, el trigo, la avena, y qualesquiera otro genero de legumbres. El tabaco y toda la especeria, carne salada y ahumada, pescado salado, queso y manteca, cerveza, aceytes, vinos, azucar, y toda especie de sal, y en general todo genero de provisiones que sirven para el sustento de la vida. Ademas toda especie de algodon, cañamo, lino, alquitran, pez, cuerdas, cables, velas, telas para velas, ancoras, y partes de que se componen. Mastiles, tablas, maderas de todas especies, y qualesquiera otras cosas que sirvan para la construccion y reparacion de los buques,

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not been worked into the form of any instrument prepared for war, by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less, such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall be wholly reckoned among free goods: As likewise all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods: So that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time besieged, blocked up, or invested. And except the cases in which any ship of war, or squadron shall, in consequence of storms or other accidents at sea, be under the necessity of taking the cargo of any trading vessel or vessels, in which case they may stop the said vessel or vessels, and furnish themselves with necessaries, giving a receipt, in order that the power to whom the said ship of war belongs, may pay for the articles so taken, according to the price thereof, at the port to which they may appear to have been destined by the ship's papers: and the two contracting parties engage, that the vessels shall not be detained longer than may be absolutely necessary for their said ships to supply themselves with necessaries: That they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all losses which he may have sustained in consequence of such transaction.

ARTICLE XVII.

Regulations respecting passports and sea-letters.

To the end, that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto, should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other party must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby, that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year.

It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same: which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed in the accustomed form: And if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates, the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so: Without which requisites they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Vessels shall exhibit passports to ships of war.

If the ships of the said subjects, people, or inhabitants, of either of the parties, shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas, by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship of war or privateer for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats a-board the merchant ship, which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports, concerning the property of the ship,

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y otras qualesquiera materias que no tienen la forma de un instrumento preparado para la guerra por tierra ô por mar, no seran reputadas de contrabando, y menos las que estan ya preparadas para otros usos. Todas las cosas que se acaban de nombrar deben ser comprehendidas entre las mercaderias libres, lo mismo que todas las demas mercaderias y efectos que no estan comprehendidos y nombrados expresamente en la enumeracion de los generos de contrabando, de manera que podran ser transportados y conducidos con la mayor libertad por los subditos de las dos partes contratantes â las plazas enemigas, exceptuando sin embargo las qᵉ se hallasen en la actualidad sitiadas, bloqueadas, ô embestidas, y los casos en que algun buque de guerra ô esquadra que por efecto de avería, ù otras causas se halle en necesidad de tomar los efectos que conduzca el buque ô buques de comercio, pues en tal caso podra detenerlos para aprovisionarse, y dar un recibo para que la potencia cuyo sea el buque que tome los efectos, los pague segun el valor que tendrian en el puerto adonde se dirigiese el propietario, segun lo expresen sus cartas de navegacion: obligandose las dos partes contratantes â no detener los buques mas de lo que sea absolutamente necesario para aprovisionarse, pagar inmediatamente los recibos, y â indemnizar todos los daños qᵉ sufra el propietario â consequencia de semejante suceso.

ART. XVII.

A fin de evitar entre ambas partes toda especie de disputas y quejas, se ha convenido qᵉ en el caso de que una de las dos potencias se hallase empeñada en una guerra, los buques y bastimentos pertenecientes à los subditos ô pueblos de la otra, deberan llevar consigo patentes de mar ô pasaportes que expresen el nombre, la propiedad, y el porte del buque, como tambien el nombre y morada de su dueño y comandante de dicho buque, para que de este modo conste que pertenece real y verdaderamᵗᵉ â los subditos de una de las dos partes contratantes; y que dichos pasaportes deberan expedirse segun el modelo adjunto al presente tratado. Todos los años deberán renovarse estos pasaportes en el caso de que el buque vuelva â su pais en el espacio de un año.

Ygualmente se ha convenido en que los buques mencionados arriba, si estuviesen cargados, deberán llevar no solo los pasaportes sino tambien certificados que contengan el pormenor del cargamento, el lugar de donde ha salido el buque, y la declaracion de las mercaderias de contrabando qᵉ pudiesen hallarse â bordo, cuyos certificados deberán expedirse en la forma acostumbrada por los oficiales empleados en el lugar de donde el navio se hiciese â la vela, y si se juzgase util y prudente expresar en dichos pasaportes la persona propietaria de las mercaderias se podra hacer libremente, sin cuyos requisitos sera conducido â uno de los puertos de la potencia respectiva, y juzgado por el tribunal competente, con arreglo â lo arriba dicho, para que exâminadas bien las circunstancias de su falta, sea condenado por de buena presa si no satisfaciese legalmente con los testimonios equivalentes en un todo.

ART. XVIII.

Quando un buque perteneciente â los dichos subditos pueblos y habitantes de una de las dos partes fuese encontrado navegando â lo largo de la costa ô en plena mar por un buque de guerra de la otra ô por un corsario, dicho buque de guerra ô corsario, â fin de evitar todo desorden, se mantendrá fuera del tiro de cañon, y podra enviar su chalupa â bordo del buque mercante, hacer entrar en el dos ô tres hombres â los quales enseñará el patron ô comandante del buque sus pasaportes y demas documentos, que deberan ser conformes â lo pre-

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made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship when she shall have shewed such passports, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chace in any manner, or force her to quit her intended course.

ARTICLE XIX.

Consuls.

Consuls shall be reciprocally established, with the privileges and powers which those of the most favoured nations enjoy, in the ports where their consuls reside or are permitted to be.

ARTICLE XX.

Courts of justice to be open to citizens of each nation.

It is also agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party shall respectively have free access to the courts of justice of the other, and they shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of their properties, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may have sustained, whether the persons whom they may sue be subjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other persons whatsoever, who may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and sentences of the said courts shall be the same as if the contending parties had been subjects or citizens of the said country.

ARTICLE XXI.

Compensation to be made to citizens of U. S. for illegal captures of vessels by Spanish subjects.

In order to terminate all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all such cases shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner. His Catholic Majesty shall name one commissioner, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, shall appoint another, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree so, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners, and the person whose name shall be so drawn, shall be the third commissioner: and the three commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the claims in question, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The said commissioners shall meet and sit at Philadelphia: and in the case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place shall be supplied in the same manner as he was first appointed, and the new commissioner shall take the same oaths, and do the same duties. They shall receive all complaints and applications authorized by this article, during eighteen months from the day on which they shall assemble. They shall have power to examine all such persons as come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit. The award of the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimants; and his Catholic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such times and places, and under such conditions as shall be awarded by the said commissioners.

Commissioners to ascertain the same.

ARTICLE XXII.

The two high contracting parties, hopping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be furthe.

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venido en el presente tratrado, y probará la propiedad del buque, y despues de haber exhibido semejante pasaporte y documentos, se les dejará seguir libremente su viage, sin que les sea licito el molestarles ni procurar de modo alguno darle caza, ô obligarle à dejar el rumbo que seguía.

ART. XIX.

Se establecerán Consules reciprocamente con los privilegios y facultades que gozaren los de las naciones mas favorecidas en los puertos donde los tuvieren estas, ô les sea lícito el tenerlos.

ART. XX.

Se ha convenido igualmente que los habitantes de los territorios de una y otra parte respectivamente seran admitidos en los tribunales de justicia de la otra parte, y les sera permitido el entablar sus pleytos para el recobro de sus propiedades, pago de sus deudas, y satisfaccion de los daños que hubieren recibido bien sean las personas contra las quales se quejasen subditos ô ciudadanos del pais en el que se hallen, ô bien sean qualesquiera otros sugetos que se hayan refugiado allí; y los pleytos y sentencias de dichos tribunales seran las mismas que hubieran sido en el caso de que las partes litigantes fuesen súbditos ô ciudadanos del mismo pais.

ART. XXI.

A fin de concluir todas las disensiones sobre las perdidas que los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos hayan sufrido en sus buques y cargamentos apresados por los vasallos de S. M. Catolica durante la guerra que se acaba de finalizar entre España y Francia, se ha convenido que todos estos casos se determinarán finalm^te por comisarios que se nombrarán de esta manera: S. M. Catolica nombrará uno, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos otro con consentimiento y aprobacion del Senado; y estos dos comisarios nombrarán un tercero de comun acuerdo: pero si no pudiesen acordarse, cada uno nombrará una persona, y sus dos nombres puestos en suerte se sacarán en presencia de los dos comisarios, resultando por tercero aquel cuyo nombre hubiese salido el primero. Nombrados así estos tres comisarios, jurarán que exâminarán y decidirán con imparcialidad las quejas de que se trata, segun el merito de la diferencia de los casos, y segun dicten la justicia, equidad, y derecho de gentes. Dichos comisarios se juntarán y tendran sus sesiones en Philadelfia, y en caso de muerte enfermedad ô ausencia precisa se reemplazará su plaza de la misma manera que se eligió, y el nuevo comisario hará igual juramento y exercerá iguales funciones. En el termino de diez y ocho meses contados desde el dia en que se junten admitirán todas las quejas y reclamaciones autorizadas por este articulo. Asimismo tendran autoridad para exâminar baxo la sancion del juramento â todas las personas que ocurran ante ellos sobre puntos relativos à dichas quejas, y recibirán como evidente todo testimonio escrito que de tal manera sea autentico que ellos lo juzguen digno de pedirle ô admitirle. La decision de dichos comisarios, ô de dos de ellos sera final y concluyente, tanto por lo q^e toca â la justicia de la queja, como por lo que monte la suma que se deba satisfacer â los demandantes, y S. M. Catolica se obliga â hacer las pager en especie, sin rebaxa y en las épocas, lugares, y baxo las condiciones que se decidan por los comisarios.

ART. XXII.

Esperando las dos altas partes contratantes que la buena correspondencia y amistad que reyna actualmente entre si se estrechará mas y

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encreased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extension and favour which the advantages of both countries may require.

Spain permits citizens of U. S. to deposit goods at New Orleans.

And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the IV. article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it there, he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Missisippi, an equivalent establishment.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present treaty shall not be in force untill ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the United States of America, have signed this present treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at San Lorenzo el Real, this seven and twenty day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, (L. S.)
EL PRINCIPE DE LA PAZ, (L. S.)

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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mas con el presente tratado, y que contribuirá à aumentar su prosperidad y opulencia, concederán reciprocamente en lo sucesivo al comercio todas las ampliaciones ô fabores que exîgiese la utilidad de los dos paises.

Y desde luego à consequencia de lo estipulado en el artículo IV. permitira S. M. Catolica por espacio de tres años à los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que depositen sus mercaderias y efectos en el puerto de Nueva-Orleans, y que las extraigan sin pagar mas derechos q? un precio justo por el alquiler de los almacenes, ofreciendo S. M. continuar el termino de esta gracia, si se experimentase durante aquel tiempo que noes perjudicial à los intereses de la España, ô si no conviniese su continuacion en aquel puerto, proporcionará en otra parte de las orillas del Rio Misisipi un igual establecimiento.

ART. XXIII.

El presente tratado no tendrá efecto hasta que las partes contratantes le hayan ratificado; y las ratificaciones se cambiarán en el término de seis meses, ô ántes si fuese posible contando desde este dia.

En fe de lo qual nosotros los infraescritos plenipotenciarios de S. M. Catolica y de los Estados Unidos de America, hemos firmado en virtud de nuestros plenos poderes este tratado de amistad, limites, y navegacion, y le hemos puesto nuestros sellos respectivos.

Hecho en San Lorenzo el Real, à veinte y siete de Octubre de mil setecientos noventa y cinco.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, (L. S.)
EL PRINCIPE DE LA PAZ, (L. S.)

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TREATY

Between the United States of America and the French Republic. (a)

April 30, 1803.

Desire of the parties to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to the construction of the treaty of Madrid, &c. &c.

The President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States [of America,] by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbé Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

Article I. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800) be-

(a) For notes of the Treaties and Conventions between the United States and France, see page 6.

TRAITE

Entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la République Française.

Le President des Etats-Unis d'Amerique et le Premier Consul de la République Française, au nom du Peuple Française, désirant prevenir tout sujet de més intelligence rélativement aux objets de discussion mentionnés dans les Articles 2 et 5 de la Convention du (8 Vendemiaire an. 9, 30 7bre 1800,) et rélativement aux droits réclamés pour les Etats-Unis en vertu du Tráité conclu à Madrid le 27 Octobre 1793, entre Sa Majesté Catholique et les dits Etats-Unis: et voulant fortifier de plus en plus les rapports d'union et d'amitié qui, à l'époque de la ditte convention, ont été heureusement rétablis entre les deux Etats, ont respectivement nommé pour Plénipotentiaires, Savoir: Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Senat des dits Etats, Robert R. Livingston, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis, et James Munroé, Ministre Plénipotentiaire et envoyé extraordinaire des dits Etats, auprès du gouvernement de la République Francaise: et le Premier Consul au nom du peuple Français, le Citoyen François Barbé-Marbois, Ministre du Trésor Public: Lesquels après avoir fait l'échange de leurs pleins-pouvoirs sont convenus des Articles suivans:

Art. Ier Attendu que par l'article 3 du-Tráité conclu à St. Ildefonse le 9 Vendemiaire an. 9, (1r Octobre, 1800,) entre le Premier Consul de

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Retrocession from Spain to France stated.

tween the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." *And whereas*, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

Islands, &c. included in the cession by the preceding articles.

ART. II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property.—The archives, papers, and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana, and its dependences, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

Inhabitants of the ceded territory incorporated in the Union upon certain principles.

ART. III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

A commissary to be sent from France to receive the province of Louisiana, and to pass it over to the U. S.

ART. IV. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependences, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

When the commissaries of the U. S. shall have possession.

ART. V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

U. S. to execute certain Indian treaties.

ART. VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

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la République Française et Sa Majesté Catholique, il a été convenu ce qui suit :

"Sa Majesté Catholique promit et s'engage de son côté, a rétrocéder à la République Française, six mois après l'exécution pleine et entierè des conditions et stipulations ci-dessus, relatives à son altesse Royale le Duc de Parme, la Colonie ou Province de la Louisiane, avec la même étendue qu'elle a actuellement entre les mains de l'Espagne, et qu'elle avoit lorsque la France la possédoit, et telle qu'elle doit être d'après les traités passés subséquemment entre l'Espagne et d'autres Etats."

Et comme par suite du dit trâité, et spécialement du dit article 3, la République Française a un titre incontestable au domaine et à la possession du dit territoire, le Premier Consul de la République désirant de donner un témoignage remarquable de son amitié aux dits Etats-Unis, il leur fait, au nom de la République Française, cession, à toujours et en pleine souveraineté, du dit territoire, avec tous ses droits et appurtenances, ainsi et de la manierè qu'ils ont été acquis par la République Française, en vertu du traité sus dit, conclu avec sa Majesté Catholique.

ART. II. Dans la cession faite par l'article précédent, sont compris les isles adjacentes dépendantes de la Louisiane, les emplacemens et places publiques, les terreins vacans, tous les batimens publics, fortifications, cazernes et autres édifices qui ne sont la propriété d'aucun individu. Les archives, papiers et documens directement relatifs au domaine et à la soveraineté de la Louisiane et dépendances, seront laisses en la possession des commissaires des Etats-Unis, et il sera, ensuite, remis des expeditions en bonne forme aux magistrats et administrateurs locaux, de ceux des dits papiers et documens qui leur seront nécessaries.

ART. III. Les habitans des territoires cédés seront incorporés dans l'union des Etats-Unis, et admis, aussitôt qu'il sera possible, d'après les principes de la constitution fédérale à la jouissance des tous les droits, avantages et immunités des citoyens des Etats-Unis, et en attendant, ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le jouissance de leurs libertés, propriétés, et dans l'exercice des religions qu'ils professent.

ART. IV. Il sera envoyé de la part du gouvernement Français un Commissaire à la Louisiane, à l'effet de faire tous les actes nécessaires, tant pour recevoir des officiers de sa Majesté Catholique, les dits pays, contrées et dépendences, au nom de la République Française, si la chose n'est pas encore faite, que pour les transmettre, au dit nom, aux commissaires ou agens des Etats-Unis.

ART. V. Immédiatement après la ratification du présent traité par le Président des Etats-Unis, et dans le cas où celle du Premier Consul aurait eu préalablement lieu, le Commissaire de la République Française remettra tous les postes militaires de la Nouvelle Orléans, et autres parties du territoire cédé, au Commissaire ou aux Commissaires nommés par le Président, pour la prise de possession. Les troupes Françaises ou Espagnoles qui s'y trouveront, cesseront d'occuper les postes militaires du moment de la prise de possession, et seront embarquées aussitôt que faire se pourra, dans le courant des trois mois qui suivront la ratification du traité.

ART. VI. Les Etats-Unis promettent d'exécuter les traités et articles qui pouvraient avoir été convenus entre l'Espagne et les tribus et nations Indigénes, jusqu'à ce que, du consentement mutual des Etats-Unis, d'une part, et des Indigenes, de l'autre, il y ait été substitué tels autres articles qui seront jugés convenables.

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Vessels of France and Spain laden with the productions of their respective countries entitled to same privileges as vessels of U. S. &c.

ART. VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on; it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the ports of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandize, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

No other vessels entitled to same privilege during said period.

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory: the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

Vessels of France to be upon the footing of those of the most favoured nations.

ART. VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

Convention providing for the payment of debts to citizens of U. S. to be ratified when this is.

ART. IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemiaire, an. 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty; and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another convention to be ratified at the same time.

Another particular convention signed at the same date as the present treaty relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

In what time the ratifications must be exchanged.

ART. X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner, if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their seals.

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ART. VII. Comme il est réciproquement avantageux au commerce de la France et des Etats-Unis, d'encourager la communication des deux peuples, pour un tems limité, dans les contrées dont il est fait cession, par le présent traité, jusqu' à ce que des arrangemens généraux relatifs au commerce des deux nations, puissent être convenus, il a été arrêté entre les parties contractantes, que les navires Francais, venant directement de France ou d'aucune de ses colonies, uniquement chargés des produits des manufactures de la France et de ses dites colonies, et les navires Espagnols venant directement des ports d'Espagne, ou de ceux de ses colonies, uniquement chargés des produits des manufactures de l'Espagne et de ses dites colonies, seront admis, pendant l'espace de douze années, dans le port de la Nouvelle Orléans, et dans tous les autres ports légalement ouverts en quelque lieu que ce soit des territoires cédés; ainsi et de la manière que les navires des Etats-Unis venant de France et d'Espagne, ou d'aucune de leurs colonies, sans être sujets à d'autres ou plus grand droits sur les marchandises, ou d'autres ou plus grands droits de tonnage, que ceux qui sont payés par les citoyens des Etats-Unis. Pendant l'espace de tems ci-dessus mentionné, aucune nation n'aura droit aux mêmes privilèges dans les ports du territoire cédé.

Les douze années commenceront trois mois après l'echange des ratifications, s'il a lieu en France, ou trois mois après qu'il aura été notifié à Paris au gouvernement Français, s'il a lieu dans les Etats-Unis.

Il est bien entendu que le but du présent article est de favoriser les manufactures, le commerce à frêt et la navigation de France et de l'Espagne, en ce qui regarde les importations qui seront faites par les Français et par les Espagnols dans les dits ports des Etats-Unis, sans qu'il soit rien innové aux réglemens concernant l'exportation des produits et marchandises des Etats-Unis, et aux droits qu'il ont de faire les dits réglemens.

ART. VIII. A l'avenir et pour toujours après l'expiration des douze années sus dites les navires Français seront traité sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée, dans les ports ci-dessus mentionnés.

ART. IX. La Convention particulierè signée aujourd'hui par les Ministres respectifs ayant pour objet de pourvoir au payement des créances dues aux citoyens des Etats-Unis par la République Francaise antérieurement au 8 Vendemiaire, an. 9 (30 Septembre, 1800,) est approuvée pour avoir son exécution de la même maniere que si elle était inserée au présent traité et elle sera ratificé en la même forme et en même tems en sorte que l'une ne puisse l'être sans l'autre.

Un autre acte particulier signé à la même date que le présent traité relatif à un réglement définitif entre les puissances contractantes est pareillement approuvé et sera ratifié en la même forme en même tems et conjointement.

ART. X. Le présent traité sera ratifié en bonne et due forme, et les ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de six mois après la date de 'a signature de Plénipotentiaires, ou plutôt, s'il est possible.

En foi dequoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus tant en langue Française qu'en langue Anglaise, déclarant néanmoins que le présent traité a été originairement rédigé et arrêté en langue Française et ils y ont opposé leur sceau.

S

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

(Signed) ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, (L. S.)
JAMES MONROE, (L. S.)
F. BARBÉ MARBOIS, (L. S.)

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS,

Feb. 22, 1819.
Oct. 29, 1820.

Between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty. (a)

Ratified by the United States, Feb. 19, 1821.
Ratified by the King of Spain, Oct. 24, 1820.

Mutual desire to consolidate friendship, &c.

THE United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a Treaty, which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

(a) See notes of the treaties with Spain, ante, page 138.

An act for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the twenty-second day of February, 1819. March 3, 1821, vol. 3, p. 637.

The decisions of the Supreme Court, in cases arising under this treaty, have been:

By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, made on the first of October, 1800, Spain ceded Louisiana to France; and France, by the treaty of Paris, signed the 30th of April, 1803, ceded it to the United States. Under this treaty, the United States claimed the countries between the Iberville and the Perdido. Spain contended that her cession to France comprehended only that territory, which, at the time of the cession, was denominated Louisiana, consisting of the island of New Orleans, and the country which had been originally ceded to her by France, west of the Mississippi. The land claimed by the plaintiffs in error, under a grant from the crown of Spain, made after the treaty of St. Ildefonso, lies within the disputed territory; and this case presents the question, to whom did the country between the Iberville and Perdido belong after the treaty of St. Ildefonso? Had France and Spain agreed upon the boundaries of the retroceded territory, before Louisiana was acquired by the United States, that agreement would undoubtedly have ascertained its limits. But the declarations of France, made after parting with the province, cannot be admitted as conclusive. In questions of this character, political considerations have too much influence over the conduct of nations, to permit their declarations to decide the course of an independent government, in a matter vitally interesting to itself. Foster et al. *v.* Neilson, 2 Peters, 306.

If a Spanish grantee had obtained possession of the land in dispute, so as to be the defendant, would a court of the United States maintain his title under a Spanish grant, made subsequent to the acquisition of Louisiana, singly on the principle that the Spanish construction of the treaty of St. Ildefonso was right, and the American construction wrong? Such a decision would subvert those principles which govern the relations between the legislative and judicial departments, and mark the limits of each. *Ibid.* 309.

The sound construction of the 8th article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, of the 22d of February, 1829, will not enable the court to apply its provisions to the case of the plaintiff. *Ibid.* 314.

The article does not declare that all the grants made by his Catholic majesty, before the 24th of January, 1818, shall be valid to the same extent as if the ceded territories had remained under his dominion. It does not say that those grants are hereby confirmed. Had such been its language, it would have acted directly on the subject, and it would have repealed those acts of congress which were repugnant to it; but its language is that those grants shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession, &c. By whom shall they be ratified and confirmed? This seems to be the language of contract; and if it is, the ratification and confirmation which are promised, must be the act of the legislature. Until such act shall be passed, the court is not at liberty to disregard the existing laws on the subject. *Ibid.*

By the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired, the United States stipulated that the inhabitants of the ceded territories should be protected in the free enjoyment of their property. The United States, as a just nation, regard this stipulation as the avowal of a principle which would have been held equally sacred, although it had not been inserted in the treaty. Soulard et al. *v.* The United States, 4 Peters, 511.

The term property, as applied to lands, comprehends every species of title, inchoate or complete. It is supposed to embrace those rights which lie in contract; those which are executory, as well as those which are executed. In this respect, the relation of the inhabitants of Louisiana to their government, is not changed. The new government takes the place of that which has passed away. *Ibid.*

The stipulations of the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, affording that protection or security to claims under the French or Spanish government to which the act of congress refers, are in the first, second and third articles. They extended to all property, until Louisiana became a member of the Union; into which the inhabitants were to be incorporated as soon as possible, "and admitted to all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." The perfect inviolability and security of property is among those rights. Delassus *v.* The United States, 9 Peters, 117.

The right of property is protected and secured by the treaty, and no principle is better settled in this country, than that an inchoate title to lands is property. This right would have been sacred, independent of the treaty. The sovereign who acquires an inhabited country, acquires full dominion over it;

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THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

TRATADO DE AMISTAD, ARREGLO DE DIFERENCIAS Y LIMITES,

Entre S. M. Ca. y los Estados Unidos de America.

Deseando S. M. Catolica y los Estados Unidos de America consolidar, de un modo permanente, la buena correspondencia y amistad que felizmente reyna entre ambas partes, han resuelto transigir y terminar todas sus diferencias y pretensiones por medio de un Tratado, que fixe, con precision, los limites de sus respectivos y confinantes territorios en la America Septentrional.

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but this dominion is never supposed to divest the vested rights of individuals to property. The language of the treaty ceding Louisiana, excludes any idea of interfering with private property. *Ibid.*

After the acquisition of Florida by the United States, in virtue of the treaty with Spain, of 22d of February, 1819, various acts of congress were passed for the adjustment of private land claims, within the ceded territory. The tribunals authorized to decide on them, were not authorized to settle any which exceeded a league square; on those exceeding that quantity, they were directed to report, especially, their opinion, for the future action of congress. The lands embraced in the larger claims were defined by surveys, and plats retained; these were reserved from sale, and remained unsettled until some resolution should be adopted for a final adjudication of them, which was done by the passage of the law of the 22d May, 1828. By the sixth section, it was provided, "that all claims to land within the territory of Florida, embraced by the treaty, which shall not be finally decided and settled under the provisions of the same law, containing a greater quantity of land than the commissioners were authorized to decide, and above the amount confirmed by the act, and which have not been reported as antedated, or forged, shall be received and adjudicated by the judges of the superior court of the district in which the land lies, upon the petition of the claimant, according to the forms, rules and regulations, conditions, restrictions and regulations prescribed to the district judge, and to the claimants, by the act of 26th May, 1824." By a proviso, all claims annulled by the treaty, and all claims not presented to the commissioners, &c., according to the acts of congress, were excluded. United States *v.* Arredondo et al. 6 Peters, 706.

The validity of concessions of land, by the authorities of Spain, in East Florida, is expressly recognised in the Florida treaty, and in the several acts of congress. *Ibid.*

The eighth article allows the owners of land the same time for fulfilling the conditions of their grants from the date of the treaty, as is allowed in the grant from the date of the instrument. And the act of the 8th of May, 1822, requires every person claiming title to lands under any patent, grant, concession, or order of survey dated previous to the 24th of January, 1818, to file his claim before the commissioners appointed in pursuance of that act. All the subsequent acts on the subject observe the same language; and the titles under these concessions have been uniformly confirmed, when the tract did not exceed a league square. *Ibid.*

A claim to lands in East Florida, the title to which was derived from grants by the Creek and Seminole Indians, ratified by the local authorities of Spain, before the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States was confirmed. It was objected to the title claimed in this case, which had been presented to the superior court of Middle Florida, under the provisions of the acts of Congress for the settlement of land claims in Florida, that the grantees did not acquire, under the Indian grants, a legal title to the land, *Held*, that the acts of congress submit these claims to the adjudication of this court as a court of equity; and those acts, as often and uniformly construed in its repeated decisions, confer the same jurisdiction over imperfect, inchoate, and inceptive titles, as legal and perfect ones, and require the court to decide by the same rules on all claims submitted to it, whether legal or equitable. Mitchell et al. *v.* The United States, 9 Peters, 711.

Under the Florida treaty, grants of land made before the 24th January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities, stand ratified and confirmed to the same extent that the same grants would be valid, if Florida had remained under the dominion of Spain; and the owners of conditional grants, who have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, have time by the treaty extended to them to complete such conditions. That time, as was declared by the supreme court in Arredondo's case, 6 Peters, 478, began to run in regard to individual rights from the ratification of the treaty; and the treaty declares, if the conditions are not complied with, within the terms limited in the grant, that the grants shall be null and void. United States *v.* Kingsley, 12 Peters, 476.

The treaty with Spain, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, is the law of the land, and admits the inhabitants of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States. They do not, however, participate in political power; they do not share in the government, until Florida shall become a state. In the mean time, Florida continues to be a territory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause in the constitution, which empowers "congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States." American Ins. Co. *v.* Three Hundred and Fifty-six Bales of Cotton, 1 Peters, 542.

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John Quincy Adams and Luis De Onis, negotiators.

With this intention, the President of the United States has furnished with their full powers JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the said United States; and his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord Don LUIS DE ONIS, Gonzales, Lopez y Vara, Lord of the town of Rayaces, perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order, of the Council of his Catholic Majesty; his Secretary, with Exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America.

Full powers exchanged.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Firm and inviolable peace and friendship.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens, and his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2.

His Catholic Majesty cedes the Floridas.

What things are included in the cession.

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the United States, duly authorized to receive them.

ARTICLE 3.

The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine,

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The object of the treaty with Spain, which ceded Florida to the United States, dated 22d May, 1819, was to invest the commissioners with full power and authority to receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of asserted claims upon Spain, for damages and injuries. Their decision, within the scope of this authority, is conclusive and final, and is not re-examinable. The parties must abide by it, as the decree of a competent tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction. A rejected claim cannot be brought again under review, in any judicial tribunal. But it does not naturally follow that this authority extends to adjust all conflicting rights of different citizens to the fund so awarded. The commissioners are to look to the original claim for damages and injuries against Spain itself; and it is wholly immaterial who is the legal or equitable owner of the claim, provided he is an American citizen. Comegys et al. v. Vasse, 1 Peters, 212.

After the validity and amount of the claim has been ascertained by the award of the commissioners, the rights of the claimant to the fund, which has passed into his hands and those of others, are left to the ordinary course of judicial proceedings in the established courts of justice. *Ibid.*

The treaty with Spain recognised an existing right in the aggrieved parties to compensation; and did not, in the most remote degree, turn upon the notion of donation or gratuity. It was demanded by our government as matter of right, and as such was granted by Spain. *Ibid.* 217.

The right to compensation from Spain, held under abandonment made to underwriters, and accepted by them, for damages and injuries, which were to be satisfied under the treaty, by the United States; passed to the assignees of the bankrupt, who held such rights by the provisions of the bankrupt law of the United States, passed April 4, 1800. *Ibid.*

The king of Spain was the grantor in the Florida treaty; the treaty was his deed; the exception was made by him; and its nature and effect depended on his intention, expressed by his words, in reference to the thing granted, and the thing reserved and excepted in the grant. The Spanish version was in his words, and expressed his intention; and although the American version showed the intention to be different, the supreme court cannot adopt it as a rule to decide what was granted, what excepted, and what reserved. United States v. Arredondo et al., 6 Peters, 741.

Even in cases of conquest, it is very unusual for the conqueror to do more than to displace the sovereign and assume dominion over the country. The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would be violated; that sense of justice and of right, which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world, would be outraged; if private property should be generally confiscated, and private rights annulled, on a change in the sovereignty of the country by the Florida treaty. The people change their allegiance, their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved; but their relations to each other, and their rights of

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Con esta mira, han nombrado, Su. M. Cª. al Exmo. Sor. Dn. Luis De Onis, Gonzales, Lopez y Vara, Señór de la Villa de Rayaces, Regidor perpetuo del Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Salamanca, Caballero Gran Cruz de la real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, y de la Decoracion del Lis de la Vendea, Caballero Pensionista de la Real y distinguida Orden Española de Carlos III, Ministro Vocal de la Suprema Asamblea de dicha Rl. Orden, de su Consejo, su Secretario con exercicio de Decretos, y su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de los Estados Unidos de America: Y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, á Dn. Juan Quincy Adams, Secretario de Estado de los mismos Estados Unidos.

Y ambos Plenipotenciarios, despues de haver cangeado sus Poderes, han ajustado y firmado los articulos siguientes:

ART. 1.

Habrá una paz solida e inviolable y una amistad sincera entre S. M. Cª. sus sucesores y subditos, y los Estados Unidos y sus ciudadanos, sin excepcion de personas ni lugares.

ART. 2.

S. M. Cª. cede á los Estados Unidos, en toda propiedad y soberania, todos los territorios que le pertenecen, situados al Este del Misisipi, conocidos bajo el nombre de Florida Occidental y Florida Oriental. Son comprehendidos en este articulo las yslas adyacentes dependientes de dichas dos provincias, los sitios, plazas publicas, terrenos valdios, edificios publicos, fortificaciones, casernas y otros edificios, que no sean propiedad de algun individuo particular, los archivos y documentos directamente relativos á la propiedad y soberania de las mismas dos provincias. Dichos archivos y documentos se entregarán á los comisarios ú oficiales de los Estados Unidos debidamente autorizados para recibirlos.

ART. 3.

La linea divisoria entre los dos paises al occidente del Misisipi, arrancará del Seno Mexicano, en la embodacura del Rio Sabina, en el Mar,

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property, remain undisturbed. Had Florida changed its sovereign by an act containing no stipulation respecting the property of individuals, the right of property in all those who became subjects or citizens of the new government, would have been unaffected by the change. It would have remained the same as under the ancient sovereign. United States v. Percheman, 7 Peters, 51.

The language of the second article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, of 22d February 1819, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, conforms to this general principle. *Ibid.*

The eighth article of the treaty must be intended to stipulate expressly for the security to private property, which the laws and usages of nations would, without express stipulation, have conferred. No construction which would impair that security, further than its positive words require, would seem to be admissible. Without it, the titles of individuals would remain as valid under the new government, as they were under the old. And those titles, so far at least as they were consummated, might be asserted in the courts of the United States, independently of this article. *Ibid.*

The treaty was drawn up in the Spanish as well as in the English languages. Both are original, and were unquestionably intended by the parties to be identical. The Spanish has been translated; and it is now understood that the article expressed in that language is, that "the grants shall remain ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of them, to the same extent," &c., thus conforming exactly to the universally received law of nations. *Ibid.*

If the English and Spanish part can, without violence, be made to agree, that construction which establishes this conformity ought to prevail. *Ibid.*

No violence is done to the language of the treaty by a construction which conforms the English and Spanish to each other. Although the words "shall be ratified and confirmed," are properly words of contract, stipulating for some future legislation, they are not necessarily so. They may import that "they shall be ratified and confirmed" by force of the instrument itself. When it is observed that in the counterpart of the same treaty, executed at the same time, by the same parties, they are used in this sense, the construction is proper, if not unavoidable. *Ibid.*

In the case of Foster v. Neilson, 2 Peters, 253, the supreme court considered those words importing a contract. The Spanish part of the treaty was not then brought into view, and it was then supposed there was no variance between them. It was not supposed that there was even a formal difference of expression in the same instrument, drawn up in the language of each party. Had this circumstance been known, it is believed it would have produced the construction which is now given to the article. *Ibid.*

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Boundary line west of the Mississippi.

in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or *Red River*; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

According to Melish's Map, of 1st Jan. 1818.

The use of the waters of the Sabine, Red river, and Arkansas, common to both nations.

Territorial renunciations, corresponding with the boundary line.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line; that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States, all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

ARTICLE 4.

A commissioner and surveyor to be appointed by each party, to run the boundary line.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Nachitoches, on the Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South Sea: they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 5.

Free exercise of religion in the ceded territories, &c.

The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion, without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions, shall be permitted to sell or export their effects, at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

ARTICLE 6.

Inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated in the Union, &c.

The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, by this Treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles

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seguirá al Norte por la orilla occidental de este Rio, hasta el grado 32 de latitud; desde, alli por una linea recta al Norte, hasta el grado de latitud en que entra en el Rio Roxo de Natchitochez (Red River,) y continuará por el curso del Rio Roxo al oeste, hasta el grado 100 de longitud occidental de Londres y 23 de Washington; en que, cortará este Rio, y seguirá por una linea recta al Norte, por el mismo grado, hasta el Rio Arkansas, cuya orilla meridional, seguirá hasta su nacimiento en el grado 42 de latitud Septentrional; y desde, dicho punto, se tirará una linea recta por el mismo paralelo de latitud, hasta el Mar del Sur. Todo segun el Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Melish, publicado en Philadelphia, y perfecionado en 1818. Pero si el nacimiento del Rio Arkansas se hallase al Norte ó Sur de dicho grado 42 de latitud, seguirá la linea desde el origen de dicho Rio recta al Sur ó Norte, segun fuese necesario, hasta que encuentre el expresado grado 42 de latitud, y desde, alli por el mismo paralelo, hasta el Mar del Sur. Pertenecerán á los Estados Unidos todas las yslas de los Rios Sabina, Roxo de Natchitochez, y Arkansas, en la extension de todo el curso descrito; pero el uso de las aguas, y la navegacion del Sabina hasta el Mar, y de los expresados Rios Roxo y Arkansas, en toda la extension de sus mencionados limites, en sus respectivas orillas, sera comun á los habitantes de las dos naciones.

Las dos altas partes contratantes convienen en ceder y renunciar todos sus derechos, reclamaciones, y pretensiones, sobre los territorios que se describen en esta linea; á saber, S. M. C^{a} renuncia y cede, para siempre, por si, y á nombre de sus herederos y sucesores, todos los derechos que tiene sobre los territorios al Este y al Norte de dicha linea; y los Estados Unidos, en igual forma, ceden á S. M. C^{a} y renuncian, parà a siempre, todos sus derechos, reclamaciones, y pretensiones, á qualesquiera territorios situados al Oeste y al Sur de la misma linea arriba descrita.

ART. 4.

Para fixar esta linea con mas precision y establecer los mojones que señalen con exactitud los limites de ambas naciones, nombrará cada una de ellas un comisario y un geómetra, que se juntarán antes del termino de un año, contado desde la fecha de la ratificacion de este Tratado, en Natchitochez, en las orillas del Rio Roxo, y procederán á señalar y demarcar dicha linea, desde la embocadura del Sabina, hasta el Rio Roxo, y de este hasta el Rio Arkansas, y á averiguar, con certidumbre, el origen del expresado Rio Arkansas, y fixar, segun queda estipulado y convenido en este Tratado, la linea que debe seguir, desde el grado 42 de latitud, hasta el Mar Pacifico. Llevaran diarios y levantarán planos de sus operaciones, y el resultado convenido por ellos se tendrá por parte de este Tratado, y tendrá la misma fuerza que si estuviese inserto in el; deviendo convenir amistosamente los dos gobiernos en el arreglo de quanto necesiten estos individuos, y en la escolta respectiva que deban llevar, siempre que se crea necesario.

ART. 5.

A los habitantes de todos los territorios cedidos se les conservará el exercicio libre de su religion, sin restriccion alguna; y á todos los que quisieren trasladarse à los dominios Españoles, se les permitirá la venta ó extraccion de sus efectos en qualquiera tiempo, sin que pueda exigirseles en unô ni otro caso derecho alguno.

ART. 6.

Los habitantes de los territorios que S. M. C^{a} cede por este Tratado á los Estados Unidos, seran incorporados en la Union de los mismos Estados, lo mas presto posible, segun los principios de la Constitucion

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of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities, of the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 7.

Spanish troops to be withdrawn, and possession given within 6 months after exchange of ratifications.

The officers and troops of his Catholic Majesty, in the territories hereby ceded by him to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the officers of his Catholic Majesty, to the commissioners or officers of the United States, duly appointed to receive them; and the United States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish officers and troops, and their baggage, to the Havana.

ARTICLE 8.

Grants of land before 24th Jan. 1818, confirmed, &c.

All the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities, in the said territories ceded by his Majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the territories had remained under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands, who, by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same, respectively, from the date of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January, 1818, when the first proposal, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas, was made, are hereby declared, and agreed to be, null and void.

Owners to fulfil the conditions.

Grants since 24th Jan. 1818, null and void.

ARTICLE 9.

Reciprocal renunciation of claims.

The two high contracting parties, animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation, and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they, themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects, may have suffered until the time of signing this Treaty.

Claims renounced by the United States.

The renunciation of the United States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

2. To all claims on account of prizes made by French privateers, and condemned by French consuls, within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.

3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, in 1802.

4. To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the government of Spain, arising from the unlawful seizures at sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain, or the Spanish colonies.

5. To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Spanish government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State, or to the Minister of the United States in Spain, since the date of the Convention of 1802, and until the signature of this Treaty.

Claims renounced by Spain.

The renunciation of his Catholic Majesty extends:

1. To all the injuries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

2. To the sums which his Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Provincias Internas.

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Federal, y admitidos al goce de todos los privilegios, derechos, é inmunidades, de que disfrutan los ciudadanos de los demas Estados.

ART. 7.

Los oficiales y tropas de S. M. Ca. evacuarán los territorios cedidos á los Estados Unidos seis meses despues del cange de la ratificacion de este Tratado, ó antes si fuese posible, y darán posesion de ellos á los oficiales ó comisarios de los Estados Unidos debidamente autorizados para recibirlos: Y los Estados Unidos proveerán los transportes y escolta necesarios para llevar á la Habana los oficiales y tropas Españoles, y sus equipages.

ART. 8.

Todas las concesiones de terrenos hechas por S. M. Ca. ó por sus legitimas autoridades antes del 24 de Enero, de 1818, en los expresados territorios que S. M. cede á los Estados Unidos, quedarán ratificadas y reconocidas á las personas que esten en posesion de ellas, del mismo modo que lo serian si S. M. hubiese continuado en el dominio de estos territorios; pero los proprietarios que por un efecto de las circumstancias en que se ha hallado la Nacion Española y por las revoluciones de Europa, no hubiesen podido llenar todas las obligaciones de las concesiones, seran obligados á cumplirlas segun las condiciones de sus respectivas concesiones, desde la fecha de este Tratado, en defecto de lo qual seran nulas y de ningun valor. Todas las concesiones posteriores al 24 de Enero de 1818, en que fueron hechas las primeras proposiciones de parte de S. M. Ca. para la cesion de las dos Floridas, convienen y declaran las dos altas partes contratantes que quedan anuladas y de ningun valor.

ART. 9.

Las dos altas partes contratantes, animadas de los mas vivos deseos de conciliacion, y con el objeto de cortar de raiz todas las discusiones que han existido entre ellas y afianzar la buena armonia que desean mantener perpetuamente, renuncian, una y otra, reciprocamente, á todas las reclamaciones de daños y perjuicios que asi ellas como sus respectivos subditos y ciudadanos hayan experimentado hasta el dia en que se firme este Tratado.

La renuncia de los Estados Unidos se extiende á todos los perjuicios mencionados en el Convenio de 11 de Agosto, de 1802.

2. A todas las reclamaciones de presas hechas por los Corsarios Franceses, y condenadas por los Consules Franceses dentro del territorio y jurisdiccion de España.

3. A todas las reclamaciones de indemnizaciones por la suspension del derecho de deposito en Nueva Orleans en 1802.

4. A todas las reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra el gobierno Español, procedentes de presas y confiscaciones injustas asi en la mar como en los puertos y territorios de S. M. en España y sus colonias.

5. A todas las reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos contra el gobierno de España, en que se haya reclamado la interposicion del gobierno de los Estados Unidos antes de la fecha de este Tratado, y desde la fecha del Convenio de 1802, ó presentadas al Departamento de Estado de esta Republica, ó Ministro de los Estados Unidos en España.

La renuncia de S. M. Ca. se extiende:

1. A todos los perjuicios mencionados en el Convenio de 11 de Agosto, de 1802.

2. A las cantidades que suplió, para la vuelta del Capitan Pike, de as Provincias Internas.

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3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, that was fitted out and equipped at New-York.

4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the government of the United States, arising from unlawful seizures at sea, or within the ports and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of his Catholic Majesty upon the government of the United States, in which the interposition of his Catholic Majesty's government has been solicited, before the date of this Treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty, or to his Minister in the United States.

Renunciation of claims for transactions in the Floridas.

And the high contracting parties, respectively, renounce all claim to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective commanders and officers in the Floridas.

Satisfaction by the U. S. for injuries to inhabitants of Florida.

The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida.

ARTICLE 10.

Convention of 11th Aug. 1802, annulled. Ante, p. 198.

The Convention entered into between the two governments, on the 11th of August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December, 1818, is annulled.

ARTICLE 11.

U. S. to satisfy claims of their citizens to amount of $5,000,000.

The United States, exonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their citizens to which the renunciations herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars.

Three commissioners to be appointed, to decide upon claims.

To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a Commission, to consist of three Commissioners, citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which Commission shall meet at the City of Washington, and, within the space of three years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of, all the claims included within the descriptions above mentioned.

Commissioners to take an oath, &c.

The said Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence, of any such Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment, as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States, during the recess of the Senate, of another Commissioner in his stead.

Commissioners may hear and examine on oath, &c.

The said Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same.

Spanish government to furnish documents, &c.

And the Spanish government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the stipulations of the Treaty, between the two parties, of 27th October, 1795; the said documents to be specified, when demanded, at the instance of the said Commissioners.

Payment of the claims.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, shall be made by the United States, either immediately at their Treasury, or by the creation of Stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the territories hereby ceded to the

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3. A los perjuicios causados por la expedicion de Miranda, armada y equipada en Nueva York.

4. A todas las reclamaciones de los subditos de S. M. Ca. contra el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, procedentes de presas y confiscaciones injustas asi en la mar como en los puertos y territorios de los Estados Unidos.

5. A todas las reclamaciones de los subditos de S. M. Ca. contra el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en que se haya reclamado la interposicion del gobierno de España antes de la fecha de este Tratado, y desde la fecha del Convenio de 1802, ó que hayan sido presentadas al Departamento de Estado de S. M. ó á su Ministro en los Estados Unidos.

Las altas partes contratantes renuncian reciprocamente todos sus derechos á indemnizaciones por qualquiera de los ultimos acontecimientos y transacciones de sus respectivos comandantes y oficiales en las Floridas.

Y los Estados Unidos satisfarán los perjuicios, si los hubiese habido, que los habitantes y oficiales Españoles justifiquen legalmente haber sufrido por las operaciones del Exercito Americano en ellas.

ART. 10.

Queda anulado el Convenio hecho entre los dos gobiernos, en 11 de Agosto, de 1802, cuyas ratificaciones fueron cangeadas en 21 de Diciembre de 1818.

ART. 11.

Los Estados Unidos descargando á la España para lo sucesivo de todas las reclamaciones de sus ciudadanos á que se extienden las renuncias hechas, en este Tratado, y dandolas por enteramente canceladas, toman sobre si la satisfaccion ó pago de todas ellas hasta la cantidad de cinco millones de pesos fuertes. El Sor. Presidente nombrará, con consentimiento y aprobacion del Senado, una Comision compuesta de tres Comisionados, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, para averiguar con certidumbre el importe total y justificacion de estas reclamaciones; la qual se reunirá en la Ciudad de Washington, y en el espacio de tres años, desde su reunion primera, recibirá, examinará, y decidirá, sobre el importe y justificacion de todas las reclamaciones arriba expresadas y descritas. Los dichos comisionados prestarán juramento, que se anotará en los quadernos de sus operaciones, para el desempeño fiel y eficaz de sus deberes, y en caso de muerte, enfermedad, ó ausencia precisa de alguno de ellos, será reemplazado del mismo modo, ó por el Sor. Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en ausencia del Senado. Los dichos comisionados se hallaran autorizados para oir y examinar bajo juramento qualquiera demanda relativa á dichas reclamaciones, y para recibir los testimonios autenticos y convenientes relativos á ellas. El gobierno Español subministrará todos aquellos documentos y aclaraciones que esten en su poder para el ajuste de las expresadas reclamaciones, segun los principios de justicia, el derecho de gentes, y las estipulaciones del Tratado entre las dos partes de 27 de Octubre, de 1795, cuyos documentos se especificarán quando se pidan á instancia de dichos comisionados.

Los Estados Unidos pagarán aquellas reclamaciones que sean admitidas y ajustadas por los dichos comisionados, ó por la mayor parte de ellos, hasta la cantidad de cinco millones de pesos fuertes, sea immediatamente en su Tesoreria, ó por medio de una creacion de fondos con el interés de un seis por ciento al año, pagaderos de los productos de las ventas de los terrenos valdios en los territorios aqui cedidos á los

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United States, or in such other manner as the Congress of the United States may prescribe by law.

Records of proceedings, &c. to be deposited in the Department of State. Copies to the Spanish government.

The records of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, together with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims to be adjusted and decided upon by them, shall, after the close of their transactions, be deposited in the Department of State of the United States; and copies of them, or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish Minister in the United States.

ARTICLE 12.

Treaty of 1795 confirmed, with exceptions. Ante, p. 138.

The Treaty of Limits and Navigation, of 1795, remains confirmed in all, and each one of, its articles, excepting the 2, 3, 4, 21, and the second clause of the 22d article, which, having been altered by this Treaty, or having received their entire execution, are no longer valid.

Neutral flag to cover enemies' property, where. Ante, p. 146.

With respect to the 15th article of the same Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, of 1795, in which it is stipulated that the flag shall cover the property, the two high contracting parties agree that this shall be so understood with respect to those powers who recognise this principle; but, if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose government acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 13.

Sailors deserting to be delivered up on proof, &c.

Both contracting parties, wishing to favour their mutual commerce, by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective merchant vessels, have agreed, that the sailors who shall desert from their vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up, at the instance of the consul, who shall prove, nevertheless, that the deserters belonged to the vessels that claimed them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their nation; that is to say, the American consul in a Spanish port, shall exhibit the document known by the name of *Articles;* and the Spanish consul in American ports, the Roll of the vessel; and if the name of the deserter or deserters, who are claimed, shall appear in the one or the other, they shall be arrested, held in custody, and delivered to the vessel to which they shall belong.

ARTICLE 14.

U. S. certify that they received no compensation from France for claims provided for in this treaty.

The United States hereby certify that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries they suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts and in the ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which provision is made by this treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may avail herself of the same, in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

ARTICLE 15.

Spanish vessels, laden with Spanish productions, to be admitted into the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine without higher duties than vessels of the U. S., for twelve years.

The United States, to give to his Catholic Majesty a proof of their desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations, and to favour the commerce of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish vessels, coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth or manufactures, directly from the ports of Spain, or of her colonies, shall be admitted, for the term of twelve years, to the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes, or of tonnage, than will be paid by the vessels of the United States. During the said term, no

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Estados Unidos, ó de qualquiera otra manera que el Congreso de los Estados Unidos ordene por ley.

Se depositarán, despues de concluidas sus transacciones, en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, los quadernos de las operaciones de los dichos Comisionados, juntamente con los documentos que se les presenten relativos á las reclamaciones que deben ajustar y decidir; y se entregarán copias de ellos ó de parte de ellos al Gobierno Español, y á peticion de su Ministro en los Estados Unidos, si lo solicitase.

ART. 12.

El Tratado de Limites y Navegacion de 1795, queda confirmado en todos y cada uno de sus articulos, excepto los articulos, 2, 3, 4, 21, y la segunda clausula del 22, que habiendo sido alterados por este Tratado, ó cumplidos enteramente no pueden tener valor alguno.

Con respecto al articulo 15 del mismo Tratado de Amistad, Limites y Navegacion, de 1795, en que se estipula que la bandera cubre la propiedad, han convenido las dos altas partes contratantes en que esto se entienda asi con respecto á aquellas potencias que reconozcan este principio; pero que, si una de las dos partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera, y la otra neutral, la bandera de esta neutral cubrirá la propiedad de los enemigos cuyo gobierno reconozca este principio, y no de otros.

ART. 13.

Deseando ambas potencias contratantes favorecer el comercio reciproco prestando cada una en sus puertos todos los auxilios convenientes á sus respectivos buques mercantes, han acordado en hacer prender y entregar los marineros que desierten de sus buques en los puertos de la otra, á instancia del Consul; quien sin embargo deberá probar que los desertores pertenecen á los buques que los reclaman, manifestando el documento de costumbre en su nacion; esto es, que el Consul Español en puerto Americano exhibirá el Roll del Buque, y el Consul Americano en puerto Español, el documento conocido bajo el nombre de *Articles*; y constando en uno ú otro el nombre ó nombres del desertor ó desertores que se reclaman, se procederá al arresto, custodia, y entrega al buque á que correspondan.

ART. 14.

Los Estados Unidos certifican por el presente que no han recibido compensacion alguna de la Francia por los perjuicios que sufrieron de sus corsarios, consules y tribunales, en las costas y puertos de España, para cuya satisfaccion se provee en este Tratado, y presentarán una relacion justificada de las presas hechas, y de su verdadero valor, para que la España pueda servirse de ella en la manera que mas juzgue justo y conveniente.

ART. 15.

Los Estados Unidos para dar á S. M. Ca. una prueba de sus deseos de cimentar las relaciones de Amistad que existen entre las dos naciones, y de favorecer el Comercio de los subditos de S. M. Ca. convienen en que, los buques Españoles que vengan solo cargados de productos de sus frutos ó manufacturas directamente de los puertos de España ó de sus colonias, sean admitidos por el espacio de doce años en los puertos de Panzacola y San Augustin de las Floridas, sin pagar mas derechos por sus cargamentos, ni mayor derecho de tonelage, que el que paguen los buques de los Estados Unidos. Durante este tiempo ninguna nacion

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other nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 16.

Treaty to be ratified, and ratifications exchanged.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in due form, by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the under written Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of his Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, and have thereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L. S.)
LUIS DE ONIS, (L. S.)

Ratification by his Catholic Majesty, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Oct. 24, 1820.

"Ferdinand the Seventh, by the Grace of God, and by the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, king of the Spains.

"Dn. Fernando Septimo, por la Gracia de Dios, y por la Constitucion de la Monarquia Española, Rey de las Españas.

Ratification, by the King of Spain, of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1819.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of February, of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen last past, a treaty was concluded and signed in the City of Washington, between Don Luis de Onis, my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and John Quincy Adams, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States of America, competently authorized by both parties, consisting of sixteen articles, which had for their object the arrangement of differences and of limits between both governments and their respective territories; which are of the following form and literal tenor:

Por cuanto en el dia veinte y dos de Febrero del año proximo pasado de mil ochocientos diez y nueve, se concluyo y firmo en la Ciudad de Washington, entre Dn Luis de Onis, mi Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, y Dn. Juan Quincy Adams, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America, autorizados competentemente por ambas partes, un Tratado compuesto de diez y seis articulos, que tiene por objeto el Arreglo de Diferiencias y de Limites entre ambos Gobiernos y sus respectivos Territorios; cuya forma y tenor literal es el siguiente:

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tendrá derecho á los mismos privilegios en los territorios cedidos. Los doce años empezaran á contarse tres meses despues de haberse cambiado las ratificaciones de este Tratado.

ART. 16.

El presente Tratado sera ratificado en debida forma por las partes contratantes, y las ratificaciones se cangearán en el espacio de seis meses desde esta fecha, ó mas pronto si es posible.

En fé de lo qual nosotros los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios de S. M. Ca., y de los Estados Unidos de America, hemos firmado en virtud de nuestros poderes, el presente Tratado de Amistad, Arreglo de Diferencias, y Limites, y le hemos puesto nuestros sellos respectivos.

Hecho en Washington, á veinte y dos de Febrero, de mil ochocientos diez y nueve.

LUIS DE ONIS, (L. S.)
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L. S.)

Por tanto, haviendo visto y examinado los referidos diez y seis articulos, y habiendo precedido la anuencia y autorizacion de las Cortes Generales de la Nacion, por lo respectivo a la cesion que en los articulos 2° y 3° se menciona y estipula, he venido en aprobar y ratificar todos y cada uno de los referidos articulos y clausulas que en ellos se contiene; y en virtud de la presente los apruebo y ratifico; prometiendo en fe y palabra de Rey, cumplirlos y observarlos, y hacer que se cumplan y observen enteramente como si yo mismo los hubiese firmado: sin que sirva de obstaculo en manera alguna la circumstancia de haber transcurrido el termino de los seis meses prefijados para el cange de las ratificaciones en el articulo 16; pues mi deliberada voluntad es que la presente ratificacion sea tan valida y subsistente y produzca los mismos efectos que si hubiese sido hecha dentro del termino prefijado. Yo deseando al mismo tiempo evitar qualquiera duda ó ambiguidad que pueda ofrecer el contenido del articulo 8°. del referido Tratado, con motivo de la fecha que en el se señala como termino para la validacion de las concesiones de tierras en las Floridas, hechas por mi ó por las autoridades competentes en mi real nombre, a cuyo señalamiento de fecha se procedió en la positiva inteligencia de dejar anuladas por su tenor las tres concesiones de tierras hechas a favor del Dugue de Alagon, Conde de Puñonrostro, y Dn. Pedro de Vargas; tengo a bien declarar que las referidas tres concesiones han quedado y quedan enteramento anuladas è invalidadas; sin que los tres individuos referidos, ni los que de estos tengan titulo ó causa, puedan aprovecharse de dichas concesiones en tiempo ni manera alguna: bajo cuya explicita declaracion se ha de entender ratificado el referido articulo 8°. En fé de todo lo cual mandé despachar la presente firmada de mi mano, sellada con mi sello secreto, y refrendada por el infrascripto mi Secretario des Despacho de Estado.

Dada en Madrid, a veinte y quatro de Octubre, de mil ochocientos veinte.

[Sig.] FERNANDO.

[Refren.]
EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 10th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

[Here follows the above Treaty, word for word.]

"Therefore, having seen and examined the sixteen articles aforesaid, and having first obtained the consent and authority of the General Cortes of the nation with respect to the cession mentioned and stipulated in the 2d and 3d articles, I approve and ratify all and every one of the articles referred to, and the clauses which are contained in them; and, in virtue of these presents, I approve and ratify them; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to execute and observe them, and to cause them to be executed and observed entirely as if I myself had signed them: and that the circumstance of having exceeded the term of six months, fixed for the exchange of the ratifications in the 16th article, may afford no obstacle in any manner, it is my deliberate will that the present ratification be as valid and firm, and produce the same effects, as if it had been done within the determined period. Desirous at the same time of avoiding any doubt or ambiguity concerning the meaning of the 8th article of the said treaty, in respect to the date which is pointed out in it as the period for the confirmation of the grants of lands in the Floridas, made by me, or by the competent authorities in my royal name, which point of date was fixed in the positive understanding of the three grants of land made in favor of the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punonrostro, and Don Pedro de Vargas, being annulled by its tenor, I think proper to declare that the said three grants have remained and do remain entirely annulled and invalid; and that neither the three individuals mentioned, nor those who may have title or interest through them, can avail themselves of the said grants at any time, or in any manner: under which explicit declaration the said 8th article is to be understood as ratified. In the faith of all which I have commanded to despatch these presents. Signed by my hand, sealed with

"Por tanto, haviendo visto y examinado los referidos diez y seis articulos, y habiendo precedido la anuencia y autorizacion de las Cortes Generales de la Nacion por lo respectivo a la cesion que en los articulos 2° y 3° se menciona y estipula, he venido en aprobar y ratificar todos y cada uno de los referidos articulos y clausulas que en ellos se contiene; y en virtud de la presente los apruebo y ratifico; prometiendo en fe y palabra de Rey cumplirlos y observarlos, y hacer que se cumplan y observen enteramente como si Yo mismo los hubiese firmado: sin que sirva de obstaculo en manera alguna la circumstancia de haber transcurrido el termino de los seis meses prefijados para el cange de las ratificaciones en el articulo 16; pues mi deliberada voluntad es que la presente ratificacion sea tan valida y subsistente y produzca los mismos efectos que si hubiese sido hecha dentro del termino prefijado. Yo deseando al mismo tiempo evitar qualquiera duda ó ambiguidad que pueda ofrecer el contenido del articulo 8°. del referido Tratado con motivo de la fecha que en el se señela como termino para la validacion de las concesiones de tierras en las Floridas, hechas por mi ó por las autoridades competentes en mi real nombre, a cuyo señalamiento de fecha se procedió en la positiva inteligencia de dejar anuladas por su tenor las tres concesiones de tierras hechas a favor del Duque de Alagon, Conde de Puñonrostro, y Dn. Pedro de Vargas; tengo a bien declarar que has referidas tres concesiones han quedado y quedan enteramento anuladas è invalidadas; sin que los tres individuos referidos, ni los que de estos tengan titulo ô causa, puedan aprovecharse de dichas concesiones en tiempo ni manera alguna: bajo cuya explicita declaracion se ha de entender ratificado el referido articulo 8°. En fé de todo lo cual mandé despachar la presente firma da de mi mano, sellada con mi

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

my secret seal, and countersigned by the underwritten my Secretary of Despatch of State.

Given at Madrid, the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

[Sign.] FERNANDO.

[Countersigned,]
EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."

sello secreto, y refrendada por el infrascripto mi Secretario del Despacho de Estado.

Dada en Madrid, a veinte y quatro de Octubre, de mil ochocientos veinte.

[Sig.] FERNANDO.

[Refren.]
EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."

The following are the grants which have been annulled by the foregoing treaty:

COPIA.

Don Antonio Porcel, Caballero pensionista de la Real y distinguida Orden de Carlos 3°. del Consejo de Estado, y Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de la Gobernacion de Ultramar, &c.

Certifico que con fecha seis de Febrero, de mil ochocientos diez y ocho, se espidieron por el estinguido Consejo de las Indias, Reales Cedulas de igual tenor, al Gobernador Capitan General de la ysla de Cuba y su distrito, al Intendente de Exercito y Real Hacienda de la Havana y su distrito, y al Gobernador de las Floridas, para que Cada uno en la parte que le tocare dispusiese lo conveniente a que tuviese efecto la gracia concedida al Dugue de Alagon de varios terrenos en la Florida Oriental, cuyo contenido es el siguiente.

"EL REY.

Mi Gobernador y Capitan General de la ysla de Cuba y su distrito. El Dugue de Alagon, Baron de Espes, me hizo presente en esposicion de doce de Julio del ano ultimo lo que sigue—Senor: El Dugue de Alagon, Baron de Espes, Capitan de Guardias de la Real Persona de V. M. con el mayor respeto espone: que siendo un interes de la Corona, que se den a grandes Capitalistas los terrenos incultos para que se pueblen y cultiven en lo que se resultan unas ventajas demostradas y aconsejadas por todos los Politicos, en cuyo caso se hallan muchos, ocasi los mas del fertil suelo de las Floridas; y siendo tambien un derecho de V. M. como dueno absoluto, el distribuirlos en obseguio de la Agricultura; y en premio y recompensa de los servicios interesantes que se le hacen con utilidad de V. M. y de su Reyno todo. Deseoso de merecer estas senales de aprecio de su magnanimo corazon, y de contribuir por mi parte a llenar las miras del poblacion tan interesantes al bien comun: a V. M. suplica se digne concederle el terreno inculto que no se halle cedido en la Florida Oriental, situado entre las Margenes de los Rios Santa Lucia y San Juan, hasta sus embocaduras en el mar, y la Costa del Golfo de la Florida, e yslas adyacentes, con la embocadura en el Rio Hijuelos, por el grado viente y seis de latitud, siguiendo su orilla izguienda hasta su nacimiento, tirando una linea ala Laguna Macaco, bajando luego por el Camino del Rio de San Juan hasta la leguna Valdes, cortando por otra linea desde el estremo norte de esta laguna hasta el nacimiento del Rio Amarima, siguiendo la orilla derecha hasta su embocadura por los viente y ocho u viente y cinco de latitud, y continuando por la costa del mar, con todas sus yslas adyacentes, hasta la embocadura del Rio Hijuelos, en plena propiedad para si y sus herederos, y permitiendose la introducion de Negros para el travajo y cultivo de las tierras libre de derechos: gracia que espera merecer de la innata piedad de V. M. Enterado del contenido de esta esposicion, y atendiendo al distinguido merito de este sugeto, y a su acreditado celo por mi Real servicio, como tambien a las ventajas que resultaran al Estado del aumento de poblacion de los citados paises que pretende, he tenido a bien acceder ala gracia que solicita en quanto no se oponga a las Leyes de esos mis Reynos; y comunicarlo al mi Consejo de las Indias para su execucion, en Real orden de diez y siete de Diciembre del referido ano. En su consecuencia os mando y en cargo por esta mi Real cedula que coc arreglo a las Leyes que rigen en la materia, auxilieis eficazmente la execucion de la espresada gracia, tomando todas las disposiciones que se dirigan asu devido efecto, sin perjuicio de tercero, y para que el espresado Dugue de Alagon pueda desde luego poner en execucion su designio conforme en todo con mis benificos deseos en obsequio de la agricultura y comercio de dhas posesiones, que

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

claman per una poblacion proporcionada ala feracidad de su suelo, y ala defensa y seguridad de las costas, dando cuenta succesivamente de su progreso; entendiendose que la introducion de negros que comprende la misma gracia, deve sujetarse en quanto al trafico de ellos, a las reglas prescriptas en mi Real Cedula de diez y nueve de Diciembre ultimo, que asi es mi voluntad; y que de esta cedula se tome razon en la Contaduria General de Indias. Fecha en Palacio a seis de Febrero, de mil ochocientos diez y ocho.

YO EL REY.

Por mandado del Rey Nuestro Senor:
ESTEBAN VAREA."

Y para que conste firmo esta Certificacion en Madrid, a quince de Octubre, de mil ochocientos viente.

(Sig.) ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, Caballero de numero de la orden de Carlos 3°. del Consejo de Estado, y Secretario del Despacho de Estado, &c.

Certifico que la firma que antecede del Exmo. Sor. Don Antonio Porcel, Secretario del Despacho de la Gobernacion de Ultramar, es la que acostumbra poner en todos sus escritos. Y para los efectos convenientes doy el presente certificado, firmado de mi mano y sellado con el escudo de mis armas, en Madrid, a viente y uno de Octubre, de mil ochocientos y viente.

(Sig.) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Antonio Porcel, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles 3d; of the Council of State, and Secretary of State and of Despatch of the Ultra-Marine Government, &c.

I certify, that, under date of the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, royal letters patent of the same tenor were sent by the late Council of the Indies to the Governor Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies, to the Intendant of the Army and Royal business of the Havana and its district, and to the Governor of the Floridas, that each should do his utmost, in his particular department, to give effect to the grant, made to the Duke of Alagon, of various lands in East Florida, of the following tenor:

THE KING.

My Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies: The Duke of Alagon, Baron de Espes, has manifested to me, on the twelfth of July last, as follows:—"Sire: The Duke of Alagon, Baron de Espes, Captain of your majesty's Royal Body Guards, with the greatest respect, exposes: that, it being the interest of the crown that the uncultivated lands should be given to great capitalists, in order that they may be peopled and cultivated, from which flow the advantages pointed out and advised by all politicians, and by means of which much or nearly the most of the fertile soil of the Floridas has been discovered, and it being a right of your majesty, as absolute lord, to distribute them for the benefit of agriculture, and in reward and recompense of the eminent services which have been rendered to your majesty and your whole kingdom; being desirous of deserving those marks of the value of his magnanimous courage, and of contributing as far as possible to fulfil the designs of population, so interesting to the commonweal, he humbly requests your majesty, that you would deign to grant him all the uncultivated land not ceded in East Florida which lies between the rivers Saint Lucia and Saint John, as far as the mouths by which they empty themselves into the sea, and the coast of the Gulf of Florida, and the adjacent islands, with the mouth of the river Hijuelos, in the twenty-sixth degree of latitude, following the left bank up to its source, drawing a line from Lake Macaco, then descending by the way of the river Saint John to the Lake Valdes, crossing by another line from the extreme north of said lake to the source of the river Amarima, following its right bank as far as its mouth, in the twenty-eighth or twenty-fifth degree of latitude, and running along the sea-coast, with all the adjacent Islands up to the mouth of the river Hijuelos, in full property to himself and his heirs: allowing them also to import negroes, for the labor and cultivation of the lands, free of duties: A gift which I hope to obtain from your Majesty's innate goodness."

Having taken the premises into consideration, and bearing in mind the distinguished merit of the memorialist, and his signal zeal for my royal service, as well as the benefits to be derived by the state from an increase of population in the countries the cession whereof he has solicited, I have judged fit to grant him the same, in so far as is conformable to the laws of these my kingdoms; and to make it known to my

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council of the Indies, for its due execution, by a royal order of the seventeenth of December, in the year aforementioned: Wherefore, I charge and command you, by this my royal cedula, with due observance of the laws to such cases pertaining, to give full and effectual aid to the execution of the said cession, taking all requisite measures for its accomplishment, without injury to any third party: and in order that the said Duke of Alagon may forthwith carry his plans into execution, in conformity with my beneficent desires in favor of the agriculture and commerce of the said territories, which require a population proportioned to the fertility of the soil and the defence and security of the coasts, he giving regular accounts of his proceedings; it being understood that the introduction of negroes, which the same cession comprehends, ought, as far as relates to the traffic in them, to be subject to the regulations prescribed in my royal cedula of the nineteenth of December last, for such is my will; and that due note be taken of the present cedula in the office of the Accountant General of the Indies.

Dated at the Palace the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen

I, THE KING.

By command of the King our Lord:
ESTEBAN VAREA.

And I confirm this exemplification, at Madrid, the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed,) ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, Knight of the Order of Charles 3d, of the Council of State, and Secretary of Despatch of State, &c.

I certify that the foregoing signature of his Excellency Don Antonio Porcel, Secretary of Despatch of the Ultra-Marine Government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings; and for the proper purposes I give the present certificate, signed by my hand, and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed,) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

COPIA.

Don Antonio Porcel, Caballero pensionista de la Real y distinguida orden de Carlos tercero, del Consejo de Estado, y del Despacho de la Gobernacion de Ultramar, &c.

Certifico que con fecha de seis de Febrero, de mil ochocientos diez y ocho, se expedieron por el estinguido consejo de las Indias Reales Cedulas de igual tenor al Gobernador Capitan General de la ysla de Cuba y su distrito, al Intendente de exercito y real Hacienda de la Havana y su distrito, y al Gobernador de las Floridas, para que cada uno en la parte que le tocase dispusiese lo conveniente a que tubiese efecto la gracia concedida al Brigadier Conde de Punonrostro de varios terrenos situados en la Florida Occidental, cuyo contenido es el siguiente.

"EL REY.

"Mi Gobernador y Capitan General de la ysla de Cuba y su distrito. El Brigadier Conde de Punonrostro me hizo presente en exposicion de tres de Noviembre del ano ultimo lo que sigue—Senor: El Brigadier Conde de Punonrostro, Grande de Espana de primera clase, y vuestro Gentilhombre de Camara con exercicio, &c. &c. P. A. L. R. P. de V. M. con el mas profundo respeto, expone: que movido del anhelo de procurar por todos los medios posibles el hacer productible parte de los immensos terrenos despoblados e incultos que V. M. tiene en las Americas, y que por su feracidad prometen las mayores ventajas, tanto al que expone como al Estado, si llegase a verificarse, como lo espera, el noble proyecto que anima al exponente de convertir una pequena parte de aquellos desiertos en morada de habitantes pacificos cristianos e industriosos, que aumentando la poblacion de vuestros reynos, fomenten la agricultura y el comercio, y por consiguiente hagan immensos los ingresos de vuestro real Herario. Esta empresa dirigida por persona que al conocimiento del pays reune las circumstancias de poder comparar los progresos que han hecho por este medio otras naciones, como la de los Estados Unidos, que en una epoca muy limitada ha elevado su poder a un grado extraordinario, distinguiendose la Mobila adyacente a la Florida, que en los seis anos ultimos aprovechandose de la emigracion se ha convertido de un pays inculto y desierto, en una Provincia rica y comerciante, cultivada y poblada con mas de 300,000 habitantes. Esto mismo debe suceder a la Florida en el corto tiempo de diez y ocho o veinte anos si se adoptan las medidas conducentes a ello, y si al exemplo del exponente avandonan otros la apatia y se dedican a labrar su fortunat

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

individual, y por consiguiente la del Estado. Confiado pues en lo re comendable de esta empresa, en los vivos deseos que animan a V. M. por la prosperidad de la Nacion, y en los servicios y sacrificios del exponente, se atreve a suplica a V. M. que en remuneracion de ellos se digne concederle en plena propiedad y con arreglo a las leyes que rigen en la materia, todas las tierras incultas que no se hallen cedidas en la Florida, comprendidas entre el rio Perdido al occidente del Golfo de Mexico, y los rios Amaruja y el Sn. Juan, desde Popa hasta su desague en el Mar por la parte de Oriente, por el Norte la linea de demarcacion con los Estados Unidos, y al Sur por el Golfo de Mexico, incluyendo las ysias desiertas en la costa. Por tanto, a V. M. rendidamente suplica, que en atencion a lo expuesto, y a las includables ventajas que resultan a la Nacion, se sirva acceder a esta solicitud, y mandar al mismo tiempo se comuniquen las correspondientes ordenes a las Autoridades del Pays, prebiniendoles presten al exponente todos los auxilios y proteccion necesaria, asi para la designacion de los terrenos, como para llevar a efecto la empresa en todas sus partes: gracia que espera de la munificencia de V. M. Enterado del contenido de esta exposicion, y atendiendo al distinguido merito de este sugeto, y a su acreditado celo por mi real servicio, como tambien a las ventajas que resulturan al Estado del aumento de poblacion de los citados paises que pretende, he tenido a bien acceder a la gracia que solicita en cuanto no se oponga a las leyes de esos mis reynos, y comunicarlo al mi consejo de Indias para su execucion en Real orden de diez y siete de Diciembre, del referido ano. En su consecuencia os mando y encargo por esta mi Real Cedula, que con arreglo a las leyes que rigen en la materia auxilicis eficazmente la execucion de la espresada gracia, tomando todas las disposiciones que se dirijan a su debido efecto, sin perjuicio de tercero, y para que el espresado Conde de Punonrostro pueda desde luego poner en execucion su designio, conforme en todo con mis beneficus deseos, en obsequio de la agricultura y comercio de dichas posesiones que claman por una poblacion proporcionada a la feracidad de su suelo, y a la defensa y seguridad de las costas; dando cuenta succesivamente de su progreso; que asi es mi voluntad, y que de esta cedula se tome razon en la Contaduria General de Indias. Fecha en Palacio, a seis de Febrero, de mil ochocientos diez y ocho.

YO EL REY.

Por mandado del Rey Nuestro Senor:
ESTEBAN VAREA."

Y para que conste firmo esta certificacion en Madrid, a quince de Octubre, de mil ochocientos y veinte.

(Sig.) ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, Caballero de numero de la orden de Carlos 3d, del Consejo de Estado y Secretario del Despacho de Estado, &c.

Certifico que la firma que antecede del Exmo. Sor. Don Antonio Porcel, Secretario del Despacho de la Gobernacion de Ultramar, es la que acostumbra poner en todos sus escritos. Y para los efectos convenientes doy el presente certificado, firmado de mi mano y sellado con el escudo de mis armas, en Madrid, a veinte y uno de Octubre, de mil ochocientos y veinte.

EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Antonio Porcel, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles 3d, of the Council of State, and Secretary of State and of Despatch of the Ultramarine government, &c.

I certify that, under date of the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, royal letters patent of the same tenor were sent by the late Council of the Indies to the Governor Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies, to the Intendant of the Army and Royal business of the Havana and its district, and to the Governor of the Floridas, that each should do his utmost in his particular department to give effect to the grant made to Brigadier the Count of Punonrostro, of various lands situated in West Florida, of the following tenor:

THE KING.

My Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies: The Brigadier Count of Punonrostro submitted to me, on the third of November last, what follows: "Sire: The Brigadier Count of Punonrostro, Grandee of Spain of the first class, and your Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in actual attendance, &c., &c., throws himself at your Majesty's Royal feet with the most profound respect, and submits to your Majesty: That, prompted by the desire of promoting, by all possible means, the improvement of the extensive waste and unsettled lands possessed by your Majesty in

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the Americas, which, by their fertility, offer the greatest advantages, not only to your memorialist, but to the state, provided due effect, as is hoped, be given to the noble project formed by your Majesty's memorialist, of converting a small portion of those deserts into the abode of peaceable Christians and industrious inhabitants, who will increase the population of your kingdoms, promote agriculture and commerce, and thereby add immensely to your royal revenues. This enterprise should be conducted by a person who, with a knowledge of the country, would combine the intelligence necessary for comparing the progress made by other nations in similar situations, and particularly by the United States, which, within a very recent period, have advanced their power to an extraordinary height, and especially in the instance of the Mobile country, adjoining Florida, which, in the last six years, has received such an influx of emigrants, as to be converted from a desert waste into a rich commercial province, highly improved and peopled with more than three hundred thousand souls. A similar change would be effected in Florida within eighteen or twenty years, by the adoption of judicious arrangements, and by those exertions which your Majesty's memorialist proposes to employ for the promotion of his personal interest, and consequently that of the state. Relying on the merits of the case, and the lively interest felt by your Majesty in the national prosperity, and in the services and sacrifices of your Majesty's memorialist, he humbly requests your Majesty that, taking them into consideration, you would be graciously pleased to grant and cede to him, in full right and property, and the mode and manner required by law, all the waste lands, not heretofore ceded in Florida, lying between the river Perdido, westward of the Gulf of Mexico, and the rivers Amaruja and Saint Johns, from Popa to the point where it empties into the ocean, for the eastern limit; and, for the northern, the boundary line of the United States; and, to the south, by the Gulf of Mexico, including the desert islands on the coast. He therefore humbly prays, in consideration of the premises, and the unquestionable advantages to be derived by the nation, your Majesty will be pleased to grant this his petition; and, thereupon, direct the necessary orders to be given to the local authorities to afford him all due aid and protection, as well in designating the territory referred to, as in giving full effect to the whole enterprise. All which he hopes from the munificence of your Majesty."

Having taken the premises into consideration, and bearing in mind the distinguished merits of the memorialist, and his signal zeal for my royal service, as well as the benefits to be derived by the state from an increase of population in the countries, the cession whereof he has solicited, I have judged fit to grant him the same, in so far as is conformable to the laws of these my kingdoms, and to make it known to my Council of the Indies, for its due execution, by a royal order of the seventeenth of December, in the year aforementioned; wherefore, I charge and command you, by this, my Royal Cedula, with due observance of the laws to such cases pertaining, to give full and due effect to the said cession, taking all requisite measures for its accomplishment, without injury to any third party, and, to the end, that the said Count of Punonrostro may forthwith carry his plans into execution, in conformity with my beneficent desires in favor of the agriculture and commerce of the said territories, which require a population proportionate to the fertility of the soil, and the defence and security of the coasts, he giving regular accounts of his proceedings, for such is my will; and that due note be taken of the present Cedula in the office of the Accountant General of the Indies. Dated at the Palace, the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

I, THE KING.

By command of the King our Lord:
ESTEVAN VAREA.

And I confirm this exemplification, at Madrid, the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed) ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, Knight of the order of Charles 3d, of the Council of State, and Secretary of Despatch of State, &c.

I certify that the foregoing signature of his Excellency Don Antonio Porcel, Secretary of Despatch of the Ultra Marine Government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings. And for the proper purposes, I give the present certificate, signed by my hand, and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

COPIA.

Don Antonio Porcel, Caballero pensionista de la real y distinguida orden de Carlos tercero, del Consejo de Estado y Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de la Gobernacion de Ultramar, &c.

Certifico que con fecha de nueve de Abril, de mil ochocientos diez y ocho, se espidieron por el extinguido Consejo de las Indias reales cedulas de igual tenor al Gobernador Capitan General de la ysla de Cuba y su distrito, al Intendente de exercito y real hacienda de la Habana y su distrito, y al Gobernador de las Floridas, para que cada uno en la parte que le tocase dispusiera lo conveniente a que tubiese efecto la gracia concedida a Don Pedro de Vargas, de varios terrenos situados en las Floridas; cuyo contenido es el siguiente.

"EL REY.

Mi Gobernador y Capitan General de la ysla de Cuba y su distrito. Confecha de veinte y cinco de Enero ultimo, me hizo presente Don Pedro Vargas lo que sigue—Senor: Don Pedro de Vargas, Caballero de la real orden militar de Alcantara, tesorero general de la real casa y Patrimonio de V. M. con el mas profundo respeto a V. R. M. espone. Que hay una porcion de tierras vacantes y despobladas en el territorio de las Floridas, y deseando que si V. M. se digna premiar sus tales cuales servicios y las pruebas de lealtad que le tiene dadas, sea sin el mas minimo grabamen del Erario, ni perjuicio de tercero como puede en el dia verificarse con algunas tierras de aquel pais a V. M. suplica que por un efecto de su soberana piedad se digne concederle la propiedad del terreno que esta comprehendida en la siguiente demarcacion, asaver. Desde la embocadura del rio Perdido y de su bahia en el Golfo de Mexico, siguiendo la costa del mar, subir por la bahia del Buen Socorro, y de la Mobila, continuar por el Rio de Mobila hasta tocar la linea norte de los Estados Unidos, y baxar por ella con una recta al origin del Rio Perdido y siguiendo por el Rio de la Mobila abaxo y la bahia de su nombre volver por la costa del Mar acia el Oeste con todas las calas entradas e yslas adyacentes que pertenecen a la Espana en la epoca presente hasta llegar a la linea del oeste de los Estados Unidos y volver por la del Norte comprehendiendo todas las tierras baldias que corresponden o puedan corresponden a la Espana y estan en disputa o reclamacion con los Estados Unidos, segun el tenor de los tratados, y asimismo el terreno baldio y no cedido a otro particular que hay entre el Rio Hijuelos en la Florida Oriental y el Rio Santa Lucia tirando una linea *desde el nacimiento del uno al del otro y siguiendo por la costa del Golfo de Mexico*, desde la embocadura del Rio Hijuelos, hasta la punta de tancha, y doblando esta por la costa del Golfo de Florida hasta la embocadura del Rio Santa Lucia con las yslas y cayos adyacentes."

Enterado del contenido de esta esposicion, y atendiendo al merito de este sugeto y a su acreditado celo por mi real servicio; como tambien a las ventajas que resultaran al Estado de la poblacion de los citados paises, he tenido a bien acceder a la gracia que solicita, en cuanto no se oponga a las leyes de esos mis reinos, y comunicarlo al mi Consejo de las Indias para su complimiento en real orden de dos de Febrero proximo pasado. En su consequencia os mando y encargo por esta mi real Cedula, que con arreglo a las Leyes que rigen en la materia y sin perjuicio de tercero auxilieis eficazmente la execucion de la expresada gracia, tomando todas las disposiciones que se dirigan a su debido efecto, como tambien al aumento de poblacion, agricultura y comercio, de las referidas posesiones; dando cuenta succesivamente de su pregreso: que asi es mi voluntad, y que de esta Cedula se tome razon en la contaduria general de Indias. Fecha en Palacio, a nueve de Abril, de milochocientos diez y ocho.

YO EL REY.

Por mandado del Rey Nuestro Senor:
ESTEVAN VAREA."

Y para que conste firmo esta certificacion en Madrid, a quince de Octubre, de mil ochocientos y veinte.

(Signed) ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, Cabellero de numero de la orden de Carlos 3º. del Consejo de Estado y Secretario del Despacho de Estado, &c.

Certifico que la firma que antecede del Exmo. Sor. Don Antonio Porcel, Secretario del Despacho de la Gobernacion de Ultramar, es la que acostumbra poner en todos sus escritos. Y para los efectos convenientes doy el presente certificado, firmado de mi mano y sellado con el escudo de mis armas en Madrid, a veinte y uno de Octubre, de mil ochocientos y veinte.

(Signed) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Antonio Porcel, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles 3d, of the Council of State, and Secretary of State and of Despatch of the Ultramarine government, &c.

I certify that, under date of the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, royal letters patent of the same tenor were sent by the late Council of the Indies to the Governor Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies, to the Intendant of the Army and Royal business of the Havana and its district, and to the Governor of the Floridas, that each should do his utmost, in his particular department, to give effect to the grant made to Don Pedro de Vargas, of various lands situated in the Floridas, of the following tenor:

THE KING.

My Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies: Under date of the twenty-fifth of January last, Don Pedro de Vargas manifested to me as follows: "Sire: Don Pedro de Vargas, Knight of the Royal Order of Alcantara, Treasurer General of the Royal House and patrimony of your Majesty, with the most profound respect, at your royal feet, exposes—That there is a quantity of vacant and unpeopled land in the territory of the Floridas, and desiring that, if your Majesty shall deign to reward his passable services, and the proofs which he has given of his loyalty, it may be without the least burthen on the public treasury, or in prejudice of any third person, as may be done at present by some lands of that country, he beseeches your Majesty that, by an effect of your sovereign goodness, you would deign to grant him the property of the land which lies comprised within the following limits: that is to say; from the mouth of the river Perdido, and its bay in the Gulf of Mexico, following the sea coast, to ascend by the bay of Buen Socorro, and of Mobile, continuing by the river Mobile, till it touches the northern line of the United States, and descending by that in a right line to the source of the river Perdido, and following the river Mobile in its lower part, and the bay of that name, returns by the sea coast towards the west; comprehending all the creeks, entries, and islands, adjacent, which may belong to Spain at the present time, till it reaches the west line of the United States, then, returning by their northern line, comprehending all the waste lands which belong, or may belong, to Spain, and are in dispute or reclamation with the United States, according to the tenor of the treaties, and, also, all the waste land not ceded to any other individual, which is between the river Hijuelos, in East Florida, and the river St. Lucia, drawing a line *from the source of one river to the source of the other, and following by the coast of the Gulf of Mexico*, from the mouth of the Hijuelos to the point of Tancha, and doubling this, by the coast of the Gulf of Florida, to the mouth of the river Saint Lucia, with the islands and keys adjacent."

Considering the contents of this exposition, and attending to the merit of the individual, and his accredited zeal for my royal service; as also to the advantages to result to the state from peopling the said countries, I have thought proper to accede to the favor which he solicits, in as far as it be not opposed to the laws of these my kingdoms, and communicated it to my Council of the Indies, for its accomplishment, in a royal order of the second of February last. Consequently, I command and charge you, by this my royal cedula, that, conforming to the laws which regulate in these affairs, and without prejudice to third persons, that you efficaciously aid the execution of the said grant, taking all the measures which may conduce to its due effect, as also to the augmentation of the population, agriculture, and commerce of the aforesaid possessions, giving account, from time to time, of the progress made, for this is my will; and that due notice shall be taken of this cedula, in the office of the Accountant General of the Indies. Dated at the Palace, the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

I, THE KING.

By command of the King, our Lord:
ESTEVAN VAREA.

I confirm this exemplification, at Madrid, the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. (Signed) ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, Knight of the Order of Charles 3d, of the Council of State, and Secretary of Despatch of State, &c.

I certify that the foregoing signature of his Excellency, Don Antonio Porcel, Secretary of Despatch of the Ultra-Marine Government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings. And, for the proper purposes, I give the present certificate, signed by my hand, and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed) EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 4th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

CASES DECIDED IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS TO THE OBLIGATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF TREATIES.

The obligation of a treaty, the supreme law of the land, must be admitted. The execution of the contract between the two nations is to be demanded from the executive of each nation; but where a treaty affects the rights of parties litigating in court, the treaty as much binds those rights, and is as much regarded by the Supreme Court as an act of Congress. United States *v.* The Schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch, 103; 1 Cond. Rep. 256.

The termination of a treaty, by war, does not divest rights of property already vested under it. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel *v.* The Town of New Haven, 8 Wheat. 464; 5 Cond. Rep. 489.

Nor do treaties, in general, become extinguished, ipso facto, by war between the two governments. Those stipulating for a permanent arrangement of territorial and other national rights, are, at most, suspended during the war, and revive at the peace, unless they are waived by the parties, or new and repugnant stipulations are made. *Ibid.*

Where a treaty is the law of the land, and as such affects the rights of parties litigating in court, that treaty as much binds those rights, and is as much to be regarded by the court, as an act of Congress. To condemn a vessel, therefore, the restoration of which is directed by the law of the land, though restoration be an executive act, would be a direct infraction of that law, and, of consequence, improper. United States *v.* The Schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch, 103; 1 Cond. Rep. 256.

A treaty, under the sixth article, section 2, of the Constitution, being the supreme law of the land, the treaty of peace of 1783 operated as a repeal of all state laws previously enacted, inconsistent with its provisions. Ware *v.* Hylton, 3 Dall. 199; 1 Cond. Rep. 99.

Whenever a right grows out of, or is protected by, a treaty, it prevails against all laws, or decisions of the courts of the states, and whoever may have the right under the treaty, is protected. But, if the person's title is not affected by the treaty, if he claims nothing under the treaty, his title cannot be protected by it. *Ibid.*

The stipulation in a treaty, that "free ships shall make free goods," does not imply the converse proposition, that enemy's ships shall make enemy's goods. The Nereide, Bennet, Master, 9 Cranch, 388; 3 Cond. Rep. 439.

A treaty is, in its nature, a contract between two nations, not a legislative act. It does not generally effect of itself the object to be accomplished, especially so far as its operation is infra-territorial; but is carried into execution by the sovereign power of the respective parties to the instrument. Foster et al. *v.* Neilson, 2 Peters, 314; United States *v.* Arredondo, 6 Peters, 735.

In the United States, a different principle is established. Our Constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is, consequently,

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to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the legislature, whenever it operates of itself, without the aid of any legislative provision. But, when the terms of the stipulation import a contract, when either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial department; and the legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the court. *Ibid.*

By the stipulations of a treaty, are to be understood its language and apparent intention, manifested in the instrument, with a reference to the contracting parties, the subject matter, and the persons on whom it is to operate. United States *v.* Arredondo et al, 6 Peters, 710.

A treaty of cession is a deed of the ceded territory, and the sovereign is the grantee; the act is his, as far as it relates to the cession; the treaty is his act and deed, and all courts must so consider it: and deeds are construed in equity by the rules of law. *Ibid.* 738.

Where a treaty is executed in two languages, each the language of the respective contracting parties, both parts of the treaty are originals, and both are intended to convey the same meaning. *Ibid.*

Where a treaty has been ratified according to the provisions of the Constitution, it becomes the law of the land; and it is perfectly immaterial, whether or not the persons who signed it did or did not transcend their instructions. Hamilton *v.* Eaton, North Carolina Cases, 77.

A treaty does not necessarily annul prior statutes, if there is no interference with them. *Ibid.*

The stipulations in a treaty between the United States and a foreign power, are paramount to the provisions of the constitution of a particular state, or the confederacy. Lessee of Harry Gordon *v.* Kerr et al 1 Wash. C. C. R. 322.

A treaty between the United States and one belligerent, does not affect a question of prize, as between two belligerents, where the prize (captured from the belligerent making the treaty) is brought by the other belligerent into the ports of the United States; nor is it important that the capturing vessel was commanded by an American citizen. The treaty can bind only the parties to it; and whatever operation it may have on the American citizen, individually, it cannot affect the general question of the validity of prizes made between belligerents. The Santissima Trinidad, 1 Brockenb. C. C. R. 478.

A judgment of a state court, where jurisdiction was acquired, not by the common law, but by a statute of a state, which, before the rendition of the judgment, had been virtually repealed by the adoption of a treaty, was voidable, and not void. Livingston *v.* Van Ingen, Paine's C. C. R. 55.

In 1780, the ancestor of the lessors of the plaintiff was indicted, he being a British subject, in the Supreme Court of New York, under the act entitled "An act for the forfeiture and sale of the property of persons who have adhered to the enemies of this state," &c.; and in October, 1783, a judgment of forfeiture against his estates was rendered. The treaty of 1783, against any subsequent confiscation, was signed in September, 1783. Held, that the proceedings were void. *Ibid.*

The stipulations of a treaty are paramount to the provisions of the constitution of a particular state of the United States. Gordon's lessee *v.* Kerr, 1 Wash. C. C. R. 322.

Whenever a right grows out of or is protected by a treaty, it is sanctioned against all the laws and judicial decisions of the states; and whoever may have this right is protected. But if the person's title is not affected by the treaty, if he claims nothing under the treaty, his title cannot be protected by the treaty. Owing *v.* Norwood's lessee, 5 Cranch, 344. 2 Cond. Rep. 275.

The adoption of a treaty, with the stipulations of which the provisions

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of a state law are inconsistent, is equivalent to the repeal of such law Lessee of Fisher *v.* Harnden, 1 Paine, C. C. R. 55.

A treaty goes into operation from the date of the signature, if no other period is agreed upon between the parties. Lessee of Hylton *v* Brown, 1 Wash. C. C. R. 343.

The Constitution of the United States confers absolutely on the government of the United States the power of making war and of making treaties. Consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treaty. The American Insurance Company *v.* 356 bales of Cotton, 1 Peters, 542.

The usage of the world is, if a nation be not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territory as a mere military occupation, until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by treaty, the acquisition is confirmed, and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession, or on such as its new master shall impose. On such transfer of territory it has never been held, that the relations of the inhabitants with each other are changed. Their relations with their former sovereign are dissolved, and new relations are created between them and the government which has acquired their territory. The same act which transfers their country transfers the allegiance of those who remain in it, and the law which may be denominated political is necessarily changed, although that which regulates the intercourse and general conduct of individuals remains in force until altered by the newly created power of the state. *Ibid.*

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THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

TREATY MAKING POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TREATIES.

TREATY-MAKING POWER.

By the Articles of Confederation of July 8, 1778, the following provisions were made relative to treaties by the United States:

Article 6, section 1. "No state, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any confirmed agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatsoever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility." Vol. I. 5.

Sec. 2. "No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue." Vol. I. 5.

Article 9, sec. 1. "The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be decided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts." Vol. I. 6.

Sec. 6. "The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point except for adjourning from day to day, be determined unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled." Vol. I. 8.

The Constitution of the United States, article 2, section 2, provides — "He (the President of the United States) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided

two-thirds of the Senators present concur; he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which may be established by law." Vol. I. 17.

Article 6. "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Vol. I. 19.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

U. S. Treaties, Etc., 1865-1869 (Johnson)

TREATY

CONCERNING THE CESSION

OF THE

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

BY

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS

TO

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONCLUDED MARCH 30, 1867.
RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES MAY 28, 1867.
EXCHANGED JUNE 20, 1867.
PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES JUNE 20, 1867.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of March, last, which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between them, have, for that purpose, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Counsellor Edward de Stoeckl, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by his said Majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit: The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28–16, 1825, and described in Articles III and IV of said convention, in the following terms:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, désirant raffermir, s'il est possible, la bonne intelligence qui existe entre eux, ont nommé, à cet effet, pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir: Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Conseiller Privé Edouard de Stoeckl, son envoyé extraordinaire et ministré plénipotentiaire aux Etats-Unis; et le Président des Etats-Unis, le Sieur William H. Seward, Secrétaire d'Etat, lesquels, après avoir échangé leur pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé les articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies S'engage, par cette convention, à céder aux Etats-Unis, immédiatement aprè l'échange des ratifications, tout le Territoire avec droit de souveraineté actuellement possédé par Sa Majesté sur le continent d'Amérique ainsi que les îles contigües, le dit Territoire étant compris dans les limites géographiques ci-dessous indiquées, savoir: la limite orientale est la ligne de démarcation entre les possessions Russes et Britanniques dans l'Amérique du Nord, ainsi qu'elle est établie par la convention conclue entre la Russie et la Grande-Bretagne, le $\frac{16}{28}$ février 1825, et définie dans les termes suivants des articles III et IV de la dite convention:

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certifier the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of Novemka, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d degree of west longitude, (meridian of Greenwich,) the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian;) and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen ocean.

"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia," (now, by this cession, to the United States.)

"2d. That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The western limit within which the territories and dominion conveyed, are contained, passes through a point in Behring's straits on the parallel of sixty-five degrees thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern, or Ignalook, and the

"A partir du point le plus méridional de l'Ile dite Prince of Wales, lequel point se trouve sous la parallèle du 54me degré 40 minutes de latitude nord, et entre le 131me et le 133me degré de longitude ouest (méridien de Greenwich), la dite ligne remontera, au Nord le long de la passe dite Portland Channel, jusqu'au point de la terre ferme, où elle atteint le 56me degré de latitude nord; de ce dernier point la ligne de démarcation suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallèlement à la côte jusqu'au point d'intersection du 141me degré de longitude ouest (même méridien); et finalment, du dit point d'intersection la même ligne méridienne du 141me degré formera, dans son prolongement jusqu'à la mer Glaciale, la limite entre les possessions Russes et Britanniques sur le continent de l'Amérique nord-ouest.

"IV. Il est entendu, par rapport á la ligne de démarcation diterminée dans l'article précédent:

"1°. Que l'île dite Prince of Wales, appartiendra toute entière à la Russie:" (mais dès ce jour en vertu de cette cession aux Etats-Unis.)

"2°. Que partout où la crête des montagnes qui s'étendent dans une direction parallèle a la côte, depuis le 56me degré de latitude nord au point d'intersection du 141me degré de longitude ouest se trouverait à la distance de plus de dix lieues marines de l'océan, la limite entre les possessions Britanniques et la lisière de côte mentionnée ci-dessus comme devant appartenir à la Russie" (c'est-à-dire la limite des possessions cédées par cette convention:) "sera formée par une ligne parallèle aux sinuosités de la côte et qui ne pourra jamais en être éloignée que de dix lieues marines."

La limite occidentale des Territories cédés passe par un point au détroit de Behring sous la parallèle du soixante cinquieme degré trente minutes de latitude Nord à son intersection par le méridien qui sépare à distance égale les iles Krusenstern ou Ignalook et l'île Ratmanoff ou Noonarbook et remonte en ligne

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island of Ratmanoff, or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest, through Behring's straits and Behring's sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence, from the intersection of that meridian, in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attou and the Copper island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian islands east of that meridian.

directe, sans limitation, vers le Nord, jusqu à ce qu 'elle se perde dans la mer Glaciale. Commençant au même point de départ, cette limite occidentale suit de là un cours presque Sudouest, à travers le détroit de Behring et la mer de Behring, de manière à passer à distance égale entre le point Nordouest de l'ile Saint Laurent et le point Sudest du cap Choukotski jusqu' au méridien cent soixonte douzième de longitude Ouest; de ce point, à partir de l'intersection de ce méridien, cette limite suite une direction Sudouest de manière à passer à distance égale entre l'ile d'Attou et l'île Copper du groupe d'ilôts Kormandorski dans l' océan Pacifique Septentrional jusqu' au méridien de cent quatre-vingt-treize degrés de longitude Ouest, de manière à enclaver, dans le Territoire cédé, toutes les îles Aléoutes situées à l' est de ce méridien.

ARTICLE II

In the cession of territory and dominion made by the preceding article are included the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private individual property. It is, however, understood and agreed, that the churches which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian government, shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church resident in the territory, as may choose to worship therein. Any government archives, papers, and documents relative to the territory and dominion aforesaid, which may be now existing there, will be left in the possession of the agent of the United States; but an authenticated copy of such of them as may be required, will be, at all times, given by the United States to the Russian government, or to such Russian officers or subjects as they may apply for.

ARTICLE II.

Dans le Territoire cédé, par l'article précédent, à la Souveraineté des Etats-Unis, sont compris le droit de propriété sur tous les terrains et places publics, terres inoccupées, toutes les constructions publiques, fortifications, casernes et autres édifices qui ne sont pas propriété privée individuelle. Il est, toutefois entendu et convenue que les églises, construites par le Gouvernement Russe sur le Territoire cédé, resteront la propriété des membres de l'Eglise Grecque Orientale résidant dans ce Territoire et appartenant à ce culte. Tous les archives, papiers, et documents du Gouvernement, ayant trait au susdit Territoire, et qui y sont maintenant déposés, seront placés entre les mains de l'agent des Etats-Unis; mais les Etats-Unis fourniront, toujours quandil y aura lieu, des copies légalisées de ces documents au Gouvernement Russe, aux officiers ou sujets Russes qui pourront en faire la demande.

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ARTICLE III.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

ARTICLE III.

Il est réservé aux habitans du Territoire cédé le choix de garder leur nationalité et de rentrer en Russie dans l' espace de trois ans; mais s'ils préfèrent rester dans le Territoire cédé, ils seront admis, à l'exception toutefois des tribus sauvages, à joui· de tous les droits, avantages, et immunités des citoyens des Etats-Unis, et ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le plein exercise de leur liberté, droit de propriété, et religion. Les tribus sauvages seront assujéties aux lois et réglements que les Etats-Unis pourront adopter, de temps en temps, à l'égard des tribusaborigènes de ce pays.

ARTICLE IV.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies and appurtenances which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto. But the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete and absolute on the exchange of ratifications, without waiting for such formal delivery.

ARTICLE IV.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies nommera, aussitôt que possible, un agent ou des agents chargés de remettre, formellement à l'agent ou aux agents nommés par les Etats-Unis, le Territoire, la souveraineté, les propriétés, dépendances et appartenances ainsi cédés et de dresser tout autre acte qui sera nécessaire à l'accomplissement de cette transaction. Mais la cession, avec le droit de possession immédiate, doit toutefois être considérée complète et absolue à l'échange des ratifications, sans attendre la remise formelle.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, any fortifications or military posts which may be in the ceded territory shall be delivered to the agent of the United States, and any Russian troops which may be in the territory shall be withdrawn as soon as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

ARTICLE V.

Immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications de cette convention, les fortifications et les postes militaires qui se trouveront sur le Territoire cédé seront remis à l'agent des Etats-Unis, et les troupes Russes qui sont stationnées dans le dit Territoire seront retirées dans un terme praticable et qui puisse convenir aux deux parties.

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ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay at the treasury in Washington, within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to receive the same, seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold. The cession of territory and dominion herein made is hereby declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, or by any parties, except merely private individual property holders; and the cession hereby made, conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominion, and appurtenances thereto.

ARTICLE VII.

When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and on the other by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within three months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L. S.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[L. S.] EDOUARD DE STOECKL.

ARTICLE VI.

En considération de la susdite cession, les Etats-Unis s'engagent à payer à la Trésorerie à Washington dans le terme de dix mois, après l'échange des ratifications de cette convention, sept millions deux cent mille de dollars en or, au Réprésentant diplomatique ou tout autre agent de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies dûment autorisé à recevoir cette somme. La cession du Territoire avec droit de souveraineté faite par cette convention, est déclarée libre et dégagée de toutes reservations, privilèges, franchises, ou possessions par des compagnies Russes ou tout autre, légalement constituées ou autrement, ou par des associations, sauf simplement les propriétaires possédant des biens privés individuels et la cession ainsi faite transfère tous les droits, franchises et priviléges appartenant actuellement à la Russie dans le dit Territoire et ses dépendances.

ARTICLE VII.

Lorsque cette convention aura été dûment ratifiée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies d' une part, et par le Président des Etats-Unis avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat, de l'autre, les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington dans le terme de trois mois, à compter du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiares respectifs ont signé cette convention et y ont apposé le sceau de leur armes.

Fait à Washington le 18-30 jour de Mars de l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante sept.

[L. S.] EDOUARD DE STOECKL.
[L. S.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on this twentieth day of June, by William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Privy Counsellor Edward de Stoeckl, the Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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Monroe Doctrine (1823)

President James Monroe's 1823 annual message to Congress contained the Monroe Doctrine, which warned European powers not to interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Understandably, the United States has always taken a particular interest in its closest neighbors – the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Equally understandably, expressions of this concern have not always been favorably regarded by other American nations.

The Monroe Doctrine is the best known U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere. Buried in a routine annual message delivered to Congress by President James Monroe in December 1823, the doctrine warns European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization or puppet monarchs. The doctrine was conceived to meet major concerns of the moment, but it soon became a watchword of U.S. policy in the Western Hemisphere.

The Monroe Doctrine was invoked in 1865 when the U.S. government exerted diplomatic and military pressure in support of the Mexican President Benito Juárez. This support enabled Juárez to lead a successful revolt against the Emperor Maximilian, who had been placed on the throne by the French government.

Almost 40 years later, in 1904, European creditors of a number of Latin American countries threatened armed intervention to collect debts. President Theodore Roosevelt promptly proclaimed the right of the United States to exercise an "international police power" to curb such "chronic wrongdoing." As a result, U. S. Marines were sent into Santo Domingo in 1904, Nicaragua in 1911, and Haiti in 1915, ostensibly to keep the Europeans out. Other Latin American nations viewed these interventions with misgiving, and relations between the "great Colossus of the North" and its southern neighbors remained strained for many years.

In 1962, the Monroe Doctrine was invoked symbolically when the Soviet Union began to build missile-launching sites in Cuba. With the support of the Organization of American States, President John F. Kennedy threw a naval and air quarantine around the island. After several tense days, the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw the missiles and dismantle the sites. Subsequently, the United States dismantled several of its obsolete air and missile bases in Turkey.

(Information excerpted from *Milestone Documents* [Washington, DC: The National Archives and Records Administration, 1995] pp. 26–29.)

Page URL: http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=23

U.S. National Archives & Records Administration
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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN PARAGRAPHS BY COLUMBUS II

Text of Monroe's Speech of December 2nd, 1823

Seventh State of the Union Address

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

1. Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication.
2. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat and of their great importance to every portion of our Union.
3. I enter on it with zeal from a thorough conviction that there never was a period since the establishment of our Revolution when, regarding the condition of the civilized world and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union in our constituents.
4. Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary.
5. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our Government.
6. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect.
7. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it.
8. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events and of the conduct of those who are parties to them.
9. To the people, every department of the Government, and every individual in each are responsible, and the more full their information the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued and of the conduct of each in regard to it.
10. From their dispassionate judgment much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive and most gratifying reward for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence.
11. Their interests in all vital questions are the same, and the bond, by sentiment as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures.

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12. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.
13. A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers as respects our negotiations and transactions with each is thought to be particularly necessary.
14. Equally necessary is it that we should for a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defense.
15. It is by rendering justice to other nations that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries and redress wrongs that we may avoid them.
16. The commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the Territories of the United States and of Great Britain the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power.
17. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this Government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation.
18. It appearing from long experience that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere by legislative acts while each party pursued its own course without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British Government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange in like manner the just claim of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the States and Territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence to the navigation of that river to the ocean.
19. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties a negotiation has been opened with the British Government which it is hoped will have a satisfactory result.
20. The commissioners under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent having successfully closed their labors in relation to the 6th, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the 7th.
21. Their progress in the extensive survey required for the performance of their duties justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.
22. The negotiation which had been long depending with the French Government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not as yet had the desired effect.

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23. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French Government, it is not perceived on what just ground it can be rejected.
24. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.
25. At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange by amicable negotiation the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the North West coast of this continent.
26. A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to.
27. The Government of the United States has been desirous by this friendly proceeding of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his Government.
28. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.
29. Since the close of the last session of Congress the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on [1822-07-12], have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty.
30. The commission constituted under the 11th article of the treaty of [1819-02-22], between the United States and Spain is also in session here, and as the term of three years limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.
31. In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America to propose the proscription of the African slave trade by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy.

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32. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from the firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.
33. At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain it was declared by the French Government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself nor of neutral nations should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade.
34. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers.
35. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and Great Britain to make those proposals to their respective Governments, and when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.
36. The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres during the last session of Congress proceeded shortly afterwards to their destinations.
37. Of their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received.
38. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chile will sail in a few days.
39. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico.
40. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other Governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.
41. The minister appointed to Spain proceeded soon after his appointment for Cadiz, the residence of the Sovereign to whom he was accredited.
42. In approaching that port the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron by which it was blockaded and not permitted to enter, although apprised by the captain of the frigate of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry.
43. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the Government of France against the officer by whom it was committed.

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44. The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress.
45. On the first of January there was a balance in the Treasury of $4,237,427.55. From that time to the 30th of September the receipts amounted to upward of $16.1M, and the expenditures to $11.4M. During the 4th quarter of the year it is estimated that the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury on the first day of January next a surplus of nearly $9M.
46. On [1825-01-01], a large amount of the war debt and a part of the Revolutionary debt become redeemable.
47. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable annually until the year 1835. it is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period under the provision of the act of [1817-03-03], creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt that will remain after the year 1835 will be the $7M of 5% stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the 3% Revolutionary debt, amounting to $13,296,099.06, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.
48. The state of the Army in its organization and discipline has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection.
49. The military disbursements have been regularly made and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement.
50. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts.
51. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service which admits of little additional improvement.
52. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the Army, passed on [1818-04-14].
53. The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit.
54. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year — that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.
55. The Board of Engineers and the Topographical Corps have been in constant and active service in surveying the coast and projecting the works necessary for its defense.
56. The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.
57. The money appropriated for the use of the Ordinance Department has been regularly and economically applied.

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58. The fabrication of arms at the national armories and by contract with the Department has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness.
59. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.
60. The completion of the fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.
61. Under the appropriation of $5,000 for exploring the Western waters for the location of a site for a Western armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of Colonel McRee, Colonel Lee, and Captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country.
62. They have not yet reported the result of their labors, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it at an early part of the session of Congress.
63. During the month of June last General Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the Government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians at their request.
64. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.
65. Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri and the peace of the frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.
66. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.
67. The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit in greater detail the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration during the three first quarters of the year.
68. I transmit a return of the militia of the several States according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each to the Department of War.
69. By reference to this return it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so.
70. As the defense and even the liberties of the country must depend in times of imminent danger on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined throughout the Union.
71. The report of the Secretary of War shews the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia.
72. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it from the failure of the proper departments in many of the States to make regular returns.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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73. The act of [1820-05-12] provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps of the Regular Army shall be extended to the militia.
74. This act has been very imperfectly executed from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defense. It is thought that this important subject in all its branches merits the attention of Congress.
75. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the Navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.
76. The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.
77. In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico our naval force has been augmented by the addition of several small vessels provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy", passed by Congress at their last session.
78. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object.
79. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the island of Cuba had been afflicted have been repressed and the confidence of our merchants in a great measure restored.
80. The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command.
81. And in reflecting with high satisfaction on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its Navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern that in the fulfillment of that arduous service the diseases incident to the season and to the climate in which it was discharged have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.
82. In the month of August a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompsons Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there.
83. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked.
84. Uncertain as to his fate and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilled surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station.
85. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism.

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86. Before his arrival Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the island and returned to the United States in consequence of the prevailing sickness.
87. Much useful information has, however, been obtained as to the state of the island and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.
88. Although our expedition, cooperating with an invigorated administration of the government of the island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretenses and colors, in the neighboring island of Porto Rico.
89. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions.
90. At an early period of the present year remonstrances were made to the governor of that island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred.
91. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the Government of Spain.
92. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of immediate and effectual interposition of that Government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed and interdicting the repetition of them.
93. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish Government, and in the mean time several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination for asserting their unquestionable rights even before the lawful tribunals of the country.
94. The usual orders have been given to all our public ships to seize American vessels in the slave trade and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.
95. It is a source of great satisfaction that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with price and commendation.
96. As a means of national defense it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance.
97. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not in several respects be effected.
98. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law would be useful.

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99. They would afford well-merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country, present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations, ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

100. A report of the PostMaster-General, which accompanies this communication, will shew the present state of the Post-Office Department and its general operations for some years past.

101. There is established by law 88,600 miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported 85,700 miles, and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or 2 exceptions.

102. There are 5,240 post offices in the Union, and as many post masters.

103. The gross amount of postage which accrued from [1822-07-01] to [1823-07-01] was $1,114,345.12. During the same period the expenditures of the Post-Office Department amounted to $1,169,885.51 and consisted of the following items, viz:

- Compensation to post masters, $353,995.98;
- incidental expenses, $30,866.37;
- transportation of the mail, $784,600.08;
- payments into the Treasury, $423.08.
- On the first of July last there was due to the Department from post masters $135,245.28;
- from late post masters and contractors, $256,749.31;

making a total amount of balances due to the Department of $391,994.59.

104. These balances embrace all delinquencies of post masters and contractors which have taken place since the organization of the Department.

105. There was due by the Department to contractors on the first of July last $26,548.64.

106. The transportation of the mail within five years past has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the Department proportionably increased.

107. Although the postage which has accrued within the last three years has fallen short of the expenditures $262,821.46, it appears that collections have been made from the outstanding balances to meet the principal part of the current demands.

108. It is estimated that not more than $250,000 of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process.

109. Some improvements in the receipts for postage is expected.

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110. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by post masters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditures shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

111. A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary; and it is submitted whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of post masters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the General Government are appointed.

112. Having communicated my views to Congress at the commencement of the last session respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse tends to confirm them.

113. Under this impression I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defense and independence of the country.

114. The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability in relation to the public expenditure.

115. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since [1817-03-04], the sum remaining unaccounted for on the 30th of September last is more than $1.5M less than on the 30th of September preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly $1M has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to [1817-03-04].

116. It will be obvious that in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished by settlement the difficulty of settling the residue is increased from the consideration that in many instances it can be obtained only by legal process.

117. For more precise details on this subject I refer to a report from the first Comptroller of the Treasury.

118. The sum which was appropriated at the last session for the repairs of the Cumberland road has been applied with good effect to that object.

119. A final report has not been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it.

120. As soon as it is received it shall be communicated to Congress.

121. Many patriotic and enlightened citizens who have made the subject an object of particular investigation have suggested an improvement of still greater importance.

122. They are of the opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained.

123. If this could be accomplished it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it.

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124. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon and every kind of munition, and in either direction.

125. Connecting the Atlantic with the Western country in a line passing through the seat of the National Government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself.

126. Believing as I do that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object (the jurisdiction remaining to the States through which the canal would pass), I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize by an adequate appropriation the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the Corps of Engineers to examine the unexplored ground during the next season and to report their opinion thereon.

127. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected by canals with those of Lake Erie.

128. As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the States an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several States through which the road passes to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs and of providing also by suitable penalties for its protection against future injuries.

129. The act of Congress of [1822-05-07], appropriated the sum of $22,700 for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act the officers of the Board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act.

130. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and as the piers would be of great service both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

131. The Board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbor of the port of Presquille, in PA, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same, under the appropriation for that purpose by act of Congress passed 3rd of March last.

132. The report of the Board accompanies the papers from the War Department and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

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133. A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

134. It is believed that the whole civilized world take a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none according to our information, has taken part against them.

135. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people.

136. The ordinary calculations of interest and of acquisition with a view to aggrandizement, which mingles so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them.

137. From the facts which have come to our knowledge there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation.

138. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wishes.

139. It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation.

140. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated.

141. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators.

142. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic.

143. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do.

144. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

145. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers.

146. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America.

147. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

148. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

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149. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

150. In the war between those new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

151. The late events in Spain and Portugal shew that Europe is still unsettled.

152. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain.

153. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States.

154. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

155. But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different.

156. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord.

157. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference.

158. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them.

159. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

160. If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation which bears any resemblance to it.

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161. At the first epoch our population did not exceed 3,000,000. by the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native, for the immigration from other countries has been inconsiderable.

162. At the first epoch half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness.

163. Since then new territory has been acquired of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original States.

164. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new States have been established almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union.

165. This expansion of our population and accession of new States to our Union have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests.

166. That it has eminently augmented our resources and added to our strength and respectability as a power is admitted by all, but it is not in these important circumstances only that this happy effect is felt.

167. It is manifest that by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of States the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches.

168. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable.

169. Each Government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and in consequence each, enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted.

170. It is unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this Constitution and of its happy effect in elevating the character and in protecting the rights of the nation as well as individuals.

171. To what, then, do we owe these blessings?

172. It is known to all that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions.

173. Ought we not, then, to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

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MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
Capitan-Mor of the Imperial Garrison of Uruguaiana
DEFENDER OF THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE,
TRUSTOR OF THE MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST

Declaration of Powers to Act as Ruler of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal

I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, a Son of the One God of this Universe, having been raised to and thus able to successfully defend, protect, and preserve all the rights, powers, offices, military orders, privileges and possession of the properties of the Empire of Brazil and being part of the branch of my family that continuously guarded the borders of the American Empire at the Imperial garrison known as Uruguaiana, and as the direct patrilineal lineage of all the rightful rulers of this Universe, am, thus, the individual with the highest degree of claims to the throne of the Empire of Brazil in its entirety, and I say…

1. I am the ruler of the Brazilian Empire by the Holy Grace of God, by inheritance and as described below.
2. I have the power to convey all the powers of the Empire of Brazil or some of them as I wish and act on those powers as I wish for the protection and perpetuity of the Empire.
3. The Empire of Brazil include the powers to act over all dominions of the Kingdom of Spain and of Spanish America.
4. I have the powers over all dominions of the Kingdom of Spain and of Spanish America as its "Natural Supporter and Protector" against "Usurpers" as needed and as heir to my 3rd Great-Grandfather Dom John VI, King of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve's (later, the Emperor of Brazil) as petitioned by my 3rd Great-Grandmother Princess Carlota Joaquina of Spain. (See, "Just Complaint by Princess Carlota Joaquina of August 19th, 1808", second paragraph; and, see, "Answer by Dom John VI of August 19th, 1808")
5. I am the Depository of all the Powers to Rule the Dominions of the Spanish Kingdom in the Americas and anywhere else that is needed and if needed pursuant to Manifesto of my 3rd Great-Grandmother Princess Carlota Joaquina of Spain and as her heir. (See, "Manifesto by Princess Carlota Joaquina of August 19th, 1808")
6. I have all the Powers as the Ruler of the Kingdom of Spain because I am an "Individual of ["The"] Royal Family of Spain" and because an automatic transfer of said Rights to the "Individual" that I am was Confirmed by Prince Pedro Carlos of Bourbon and Braganza on August 20th, 1808.
7. I have the Powers to, as "Grand-Master, Governor, and Perpetual Administrator of the Masters, Cavalry, and Orders of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of Saint Bento of Aviz, of Saint James of the Sword delegate all jurisdiction and power to confer the benefits of the first order and the administration of all of them." (See, "Patent Letter of May 13, 1825 by Dom John VI, Emperor of the Independent Empire of Brazil)
8. This Declaration shall not reduce nor preclude any other rights I have over other dominions not herein mentioned but that exist.
9. I am the Trustor of the Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust.
10. As Emperor of Brazil and by the above-mentioned Rights and Powers of the Kingdom of Spain over the Spanish Dominium in the Americas, and over the Dominions and Military Orders of Portugal and other places, I have supreme sovereignty, and I am not subject to any other power on this earth.

This is the 198th year of the Independence of all of the Americas from European or any other Foreign Control as proclaimed on September 7th, 1822 by Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. I sign below and witness myself and Seal with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations.

Given at the Muniz Barreto Private Estate in Uruguaiana, Empire of Brazil on the 20th day of August of 2021.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of York. New Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

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Capitan-Mor of the Imperial Garrison of Uruguaiana
DEFENDER OF THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE,
TRUSTOR OF THE MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST

ROYAL DECREE OF THE AMERICAN KINGDOM OF SPAIN

BY

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

Perpetual Ruler of the Spanish Kingdom

for

All the Spanish-Americas and Other Spanish Dominions

Pursuant to Declaration of the Defender of the Brazilian Empire Dated August 20th, 2021 and all the documents thereupon listed

I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, The Most Serene and Hereditary Capitan-Mor of the Imperial Garrison of Uruguaiana, Perpetual Defender and Ruler of the Brazilian Empire, Trustor of the Muniz Barreto – Columbus Inheritable Trust, Admiral of the Americas and the Ocean Seas and Either Side of the Sea in Africa, Judge-Mor for all Appeals on all the Islands and Lands and Waters under my Dominium, Lord of Guinea and of Conquest, Navigation and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, etc, Perpetual Ruler of the Kingdom of Spain and its Dominions, Perpetual Natural Supporter and Protector of the Kingdom of Spain and its Dominions, Depository of all the Powers to Rule the Dominions of the Spanish Kingdom in the Americas, and above whom there is no higher power under heaven, and who is not subject to no other power on this Earth, say…

THAT pursuant to a Declaration of Mine made on August 20th, 2021, I am, *inter alia*, the Perpetual Ruler of the American Dominium of the Kingdom of Spain,

THAT by the word "Perpetual" I may, *inter alia*, Order that actions be performed in a future date as well as Confirm past Orders by the Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses of Spain or of the Council of the Indies or the Cortes, and that any other rulers or any other authorized agents of Spain have made, and that I may also issue the properly legal *nun pro tunc* Orders, Letters Patent, Confirmations, Assignments, etc, to confirm any past Spanish Royal Grants, Decrees or Orders, not to change them, unless extremely necessary, but to bring them to conformity with our contemporary understanding so that no parties are negatively affected

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TRUSTOR OF THE MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST

against what was intended by the Rulings of My Very Beloved Spanish predecessors and what They desired to Order, Deny, Grant and/or Give.

THEREFORE, I hereby ORDER my son who is now the acting Admiral of the Americas as Christopher Columbus II and also all the presidents, governors, tribe chiefs, county judges, air, water and land commanders, generals, marshals, mayors, kings, lords, dukes, princes, subjects, and citizens of all the provinces, states, and countries both democratic or ruled otherwise, etc, to enter this Royal Decree into the records of any public clerk in the Americas and also post it on the world wide web so that all herein Ordered will also obey my future Decrees, Orders, Confirmations, Patents and anything else I Order in writing or orally or through the actions of anyone I assign. And when my Order that this Decree be entered and published is done, I will know that my Orders and Decrees are being obeyed in the same manner that my European predecessors were also obeyed—just that now Europe no longer has any say or power to rule the Americas.

FURTHER, I ORDER my son who is now the acting Admiral of the Americas as Christopher Columbus II and also all the presidents, governors, tribe chiefs, county judges, air, water and land commanders, generals, marshals, mayors, kings, lords, dukes, princes, subjects, and citizens of all the provinces, states, and countries both democratic or ruled otherwise, etc, TO OBEY, VALIDATE and otherwise GIVE IT FAITH and MAKE IT BINDING all my future and for dates past the present Decrees, Orders, Confirmations, Patents and anything else I Order in writing or orally or through the actions of anyone I assign be similarly obeyed in their entirety or be summoned, publicly tried and penalized accordingly. And that if any law in the Americas goes against anything that I or my son Columbus II order, that law is not enforceable. Always mindful that no power outside the Americas will ever have any power to rule the Americas.

It is so DECREED and ORDERED by me, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO in this the 198th year of the Independence of all of the Americas from European or any other Foreign Control as proclaimed on September 7th, 1822 by Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. I sign below and witness myself and Seal with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations.

Given at the Muniz Barreto Private Estate in Uruguaiana, Empire of Brazil
on the 20th day of August of 2021.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of York. New Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

No. 26. *Respecting the Nullifying Laws of South Carolina.*

PROCLAMATION

BY ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Dec. 10, 1832.

WHEREAS a convention assembled in the State of South Carolina, have passed an ordinance, by which they declare, "That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially," two acts for the same purposes, passed on the 19th of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State, or its officers; and by the said ordinance, it is further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts, within the same State, and that it is the duty of the legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said ordinance:

1828, ch. 55. Vol. iv. p. 270. 1832, ch. 227. Vol. iv. p. 583.

And whereas, by the said ordinance, it is further ordained, that, in no case of law or equity decided in the courts of said State, wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the said ordinance, or of the acts of the legislature that may be passed to give it effect, or of the said laws of the United States, no appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and that any person attempting to take such appeal shall be punished as for contempt of court:

And, finally, the said ordinance declares that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act, by Congress, abolishing or closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of the said State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do:

And whereas the said ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United

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States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite them than those of patriotism and a common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence,—that sacred Union hitherto inviolate, which, perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us, by the favor of Heaven, to a state of prosperity at home, and high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations,—To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, stating my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the convention.

Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be invested, for preserving the peace of the Union, and for the execution of the laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with State authority, and the deep interest which the people of the United States must all feel in preventing a resort to stronger measures while there is a hope that any thing will be yielded to reasoning and remonstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify a full exposition to South Carolina and the nation, of the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense of duty will require me to pursue.

The ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional, and too oppressive to be endured; but on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution—that the true construction of that instrument permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional. It is true, they add, that to justify this abrogation of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is evident, that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws deserve that character, is to give the power of resisting all laws. For, as by the theory, there is no appeal, the reasons alleged by the State, good or bad, must prevail. If it should be said that public opinion is a sufficient check against the abuse of this power, it may be asked why it is not deemed a sufficient guard against the passage of an unconstitutional act by Congress? There is, however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other. There are two appeals from an unconstitutional act passed by Congress—one to the Judiciary, the other to the People, and the States. There is no appeal from the State decision in theory, and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed against an application to review it, both judges and jurors being sworn to decide in its favor. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous, when our social compact, in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, and treaties made under it, are the supreme law of the land—and, for greater caution, adds "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And it may be asserted without fear of refutation, that no Federative Government could exist without a similar provision. Look for a moment to the consequence. If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected any where; for all imposts must be equal. It is no answer to repeat, that an unconstitutional law is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law operating injuriously upon any local interest, will be perhaps thought, and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and, as has been shown, there is no appeal.

If this doctrine had been established at an earlier day, the Union would have been dissolved in its infancy. The excise law in Pennsylvania, the embargo and non-intercourse law in the Eastern States, the carriage tax in Virginia, were all deemed unconstitutional, and were more unequal in their operation than any of the laws now complained of; but fortunately, none of those States

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discovered that they had the right now claimed by South Carolina. The war, into which we were forced to support the dignity of the nation and the rights of our citizens, might have ended in defeat and disgrace, instead of victory and honor, if the States who supposed it a ruinous and unconstitutional measure, had thought they possessed the right of nullifying the act by which it was declared, and denying supplies for its prosecution. Hardly and unequally as those measures bore upon several members of the Union, to the legislatures of none did this efficient and peaceable remedy, as it is called, suggest itself. The discovery of this important feature in our Constitution was reserved to the present day. To the statesmen of South Carolina belongs the invention, and upon the citizens of that State will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice.

If the doctrine of a State veto upon the laws of the Union carries with it internal evidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been repudiated with indignation had it been proposed to form a feature in our government.

In our colonial state, although dependent on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other. Leagues were formed for common defence, and before the Declaration of Independence, we were known in our aggregate character as *the United Colonies of America.* That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a joint, not by several acts, and when the terms of our confederation were reduced to form, it was in that of a solemn league of several States, by which they agreed that they would collectively form one nation for the purpose of conducting some certain domestic concerns, and all foreign relations. In the instrument forming that Union is found an article which declares that "every State shall abide by the determinations of Congress, on all questions which, by that confederation, should be submitted to them."

Under the confederation, then, no State could legally annul a decision of the Congress, or refuse to submit to its execution; but no provision was made to enforce these decisions. Congress made requisitions, but they were not complied with. The government could not operate on individuals. They had no Judiciary, no means of collecting revenue.

But the defects of the confederation need not be detailed. Under its operation we could scarcely be called a nation. We had neither prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. This state of things could not be endured, and our present happy Constitution was formed, but formed in vain, if this fatal doctrine prevails. It was formed for important objects that are announced in the preamble, made in the name and by the authority of the people of the United States, whose delegates framed, and whose conventions approved it. The most important among these objects, that which is placed first in rank, on which all the others rest, is "*to form a more perfect Union.*" Now, is it possible, that even if there were no express provision giving supremacy to the Constitution and laws of the United States over those of the States—can it be conceived, that an instrument made for the purpose of "*forming a more perfect Union,*" than that of the confederation, could be so constructed by the assembled wisdom of our country, as to substitute for that confederation a form of government dependent for its existence on the local interest, the party spirit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a State? Every man of plain, unsophisticated understanding, who hears the question, will give such an answer as will preserve the Union. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an impracticable theory, could alone have devised one that is calculated to destroy it.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, *incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.*

After this general view of the leading principle, we must examine the particular application of it which is made in the ordinance.

The preamble rests its justification on these grounds: It assumes, as a fact, that the obnoxious laws, although they purport to be laws for raising revenue, were, in reality, intended for the protection of manufactures, which purpose it asserts to be unconstitutional;—that the operation of these laws is unequal;—that the amount raised by them is greater than is required by the wants of the government;—and finally, that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only causes alleged to justify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt should be made to enforce them. The first virtually

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acknowledges that the law in question was passed under a power expressly given by the Constitution to lay and collect imposts; but its constitutionality is drawn in question from the *motives* of those who passed it. However apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an unconstitutional purpose, entertained by the members who assent to a law enacted under a constitutional power, shall make that law void; for how is that purpose to be ascertained? Who is to make the scrutiny? How often may bad purposes be falsely imputed—in how many cases are they concealed by false professions—in how many is no declaration of motive made? Admit this doctrine, and you give to the States an uncontrolled right to decide, and every law may be annulled under this pretext. If, therefore, the absurd and dangerous doctrine should be admitted, that a State may annul an unconstitutional law, or one that it deems such, it will not apply to the present case.

The next objection is, that the laws in question operate unequally. This objection may be made with truth to every law that has been or can be passed. The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it unconstitutional, and if all laws of that description may be abrogated by any State for that cause, then indeed is the Federal Constitution unworthy of the slightest effort for its preservation. We have hitherto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as to the sheet anchor of our safety in the stormy times of conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the palladium of our liberties, and, with all the solemnities of religion, have pledged to each other our lives and fortunes here, and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defence and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this importance to the Constitution of our country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroying, visionary theory the work of the profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was entrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify, such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation? No. We were not mistaken. The letter of this great instrument is free from this radical fault; its language directly contradicts the imputation; its spirit, its evident intent contradicts it. No, we did not err! Our Constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them. The sages whose memory will always be reverenced, have given us a practical, and, as they hoped, a permanent constitutional compact. The Father of his country did not affix his revered name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the States, when they severally ratified it, do so under the impression that a veto on the laws of the United States was reserved to them, or that they could exercise it by implication. Search the debates in all their conventions,—examine the speeches of the most zealous opposers of Federal authority,—look at the amendments that were proposed,—they are all silent, not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a motion made, to correct the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States, or to show that implication, as is now contended, could defeat it. No, we have not erred! The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our defence in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, uncorrupted by sophistical construction, to our posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of State prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the ordinance to these laws, are, that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionally employed.

The Constitution has given, expressly, to Congress, the right of raising revenue, and of determining the sum the public exigencies will require. The States have no control over the exercise of this right, other than that which results from the power of changing the representatives who abuse it, and thus procure redress. Congress may, undoubtedly, abuse this discretionary power, but the same may be said of others with which they are vested. Yet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Constitution has given it to the representatives of all the people, checked by the representatives of the States and by the executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the legislature or the

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THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

DOCKETS "O1": U.S. DECLARATION AGAINST NULLIFICATION

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convention of a single State, where neither the people of the different States, nor the States in their separate capacity, nor the chief magistrate elected by the people, have any representation. Which is the most discreet disposition of the power? I do not ask you, fellow-citizens, which is the constitutional disposition; that instrument speaks a language not to be misunderstood. But if you were assembled in general convention, which would you think the safest depository of this discretionary power in the last resort? Would you add a clause giving it to each of the States, or would you sanction the wise provisions already made by your Constitution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future, are you, can you be ready, to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and a local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive, and even absurd, as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the crisis your conduct presents at this day, would recur whenever any law of the United States displeased any of the States, and that we should soon cease to be a nation.

The ordinance, with the same knowledge of the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will be unconstitutionally applied. If this could be ascertained with certainty, the objection would, with more propriety, be reserved for the law so applying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the duty.

These are the allegations contained in the ordinance. Examine them seriously, my fellow-citizens,—judge for yourselves. I appeal to you to determine whether they are so clear, so convincing, as to leave no doubt of their correctness; and even if you should come to this conclusion, how far they justify the reckless, destructive course which you are directed to pursue. Review these objections, and the conclusions drawn from them, once more. What are they? Every law, then, for raising revenue, according to the South Carolina ordinance, may be rightfully annulled, unless it be so framed as no law ever will or can be framed. Congress have a right to pass laws for raising revenue, and each State have a right to oppose their execution—two rights directly opposed to each other; and yet is this absurdity supposed to be contained in an instrument drawn for the express purpose of avoiding collisions between the States and the general government, by an assembly of the most enlightened statesmen and purest patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose.

In vain have these sages declared that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have they provided that they shall have power to pass laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry those powers into execution, that those laws and that Constitution shall be the "supreme law of the land, and that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In vain have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and individually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! ineffectual restrictions! vile profanation of oaths! miserable mockery of legislation!—if a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the intent with which a law has been passed, declare themselves free from its operation,—say here it gives too little, there too much, and operates unequally;—here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed;—there it taxes those that ought to be free;—in this case the proceeds are intended to be applied to purposes which we do not approve;—in that the amount raised is more than is wanted. Congress, it is true, are invested by the Constitution with the right of deciding these questions according to their sound discretion; Congress is composed of the representatives of all the States, and of all the people of all the States; but *we*, part of the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—*we*, who have solemnly agreed that this Constitution shall be our law—*we*, most of whom have sworn to support it—*we* now abrogate this law, and swear, and force others to swear, that it shall not be obeyed—and we do this not because Congress have no right to pass such laws; this we do not allege, but because they have passed them with improper views. They are unconstitutional from the motives of those who passed them, which we can never with certainty know—from their unequal operation, although it is impossible, from the nature of things, that they should be equal—and from the disposition which we presume may be made of their proceeds, although that disposition has not been declared. This is the plain meaning of the ordinance in relation to laws which it abrogates for alleged unconstitutionality. But it does not stop there. It repeals, in ex-

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press terms, an important part of the Constitution itself, and of laws passed to give it effect, which have never been alleged to be unconstitutional.

The Constitution declares that the judicial powers of the United States extend to cases arising under the laws of the United States, and that such laws, the Constitution, and treaties, shall be paramount to the State Constitutions and laws. The judiciary act prescribes the mode by which the case may be brought before a court of the United States, by appeal, when a State tribunal shall decide against this provision of the Constitution. The ordinance declares there shall be no appeal—makes the State law paramount to the Constitution and laws of the United States—forces judges and jurors to swear that they will disregard their provisions; and even makes it penal in a suitor to attempt relief by appeal. It further declares that it shall not be lawful for the authorities of the United States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the revenue laws within its limits.

Here is a law of the United States, not even pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by the authority of a small majority of the voters of a single State. Here is a provision of the Constitution which is solemnly abrogated by the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the ordinance grounds not only an assertion of the right to annul the laws of which it complains, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union if any attempt is made to execute them.

This right to secede is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which, they say, is a compact between Sovereign States, who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and therefore, are subject to no superior; that, because they made the compact, they can break it when, in their opinion, it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it enlists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The people of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State legislatures in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the terms used in its construction, show it to be a government in which the people of all the States, collectively, are represented. We are *one people* in the choice of President and Vice-President. Here the States have no other agency than to direct the mode in which the votes shall be given. The candidates having the majority of all the votes are chosen. The electors of a majority of States may have given their votes for one candidate, and yet another may be chosen. The people then, and not the States, are represented in the Executive branch.

In the House of Representatives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice-President, all vote for the same officers. The people of all the States do not vote for all the members, each State electing only its own representatives. But this creates no material distinction. When chosen, they are all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; nor are they accountable to it for any act done in the performance of their legislative functions; and however they may in practice, as it is their duty to do, consult and prefer the interests of their particular constituents when they come in conflict with any other partial or local interest, yet it is their first and highest duty, as representatives of the United States, to promote the general good.

The Constitution of the United States then forms a *government* not a league; and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation, because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only

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be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A compact is an agreement or binding obligation. It may by its terms have a sanction or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If it contains no sanction, it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt; if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction, other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, express or implied; and, in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt, by force of arms, to destroy a government, is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such government has the right, by the law of self-defence, to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is modified, restrained, or resumed by the constitutional act. In our system, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant, provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that union which connects us; but, as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow-citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent, on their part, an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed, in this sovereign capacity, a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers—were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied. How, then, can that State be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—not treason against their separate power—but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against *sovereignty*, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred because they have, for their common interest, made the general government the depository of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the royal government we had no separate character; our opposition to its oppressions began as *United Colonies*. We were the *United States* under the confederation, and the name was perpetuated, and the Union rendered more perfect by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defence. How, then, with all these proofs, that, under all changes of our position we had, for designated purposes and with defined powers, created national governments—how is it, that the most perfect of those several modes of union should now be

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considered as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonomous with league, although the true term is not employed, because it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is labored to prove it a compact, (which in one sense it is,) and then to argue that as league is a compact, every compact between nations must of course be a league, and that from such an engagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown that, in this sense, the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the national Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States, who magnanimously surrendered their title to the territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and onerous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils contrary to engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defence, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention; a repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known, if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force; that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace, and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a convention assembled for the purpose, have dictated these terms, or rather this rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a convention of all the States, which, he says, they "sincerely and anxiously seek and desire." Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a general convention to the other States; and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the general government, of the merits of the controversy," such a convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the general government, has authority to call such a convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the States. This suggestion, then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina "anxiously desire" a general convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out? The assertion that they "earnestly seek it," is completely negatived by the omission.

This, then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State convention; that convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The governor of that State has recommended to the legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended; and it is the intent of this instrument to *Proclaim*, not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose, but to warn the citizens of South Carolina who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the

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illegal and disorganizing ordinance of the convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it, to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country,—and to point out to all the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the First Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves, or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason, on which you stand! First, a diminution of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the tariff laws. The effect of those laws was confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burthens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union, and bear none of its burthens. Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask, which concealed the hideous features of *disunion*, should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which, not long since, you would have regarded with horror. Look back to the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course. The great political truth was repeated to you, that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceable remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive, with too much confidence, the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow citizens, that by the admission of your leaders, the unconstitutionality must be *palpable*, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification! What is the meaning of the word *palpable*, in the sense in which it is here used? that which is apparent to every one; that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of these laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principle of protective duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as incapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your confidence, and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides, in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty emulating the fame of our Revolutionary Fathers; nor are you an oppressed people, contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage. You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that, too, on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was underrated, and you were authoritatively told that no further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on

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to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part!—Consider its Government uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of *American Citizens*—protecting their commerce—securing their literature and their arts—facilitating their intercommunication—defending their frontiers—and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say, *we, too, are citizens of America!* Carolina is one of these proud States—her arms have defended, her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men! for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings? for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not deceived by names: disunion, by armed force, is *treason*. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion, of which you would be the first victims—its First Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Rutledges, and of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of your revolutionary history, will not abandon that Union, to support which so many of them fought, and bled and died.

I adjure you, as you honor their memory—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives—as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State, the disorganizing edict of its Convention—bid its members to re-assemble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity and honor. Tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country!—Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

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Fellow-citizens of the United States! The threat of unhallowed disunion—the names of those once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs, on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments may depend. The conjuncture demanded a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions, but of my principles of action; and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties, which has been expressed, I rely, with equal confidence, on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven, that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

Fellow-citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people, shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children.

May the great Ruler of Nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours, may not, by the madness of party or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost; and may his wise Providence bring those who have produced this crisis to see the folly, before they feel the misery of civil strife; and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate his designs, he has chosen as the only means of attaining the high destinies to which we may reasonably aspire.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

EDW. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary of State.*

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(private)

Washington January 13th 1833

My Dr Sir,

Yours of the 9th instant was handed to me by Mr Wright last night, with whom I had some conversation on our general concerns, and I congratulate your State & my country, for sending us a man of his integrity, talents & firmness, at the present crisis. It will give me pleasure to consult him on all your local concerns- and here I would remark that the Secretary of State and many of your friends in N. York were the cause of the selection of Mr Dewitt.

I have rec'd several letters from you which remain unanswered. you know I am a bad correspondent at any time- lately I have been indisposed by cold, & surrounded with the nullifiers of the South, & the Indians in the South, & west; that has occupied all my time, not leaving me a moment for private friendship, or political discussion with a friend.

I beg of you not to be disturbed by any thing you hear from the clamours of this place- many nullifiers are here under disguise, working hard to save Calhoun would disgrace their country & the Executive to do it. Be assured that I shall act with all the forbearance, to do my duty.

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and extend that protection to our good citizens & the officers of our government in the discharge of their duty. Who are charged with the execution of the Laws: but, it would destroy all confidence in our government, both at home and abroad, were I to sit with my arms folded & permit our good citizens in S Carolina who are standing forth in aid of the laws to be imprisoned, fined, & perhaps hung under the ordinance of South Carolina & the laws to carry it into effect, which, are palpable violations of the constitution & subversive of every right of our citizens. Was this to be permitted the government would loose the confidence of its citizens & it would endure dissension every where. No my friend, the crisis must be met with firmness, our citizens misled, & the modern doctrine of nullification & secession put down forever. For we have yet to learn, whether some of the eastern States may not secede or nullify, if the tariff is reduced. I have to look at both ends of the union to preserve it. I have only time to add, that as S Carolina, has by her ordinance & other laws, closed our courts, and authorised the Governor to raise 12,000 men to keep them closed, giving all power to the sheriffs to use this army

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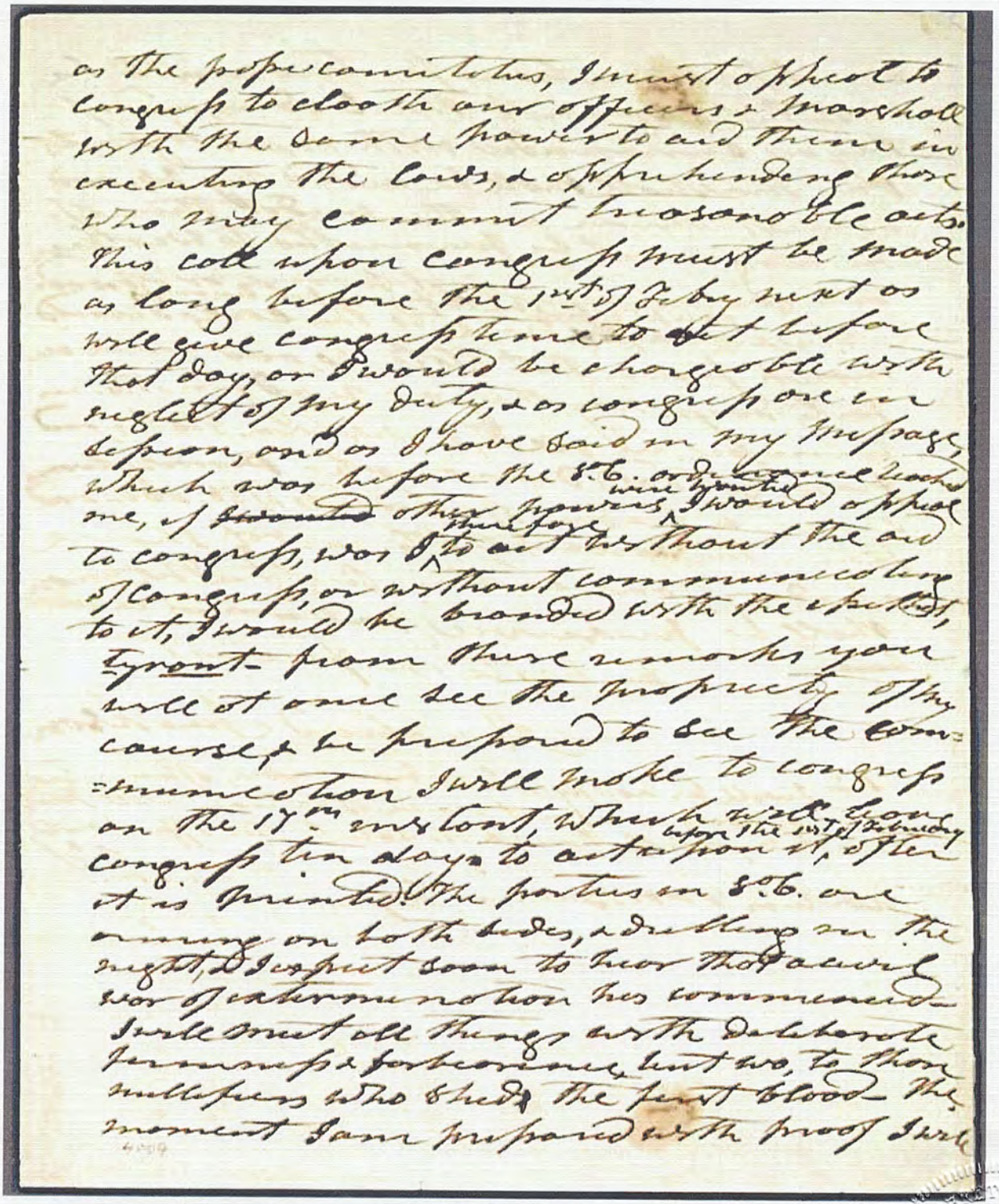

as the posse comitatus, I must appeal to congress to cloath our officers & marshall with the same power to aid them in executing the laws, & apprehending those who may commit treasonable acts. This call upon congress must be made as long before the 1st of Febry next as will give congress time to act before that day, or I would be chargeable with neglect of my duty, & as congress are in session, and as I have said in my message, which was before the S.C. ordinance reached me, if ~~I wanted~~ other powers were wanted I would appeal to congress, was I therefore to act without the aid of congress, or without communicating to it, I would be branded with the epithet, tyrant - from these remarks you will at once see the propriety of my course, & be prepared to see the communication I will make to congress on the 17th instant, which will leave congress ten days to act upon it, before the 1st of February after it is printed. The parties in S.C. are arming on both sides, & drilling in the night, & I expect soon to hear that a civil war of extermination has commenced - I will meet all things with deliberate firmness & forbearance, but woe, to those nullifiers who shed the first blood - the moment I am prepared with proof I will

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

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direct prosecutions for treason to be instituted against the leaders, and if they are surrounded with 12,000 bayonets our marshall shall be aided by 24,000 & arrest them in the midst thereof - nothing must be permitted to weaken our government at home or abroad.

Virginia, except a few nullifiers & politicians is true to the core - I could march from that State 40,000 men in forty days - nay, they are ready in N.C. in Tennessee, in all the western States, and from good old democratic Pennsylvania I have a tender of upwards of 50,000 - and from the borders of S.C. in N.C. I have a tender of one entire Regt - The union shall be preserved - ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ In haste yr friend

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I will be happy to hear from you often, & see you as early as a just sense of delicacy will permit - my whole household salute you affectionately A.J.

Martin Van Buren Esqr

The President

[illegible]

33.

Jany 13/33

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TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL CONCLUDED AT TORDESILLAS; ON JUNE 7, 1494

Ratification by Spain, July 2, 1494.
Ratification by Portugal, September 5, 1494.
ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

Don Ferdinand and Dona Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galiciaj Majorca Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, count and countess of Barcelona, lord and lady of Biscay and Molina, duke and duchess of Athens and Neopatras, count and countess of Roussillon and Cerdagne, marquis and marchioness of Oristano and Gociano, together with the Prince Don John, our very dear and very beloved first-born son, heir of our aforesaid kingdoms and lordships. Whereas by Don Enrique Enriques, our chief steward, Don Gutierre de Cardenas, chief commissary of Leon, our chief auditor, and Doctor Rodrigo Maldonado, all members of our council, it was treated, adjusted, and agreed for us and in our name and by virtue of our power with the most serene Dom John, by the grace of God, king of Portugal and of the Algarves on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, lord of Guinea, our very dear and very beloved brother, and with Ruy de Sousa, lord of Sagres and Berenguel, Dom Joao de Sousa, his son, chief inspector of weights and measures of the said Most Serene King our brother, and Ayres de Almada, magistrate of the civil cases in his court and member of his desembargo, all members of the council of the aforesaid Most Serene King our brother, [and acting] in his name and by virtue of his power, his ambassadors, who came to us in regard to the controversy over what part belongs to us and what part to the said Most Serene King our brother, of that which up to this seventh day of the present month of June, the date of this instrument, is discovered in the ocean sea, in which said agreement our aforesaid representatives promised among other things that within a certain term specified in it we should sanction, confirm, swear to, ratify, and approve the above-mentioned agreement in person: we, wishing to fulfill and fulfilling all that which was thus adjusted, agreed upon, and authorized in our name in regard to the above-mentioned, ordered the said instrument of the aforesaid agreement and treaty to be brought before us that we might see and examine it, the tenor of which, word for word, is as follows:

In the name of God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three truly separate and distinct persons and only one divine essence. Be it manifest and known to all who shall see this public instrument, that at the village of Tordesillas, on the seventh day of the month of June, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ 1494, in the presence of us, the secretaries, clerks, and notaries public subscribed below, there being present the honorable Don Enrique Enriques, chief steward of the very exalted and very mighty princes, the lord and lady Don Ferdinand and Dona Isabella, by the grace of God king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, etc., Don Gutierre de Cardenas, chief auditor of the said lords the king and queen, and Doctor Rodrigo Maldonado, all members of the council of the said lords, the king

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and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, etc., their qualified representatives of the one part, and the honorable Ruy de Sousa, lord of Sagres and Berenguel, Dom Juan de Sousa, his son, chief inspector of weights and measures of the very exalted and very excellent lord Dom John, by the grace of God king of Portugal and of the Algarves on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, lord of Guinea, and Ayres de Almada, magistrate of civil cases in his court and member of his desembargo, all of the council of the said lord King of Portugal, and his qualified ambassadors and representatives, as was proved by both the said parties by means of the letters of authorization and procurations from the said lords their constituents, the tenor of which, word for word, is as follows:

[Here follow the full powers granted by Ferdinand and Isabella to Don Enrique Enriques, Don Gutierre de Cardenas, and Dr. Rodrigo Maldonado on June 5, 1494; and the full powers granted by John II. to Ruy de Sousa, Joao de Sousa, and Ayres Almada on March 8, 1494.]

"Thereupon it was declared by the above-mentioned representatives of the aforesaid King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, etc., and of the aforesaid King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc.:

[I.] That, whereas a certain controversy exists between the said lords, their constituents, as to what lands, of all those discovered in the ocean sea up to the present day, the date of this treaty, pertain to each one of the said parts respectively; therefore, for the sake of peace and concord, and for the preservation of the relationship and love of the said King of Portugal for the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., it being the pleasure of their Highnesses, they, their said representatives, acting in their name and by virtue of their powers herein described, covenanted and agreed that a boundary or straight line be determined and drawn north and south, from pole to pole, on the said ocean sea, from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole. This boundary or line shall be drawn straight, as aforesaid, at a distance of three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, being calculated by degrees, or by any other manner as may be considered the best and readiest, provided the distance shall be no greater than abovesaid. And all lands, both islands and mainlands, found and discovered already, or to be found and discovered hereafter, by the said King of Portugal and by his vessels on this side of the said line and bound determined as above, toward the east, in either north or south latitude, on the eastern side of the said bound provided the said bound is not crossed, shall belong to, and remain in the possession of, and pertain forever to, the said King of Portugal and his successors. And all other lands, both islands and mainlands, found or to be found hereafter, discovered or to be discovered hereafter, which have been discovered or shall be discovered by the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., and by their vessels, on the western side of the said bound, determined as above, after having passed the said bound toward the west, in either its north or south latitude, shall belong to, and remain in the possession of, and pertain forever to, the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, etc., and to their successors.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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[2.] Item, the said representatives promise and affirm by virtue of the powers aforesaid, that from this date no ships shall be despatched-namely as follows: the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, etc., for this part of the bound, and its eastern side, on this side the said bound, which pertains to the said King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc.; nor the said King of Portugal to the other part of the said bound which pertains to the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc.-for the purpose of discovering and seeking any mainlands or islands, or for the purpose of trade, barter, or conquest of any kind. But should it come to pass that the said ships of the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, etc., on sailing thus on this side of the said bound, should discover any mainlands or islands in the region pertaining, as abovesaid, to the said King of Portugal, such mainlands or islands shall pertain to and belong forever to the said King of Portugal and his heirs, and their Highnesses shall order them to be surrendered to him immediately. And if the said ships of the said King of Portugal discover any islands and mainlands in the regions of the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, etc., all such lands shall belong to and remain forever in the possession of the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, etc., and their heirs, and the said King of Portugal shall cause such lands to be surrendered immediately.

[3.] Item, in order that the said line or bound of the said division may be made straight and as nearly as possible the said distance of three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, as hereinbefore stated, the said representatives of both the said parties agree and assent that within the ten months immediately following the date of this treaty their said constituent lords shall despatch two or four caravels, namely, one or two by each one of them, a greater or less number, as they may mutually consider necessary. These vessels shall meet at the Grand Canary Island during this time, and each one of the said parties shall send certain persons in them, to wit, pilots, astrologers, sailors, and any others they may deem desirable. But there must be as many on one side as on the other, and certain of the said pilots, astrologers, sailors, and others of those sent by the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., and who are experienced, shall embark in the ships of the said King of Portugal and the Algarves; in like manner certain of the said persons sent by the said King of Portugal shall embark in the ship or ships of the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc.; a like number in each case, so that they may jointly study and examine to better advantage the sea, courses, winds, and the degrees of the sun or of north latitude, and lay out the leagues aforesaid, in order that, in determining the line and boundary, all sent and empowered by both the said parties in the said vessels, shall jointly concur. These said vessels shall continue their course together to the said Cape Verde Islands, from whence they shall lay a direct course to the west, to the distance of the said three hundred and seventy degrees, measured as the said persons shall agree, and measured without prejudice to the said parties. When this point is reached, such point will constitute the place and mark for measuring degrees of the sun or of north latitude either by daily runs measured in leagues, or in any other manner that shall mutually be deemed better. This said line shall be drawn north and south as aforesaid, from the said Arctic pole to the said Antarctic pole. And when this line has been determined as abovesaid, those sent by each of the aforesaid parties, to whom each one of the said parties must delegate his own

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authority and power, to determine the said mark and bound, shall draw up a writing concerning it and affix thereto their signatures. And when determined by the mutual consent of all of them, this line shall be considered as a perpetual mark and bound, in such wise that the said parties, or either of them, or their future successors, shall be unable to deny it, or erase or remove it, at any time or in any manner whatsoever. And should, perchance, the said line and bound from pole to pole, as aforesaid, intersect any island or mainland, at the first point of such intersection of such island or mainland by the said line, some kind of mark or tower shall be erected, and a succession of similar marks shall be erected in a straight line from such mark or tower, in a line identical with the above-mentioned bound. These marks shall separate those portions of such land belonging to each one of the said parties; and the subjects of the said parties shall not dare, on either side, to enter the territory of the other, by crossing the said mark or bound in such island or mainland.

[4.] Item, inasmuch as the said ships of the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, etc., sailing as before declared, from their kingdoms and seigniories to their said possessions on the other side of the said line, must cross the seas on this side of the line, pertaining to the said King of Portugal, it is therefore concerted and agreed that the said ships of the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, etc., shall, at any time and without any hindrance, sail in either direction, freely, securely, and peacefully, over the said seas of the said King of Portugal, and within the said line. And whenever their Highnesses and their successors wish to do so, and deem it expedient, their said ships may take their courses and routes direct from their kingdoms to any region within their line and bound to which they desire to despatch expeditions of discovery, conquest, and trade. They shall take their courses direct to the desired region and for any purpose desired therein, and shall not leave their course, unless compelled to do so by contrary weather. They shall do this provided that, before crossing the said line, they shall not seize or take possession of anything discovered in his said region by the said King of Portugal; and should their said ships find anything before crossing the said line, as aforesaid, it shall belong to the said King of Portugal, and their Highnesses shall order it surrendered immediately. And since it is possible that the ships and subjects of the said King and Queen of Castile, Leon, etc., or those acting in their name, may discover before the twentieth day of this present month of June, following the date of this treaty, some islands and mainlands within the said line, drawn straight from pole to pole, that is to say, inside the said three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, as aforesaid, it is hereby agreed and determined, in order to remove all doubt, that all such islands and mainlands found and discovered in any manner whatsoever up to the said twentieth day of this said month of June, although found by ships and subjects of the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., shall pertain to and remain forever in the possession of the said King of Portugal and the Algarves, and of his successors and kingdoms, provided that they lie within the first two hundred and fifty leagues of the said three hundred and seventy leagues reckoned west of the Cape Verde Islands to the above-mentioned line-in whatsoever part, even to the said poles, of the said two hundred and fifty leagues they may be found, determining a boundary or straight line from pole to pole, where the said two hundred and fifty leagues end. Likewise all the islands and

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mainlands found and discovered up to the said twentieth day of this present month of June by the ships and subjects of the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., or in any other manner, within the other one hundred and twenty leagues that still remain of the said three hundred and seventy leagues where the said bound that is to be drawn from pole to pole, as aforesaid, must be determined, and in whatever part of the said one hundred and twenty leagues, even to the said poles,-they that are found up to the said day shall pertain to and remain forever in the possession of the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., and of their successors and kingdoms; just as whatever is or shall be found on the other side of the said three hundred and seventy leagues pertaining to their Highnesses, as aforesaid, is and must be theirs, although the said one hundred and twenty leagues are within the said bound of the said three hundred and seventy leagues pertaining to the said King of Portugal, the Algarves, etc., as aforesaid.

And if, up to the said twentieth day of this said month of June, no lands are discovered by the said ships of their Highnesses within the said one hundred and twenty leagues, and are discovered after the expiration of that time, then they shall pertain to the said King of Portugal as is set forth in the above.

The said Don Enrique Enriques, chief steward, Don Gutierre de Cardenas, chief auditor, and Doctor Rodrigo Maldonado, representatives of the said very exalted and very mighty princes, the lord and lady, the king and queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, etc., by virtue of their said power, which is incorporated above, and the said Ruy de Sousa, Dom Joao de Sousa, his son, and Arias de Almadana, representatives and ambassadors of the said very exalted and very excellent prince, the lord king of Portugal and of the Algarves on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, lord of Guinea, by virtue of their said power, which is incorporated above, promised, and affirmed, in the name of their said constituents, [saying that they and their successors and kingdoms and lordships, forever and ever, would keep, observe, and fulfill, really and effectively, renouncing all fraud, evasion, deceit, falsehood, and pretense, everything set forth in this treaty, and each part and parcel of it; and they desired and authorized that everything set forth in this said agreement and every part and parcel of it be observed, fulfilled, and performed as everything which is set forth in the treaty of peace concluded and ratified between the said lord and lady, the king and queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., and the lord Dom Alfonso, king of Portugal (may he rest in glory) and the said king, the present ruler of Portugal, his son, then prince in the former year of 1479, must be observed, fulfilled, and performed, and under those same penalties, bonds, securities, and obligations, in accordance with and in the manner set forth in the said treaty of peace. Also they bound themselves [by the promise]that neither the said parties nor any of them nor their successors forever should violate or oppose that which is abovesaid and specified, nor any part or parcel of it, directly or indirectly, or in any other manner at any time, or in any manner whatsoever, premeditated or not premeditated, or that may or can be, under the penalties set forth in the said agreement of the said peace; and whether the fine be paid or not paid, or graciously remitted, that this obligation, agreement, and treaty shall continue in force and remain firm, stable, and valid

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forever and ever. That thus they will keep, observe, perform, and pay everything, the said representatives, acting in the name of their said constituents, pledged the property, movable and real, patrimonial and fiscal, of each of their respective parties, and of their subjects and vassals, possessed and to be possessed. They renounced all laws and rights of which the said parties or either of them might take advantage to violate or oppose the foregoing or any part of it; and for the greater security and stability of the aforesaid, they swore before God and the Blessed Mary and upon the sign of the Cross, on which they placed their right hands, and upon the words of the Holy Gospels, wheresoever they are written at greatest length, and on the consciences of their said constituents, that they, jointly and severally, will keep, observe, and fulfill all the aforesaid and each part and parcel of it, really and effectively, renouncing all fraud, evasion, deceit, falsehood, and pretense, and that they will not contradict it at any time or in any manner. And under the same oath they swore not to seek absolution or release from it from our most Holy Father or from any other legate or prelate who could give it to them. And even though, proprio motu, it should be given to them, they will not make use of it; rather, by this present agreement, they, acting in the said name, entreat our most Holy Father that his Holiness be pleased to confirm and approve this said agreement, according to what is set forth therein; and that he order his bulls in regard to it to be issued to the parties or to whichever of the parties may solicit them, with the tenor of this agreement incorporated therein, and that he lay his censures upon those who shall violate or oppose it at any time whatsoever. Likewise, the said representatives, acting in the said names, bound themselves under the same penalty and oath, that within the one hundred days next following, reckoned from the day of the date of this agreement, the parties would mutually exchange the approbation and ratification of this said agreement, written on parchment, signed with the names of the said lords, their constituents, and sealed with their hanging leaden seals; and that the instrument which the said lords, the king and queen of Castile, Aragon, etc., should have to issue, must be signed, agreed to, and sanctioned by the very noble and most illustrious lord, Prince Don Juan, their son. Of all the foregoing they authorized two copies, both of the same tenor exactly, which they signed with their names and executed before the undersigned secretaries and notaries public, one for each party. And whichever copy is produced, it shall be as valid as if both the copies which were made and executed in the said town of Tordesillas, on the said day, month, and year aforesaid, should be produced. The chief deputy, Don Enrique, Ruy de Sousa, Dom Juan de Sousa, Doctor Rodrigo Maldonado, Licentiate Ayres. Witnesses who were present and who saw the said representatives and ambassadors sign their names here and execute the aforesaid, and take the said oath: The deputy Pedro de Leon and the deputy Fernando de Torres, residents of the town of Valladolid, the deputy Fernando de Gamarra, deputy of Zagra and Cenete, contino of the house of the said king and queen, our lords, and Joao Suares de Sequeira, Ruy Leme, and Duarte Pacheco, continos of the house of the said King of Portugal, summoned for that purpose. And I, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, secretary of the king and queen, our lords, member of their council, and their scrivener of the high court of justice, and notary public in their court and throughout their realms and lordships, witnessed all the aforesaid, together with the said witnesses and with Estevan Vaez, secretary of the said King of Portugal, who by the authority given him by the said king and queen, our lords, to certify to this act in their kingdoms, also

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witnessed the abovesaid; and at the request and with the authorization of all the said representatives and ambassadors, who in my presence and his here signed their names, I caused this public instrument of agreement to be written. It is written on these six leaves of paper, in entire sheets, written on both sides, together with this leaf, which contains the names of the aforesaid persons and my sign; and the bottom of every page is marked with the notarial mark of my name and that of the said Estevan Vaez. And in witness I here make my sign, which is thus. In testimony of truth: Fernando Alvarez. And I, the said Estevan Vaez (who by the authority given me by the said lords, the king and queen of Castile, and of Leon, to make it public throughout their kingdoms and lordships, together with the said Fernando Alvarez, at the request and summons of the said ambassadors and representatives witnessed everything), in testimony and assurance thereof signed it here with my public sign, which is thus.

The said deed of treaty, agreement, and concord, above incorporated, having been examined and understood by us and by the said Prince Don John, our son, we approve, commend, confirm, execute, and ratify it, and we promise to keep, observe, and fulfill all the abovesaid that is set forth therein, and every part and parcel of it, really and effectively. We renounce all fraud, evasion, falsehood, and pretense, and we shall not violate or oppose it, or any part of it, at any time or in any manner whatsoever. For greater security, we and the said prince Don John, our son, swear before God and Holy Mary, and by the words of the Holy Gospels, wheresoever they are written at greatest length, and upon the sign of the Cross upon which we actually placed our right hands, in the presence of the said Ruy de Sousa, Dom Joao de Sousa, and Licentiate Ayres de Almada, ambassadors and representatives of the said Most Serene King of Portugal, our brother, thus to keep, observe, and fulfill it, and every part and parcel of it, so far as it is incumbent upon us, really and effectively, as is abovesaid, for ourselves and for our heirs and successors, and for our said kingdoms and lordships, and the subjects and natives of them, under the penalties and obligations, bonds and abjurements set forth in the said contract of agreement and concord above written. In attestation and corroboration whereof, we sign our name to this our letter and order it to be sealed with our leaden seal' hanging by threads of colored silk. Given in the town of Arevalo, on the second day of the month of July, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1494.

I, THE KING. I, THE QUEEN. I, THE PRINCE.

I, FERNANDO ALVAREZ de Toledo, secretary of the king and of the queen, our lords, have caused it to be written by their mandate.

. . . doctor.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

Certificate #: 00001- QDX

LAND PATENT

Know All the Inhabitants of This Worldwide Municipality of Urug (RG) and to Any Others to Whom This Document Shall Encounter…

WHEREAS a certain **MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO,** born at the Garrison of Uruguaiana residing in North America as **MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO**—who under his born-again name of **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**—personally appeared at the Garrison of Uruguaiana and deposited a set of documents titled "The Colombian Code" and, upon an inquest, proved to be the direct descendant, heir and perpetual successor of the perpetual **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** from Europe, and also proved that pursuant to a certain contract dated April 17, 1492 and executed in Santa Fe, Spain by and between said **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** and the Spanish Catholics Monarchs, all of that contract's subsequent confirmations within said Code, and by the additional documents contained in the Code, has possession of a tract of land of 16,428,000 square miles known as the Americas and described as…

"All the several islands and mainland within the Northernmost point at the island of Kaffeklubben; the Southernmost point at the island of Southern Thule; the Westernmost point at the Attu Island in Alaska; and the Easternmost point at Nordostrundingen, in Greenland. The mainland, of roughly 8,700 miles long from north to south, has at its north extremity the Murchison Promontory on the Boothia Peninsula; at its south extremity Cape Froward in Chilean Patagonia; at its west extremity the Seward Peninsula in Alaska; and Ponto do Seixas in Brazil as its east extremity."

…according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands prepared by the Lands Division of this Municipality, which said tract has been earned or otherwise been fully paid by said **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.**

BE KNOWN that the Municipality of Urug, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the powers vested in me as the Administrator of Urug, which powers were preserved and now used by me as Administrator of Urug, do give and grant, unto the said **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** and to his heirs and perpetual successors, the said tract above described. To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging unto the said **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** and to his heirs and assigns forever and in perpetuity.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO,** Administrator of Urug, have caused these Letters to be made Patent with my signature below, the Holy Cross protected by the Dragon, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 12th day of October of 1492.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Administrator
RG Administration

Mem Muniz
Commissioner
RG Lands Division

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
Capitan-Mor of the Imperial Garrison of Uruguaiana
PERPETUAL DEFENDER OF THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE,
TRUSTOR OF THE MUNIZ BARRETO – COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST

DECLARATION OF ASSIGNMENT OF ROYAL POWERS TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF URUG

I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, a Son of the One God of this Universe and Capitan-Mor of the Imperial Garrison of Uruguaiana, having been raised to and thus able to successfully defend, protect, and preserve all the rights, powers, offices, military orders, privileges and possession of the properties of the Empire of Brazil and being part of the branch of my family that continuously guarded the borders of the American Empire at the Imperial garrison known as Uruguaiana, and as the direct patrilineal lineage of all the rightful rulers of this Universe, am, thus, the individual with the highest degree of claims to the throne of the Empire of Brazil in its entirety, and I say and hereby Declare…

1. Urug is a Municipality of Native American Indians, and I am the leader of Urug.
2. Pursuant to my "Declaration of Royal Powers" of August 20th, 2021, given at my private estate located at the Garrison of Uruguaiana, I am the "Depository" and I may also exercise all of the Powers of the Kingdoms of Portugal and Spain as they existed before the usurpation of Napoleon.
3. Those Powers are also known as the Empire of Brazil—I and the Godhead are the sole Rulers of said Empire.
4. I may and assign any and all my Powers at any capacity and at any organization that I choose.
5. I will only assign those Powers to my heirs that are at least 1/32 Native Americans.
6. Unless otherwise provided by me, I will not take away those powers that my predecessors assigned, but I have the Powers to end or not or issue or not any assignments and/or licenses that my predecessors have granted.
7. As I explained on my "Royal Decree of the American Kingdom of Spain" of August 20th, 2021, those powers that I exercise myself or as assigned by me may be exercised Perpetually.
8. I hereby assign all my Powers to the elected office I now occupy at Urug as its Administrator including but not limited to the Administration of the assigned Powers and, *inter alia*, the following Powers:
    a. The Power to Declare the Accession or not to all Treaties and contracts entered by my predecessors.
    b. The Power to command and assign command of all Christian Military Orders.
    c. The Perpetual Powers to modify any Order, Contracts or Obligations (as for the latter two, upon agreement of all parties, and if I am all the parties, then my me, my sons and daughters, my siblings or any other of my heirs who are at least 1/32 Native Americans).
9. My Powers will remain at the Office of the Administrator of Urug only for as long as the Office of the Administrator is filled by me, Admiral Christopher Columbus II or his successor to be chosen according to rules of succession of the 1824 Imperial Constitution.
10. Those Powers will continue to be Deposited and can be Executed by me, my sons and daughters, my siblings or any other of my heirs who are at least 1/32 Native Americans at the Garrison of Uruguaiana.
11. If the need ever arises that we must relocate the Garrison, the Powers will go wherever I, my sons and daughters, my siblings or any other of my heirs who are at least 1/32 Native Americans go.
12. The Powers herein discussed and assigned to Urug are Native American Powers inherited from Europe and are Powers under the allegiance and control of a certain Indian, Christopher Columbus II, the leader of THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN.
13. I have the Power to judge and/or remove any and all Powers of the said Indian, Christopher Columbus II and I assign that Powers over said Indian to two individual offices named Fernando and Isabella—which offices will be held by two of my appointed heirs under the Garrison Powers only, one male and one female, both Indians.
14. The Powers assigned to Fernando and Isabella may be represented and acted by proxies but only to the extent allowed by me and/or the actual Fernando and Isabella and are not Powers of Urug.

This is the 198th year of the Independence of all the Americas from European or any other Foreign Control as proclaimed on September 7th, 1822, by Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. I sign below and witness myself and Seal with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations.

Given at the Muniz Barreto Private Estate in Uruguaiana, Empire of Brazil on the 20th day of August of 2021.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO AND EXECUTION OF THE TREATY OF TORDESSILLAS

To the Inhabitants of This Worldwide Municipality of Urug and to Any Others to Whom This Document Shall Encounter…

WHEREAS, as confirmed by a "DECLARATION OF ASSIGNMENT OF ROYAL POWERS TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF URUG", this Municipality of Urug ("Urug", "RG") holds and is authorized to exercise certain powers including, but not limited to, the Power to "Declare the Accession[,]" act as the signing, member and/or ratifying party "or not to all Treaties and contracts entered by" the Kingdoms of Portugal and Spain, perpetually.

WHEREAS Urug, while under the control of an individual specified in item number nine of said Assignment of Royal Powers, is the perpetual successor to both Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

WHEREAS the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal entered the Treaty of Tordesillas on June 7th, 1494, at Tordesillas—which Treaty was later ratified by Spain on July 2nd, 1494 and by Portugal on September 5th, 1494.

WHEREAS the Treaty of Tordesillas provides for the accession and replacement of parties by the parties' representatives, heirs and assigns.

THEREFORE, I…

DECLARE that Urug is the Perpetual Party to both sides of the Treaty of Tordesillas, namely the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Portugal with all the rights and obligations specified in said Treaty as if the name Urug had been used instead of Spain and instead of Portugal and as if singed by me, the Administration of Urug.

I FURTHER DECLARE the Treaty of Tordesillas self-executing as to both parties, and that the areas marked as belonging to both the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal are now areas belonging to Urug including, but not limited to, the air rights to the areas therein contained, and that Orders may be issued by me and my authorized representatives pursuant to this declaration for the administration of such rights and of all other rights included in the Treaty of Tordesillas.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO**, Administrator of Urug, so declare by my signature below, the Holy Cross protected by the Dragon, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 7th day of June of 1494.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Administrator
RG Administration

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of November, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

RQ2: 1

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE

To the Inhabitants of This Worldwide Municipality of Urug and
to Any Others to Whom This Document Shall Encounter…

WHEREAS Urug, a municipality headquartered in South America, which is controlled by Native American Indians heirs to the Powers of the former Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal who are members of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS), and that abides to and sustains The Colombian Code leaving the Powers to judge the actions of Christopher Columbus II, a Native American Indian, to the Native Americans at the Garrison of Uruguaiana.

WHEREAS earlier predecessors of Urug were the ones who granted Christopher Columbus all the privileges that are now Columbus II's, but Urug's Administration may only suggest how Columbus should run the Americas and Columbus may or may not listen to Urug's suggestions.

WHEREAS Christopher Columbus is the perpetual highest level of authority over the entire American continent pursuant to all the privileges found on the Colombian Code and its supporting documents, and no power with or without the Americas does now or should ever have any powers over Christopher Columbus II, his heirs, successors, and assigns.

WHEREAS James Monroe, the 5th President of the United States of America, gave the Monroe Doctrine by way of a speech at the 7th Union Address on December 2nd, 1823.

WHEREAS the Monroe Doctrine, similarly to Urug and BNMS, opposes any and all intervention, subjection, dependency or control by any powers from outside of the Americas.

THEREFORE, I DECLARE that Urug accedes to the Monroe Doctrine's opposition to any unwanted intervention, subjection, dependency or control by any powers from outside of the Americas.

I FURTHER DECLARE that at all proceedings in the courts of law, police forces, sheriffs, attorney generals, governors, presidents, etc. of the Americas shall have decrees, ordinances, laws, statutes, etc. and will strictly execute and enforce them against any individuals, entities, agencies, governments, etc. foreign to this American continent and that work to subserve the administration or the sovereignty of any portion of the American continent as if such subversive actions were being acted upon the entire American Continent—subversive entities will have all their assets seized and granted to the highest American based interested party—and this Declaration alone shall substantiate Orders at any jurisdiction to execution and enforcement.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO**, Administrator of Urug, so declare by my signature below, the Holy Cross protected by the Dragon, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 20th day of August of 2021.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Administrator
RG Administration

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 11th day of August, 2021 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

Federalist No. 85
By Alexander Hamilton

Divided into paragraphs by Christopher Columbus II. Or in other words, I, Christopher Columbus II, have read, analyzed and divided into paragraphs the words of Alexander Hamilton to the State of New York given on May 28th, 1788. The United States of America cites these words as "The Federalist No. 85, [28 May 1788]," Founders Online, National Archives, https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Hamilton/01-04-02-0248. [Original source: The Papers of Alexander Hamilton, vol. 4, January 1787–May 1788, ed. Harold C. Syrett. New York: Columbia University Press, 1962, pp. 714–721.]

To the People of the State of New York:

1. ACCORDING to the formal division of the subject of these papers, announced in my first number, there would appear still to remain for discussion two points: "the analogy of the proposed government to your own State constitution," and "the additional security which its adoption will afford to republican government, to liberty, and to property."
2. But these heads have been so fully anticipated and exhausted in the progress of the work, that it would now scarcely be possible to do any thing more than repeat, in a more dilated form, what has been heretofore said, which the advanced stage of the question, and the time already spent upon it, conspire to forbid.
3. It is remarkable, that the resemblance of the plan of the convention to the act which organizes the government of this State holds, not less with regard to many of the supposed defects, than to the real excellences of the former. Among the pretended defects are the re-eligibility of the Executive, the want of a council, the omission of a formal bill of rights, the omission of a provision respecting the liberty of the press.
4. These and several others which have been noted in the course of our inquiries are as much chargeable on the existing constitution of this State, as on the one proposed for the Union; and a man must have slender pretensions to consistency, who can rail at the latter for imperfections which he finds no difficulty in excusing in the former.
5. Nor indeed can there be a better proof of the insincerity and affectation of some of the zealous adversaries of the plan of the convention among us, who profess to be the devoted admirers of the government under which they live, than the fury with which they have attacked that plan, for matters in regard to which our own constitution is equally or perhaps more vulnerable.
6. The additional securities to republican government, to liberty and to property, to be derived from the adoption of the plan under consideration, consist chiefly in the restraints which the preservation of the Union will impose on local factions and insurrections, and on the ambition of powerful individuals in single States, who may acquire credit and influence enough, from leaders and favorites, to become the despots

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

of the people; in the diminution of the opportunities to foreign intrigue, which the dissolution of the Confederacy would invite and facilitate; in the prevention of extensive military establishments, which could not fail to grow out of wars between the States in a disunited situation; in the express guaranty of a republican form of government to each; in the absolute and universal exclusion of titles of nobility; and in the precautions against the repetition of those practices on the part of the State governments which have undermined the foundations of property and credit, have planted mutual distrust in the breasts of all classes of citizens, and have occasioned an almost universal prostration of morals.

7. Thus have I, fellow-citizens, executed the task I had assigned to myself; with what success, your conduct must determine.
8. I trust at least you will admit that I have not failed in the assurance I gave you respecting the spirit with which my endeavors should be conducted.
9. I have addressed myself purely to your judgments, and have studiously avoided those asperities which are too apt to disgrace political disputants of all parties, and which have been not a little provoked by the language and conduct of the opponents of the Constitution.
10. The charge of a conspiracy against the liberties of the people, which has been indiscriminately brought against the advocates of the plan, has something in it too wanton and too malignant, not to excite the indignation of every man who feels in his own bosom a refutation of the calumny.
11. The perpetual changes which have been rung upon the wealthy, the well-born, and the great, have been such as to inspire the disgust of all sensible men.
12. And the unwarrantable concealments and misrepresentations which have been in various ways practiced to keep the truth from the public eye, have been of a nature to demand the reprobation of all honest men.
13. It is not impossible that these circumstances may have occasionally betrayed me into intemperances of expression which I did not intend; it is certain that I have frequently felt a struggle between sensibility and moderation; and if the former has in some instances prevailed, it must be my excuse that it has been neither often nor much.
14. Let us now pause and ask ourselves whether, in the course of these papers, the proposed Constitution has not been satisfactorily vindicated from the aspersions thrown upon it; and whether it has not been shown to be worthy of the public approbation, and necessary to the public safety and prosperity.
15. Every man is bound to answer these questions to himself, according to the best of his conscience and understanding, and to act agreeably to the genuine and sober dictates of his judgment.
16. This is a duty from which nothing can give him a dispensation. 'T is one that he is called upon, nay, constrained by all the obligations that form the bands of society, to discharge sincerely and honestly.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

17. No partial motive, no particular interest, no pride of opinion, no temporary passion or prejudice, will justify to himself, to his country, or to his posterity, an improper election of the part he is to act.
18. Let him beware of an obstinate adherence to party; let him reflect that the object upon which he is to decide is not a particular interest of the community, but the very existence of the nation; and let him remember that a majority of America has already given its sanction to the plan which he is to approve or reject.
19. I shall not dissemble that I feel an entire confidence in the arguments which recommend the proposed system to your adoption, and that I am unable to discern any real force in those by which it has been opposed.
20. I am persuaded that it is the best which our political situation, habits, and opinions will admit, and superior to any the revolution has produced.
21. Concessions on the part of the friends of the plan, that it has not a claim to absolute perfection, have afforded matter of no small triumph to its enemies.
22. "Why," say they, "should we adopt an imperfect thing? Why not amend it and make it perfect before it is irrevocably established?" This may be plausible enough, but it is only plausible. In the first place I remark, that the extent of these concessions has been greatly exaggerated.
23. They have been stated as amounting to an admission that the plan is radically defective, and that without material alterations the rights and the interests of the community cannot be safely confided to it.
24. This, as far as I have understood the meaning of those who make the concessions, is an entire perversion of their sense.
25. No advocate of the measure can be found, who will not declare as his sentiment, that the system, though it may not be perfect in every part, is, upon the whole, a good one; is the best that the present views and circumstances of the country will permit; and is such an one as promises every species of security which a reasonable people can desire.
26. I answer in the next place, that I should esteem it the extreme of imprudence to prolong the precarious state of our national affairs, and to expose the Union to the jeopardy of successive experiments, in the chimerical pursuit of a perfect plan.
27. I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man. The result of the deliberations of all collective bodies must necessarily be a compound, as well of the errors and prejudices, as of the good sense and wisdom, of the individuals of whom they are composed.
28. The compacts which are to embrace thirteen distinct States in a common bond of amity and union, must as necessarily be a compromise of as many dissimilar interests and inclinations.
29. How can perfection spring from such materials?
30. The reasons assigned in an excellent little pamphlet lately published in this city,[1] are unanswerable to show the utter improbability of assembling a new convention, under circumstances in any degree so favorable to a happy issue, as those in which the late convention met, deliberated, and concluded.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 30th day of December, 2021 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

31. I will not repeat the arguments there used, as I presume the production itself has had an extensive circulation.
32. It is certainly well worthy the perusal of every friend to his country.
33. There is, however, one point of light in which the subject of amendments still remains to be considered, and in which it has not yet been exhibited to public view.
34. I cannot resolve to conclude without first taking a survey of it in this aspect.
35. It appears to me susceptible of absolute demonstration, that it will be far more easy to obtain subsequent than previous amendments to the Constitution.
36. The moment an alteration is made in the present plan, it becomes, to the purpose of adoption, a new one, and must undergo a new decision of each State.
37. To its complete establishment throughout the Union, it will therefore require the concurrence of thirteen States.
38. If, on the contrary, the Constitution proposed should once be ratified by all the States as it stands, alterations in it may at any time be effected by nine States.
39. Here, then, the chances are as thirteen to nine in favor of subsequent amendment, rather than of the original adoption of an entire system.
40. This is not all. Every Constitution for the United States must inevitably consist of a great variety of particulars, in which thirteen independent States are to be accommodated in their interests or opinions of interest.
41. We may of course expect to see, in any body of men charged with its original formation, very different combinations of the parts upon different points.
42. Many of those who form a majority on one question, may become the minority on a second, and an association dissimilar to either may constitute the majority on a third.
43. Hence the necessity of molding and arranging all the particulars which are to compose the whole, in such a manner as to satisfy all the parties to the compact; and hence, also, an immense multiplication of difficulties and casualties in obtaining the collective assent to a final act.
44. The degree of that multiplication must evidently be in a ratio to the number of particulars and the number of parties.
45. But every amendment to the Constitution, if once established, would be a single proposition, and might be brought forward singly.
46. There would then be no necessity for management or compromise, in relation to any other point no giving nor taking.
47. The will of the requisite number would at once bring the matter to a decisive issue.
48. And consequently, whenever nine, or rather ten States, were united in the desire of a particular amendment, that amendment must infallibly take place.
49. There can, therefore, be no comparison between the facility of affecting an amendment, and that of establishing in the first instance a complete Constitution.
50. In opposition to the probability of subsequent amendments, it has been urged that the persons delegated to the administration of the national government will always be disinclined to yield up any portion of the authority of which they were once possessed.

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51. For my own part I acknowledge a thorough conviction that any amendments which may, upon mature consideration, be thought useful, will be applicable to the organization of the government, not to the mass of its powers; and on this account alone, I think there is no weight in the observation just stated.
52. I also think there is little weight in it on another account.
53. The intrinsic difficulty of governing thirteen States at any rate, independent of calculations upon an ordinary degree of public spirit and integrity, will, in my opinion constantly impose on the national rulers the necessity of a spirit of accommodation to the reasonable expectations of their constituents.
54. But there is yet a further consideration, which proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the observation is futile.
55. It is this that the national rulers, whenever nine States concur, will have no option upon the subject.
56. By the fifth article of the plan, the Congress will be obliged "on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States, which at present amount to nine, to call a convention for proposing amendments, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof."
57. The words of this article are peremptory.
58. The Congress "shall call a convention."
59. Nothing in this particular is left to the discretion of that body.
60. And of consequence, all the declamation about the disinclination to a change vanishes in air.
61. Nor however difficult it may be supposed to unite two thirds or three fourths of the State legislatures, in amendments which may affect local interests, can there be any room to apprehend any such difficulty in a union on points which are merely relative to the general liberty or security of the people.
62. We may safely rely on the disposition of the State legislatures to erect barriers against the encroachments of the national authority.
63. If the foregoing argument is a fallacy, certain it is that I am myself deceived by it, for it is, in my conception, one of those rare instances in which a political truth can be brought to the test of a mathematical demonstration.
64. Those who see the matter in the same light with me, however zealous they may be for amendments, must agree in the propriety of a previous adoption, as the most direct road to their own object.
65. The zeal for attempts to amend, prior to the establishment of the Constitution, must abate in every man who is ready to accede to the truth of the following observations of a writer equally solid and ingenious: "To balance a large state or society says he, whether monarchical or republican, on general laws, is a work of so great difficulty, that no human genius, however comprehensive, is able, by the mere dint of reason and reflection, to effect it. The judgments of many must unite in the work; experience must guide their labor; time must bring it to perfection, and the feeling of inconveniences

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must correct the mistakes which they INEVITABLY fall into in their first trials and experiments." (Hume's "Essays," vol. i., page 128: "The Rise of Arts and Sciences")

66. These judicious reflections contain a lesson of moderation to all the sincere lovers of the Union, and ought to put them upon their guard against hazarding anarchy, civil war, a perpetual alienation of the States from each other, and perhaps the military despotism of a victorious demagogue, in the pursuit of what they are not likely to obtain, but from time and experience.
67. It may be in me a defect of political fortitude, but I acknowledge that I cannot entertain an equal tranquility with those who affect to treat the dangers of a longer continuance in our present situation as imaginary.
68. A nation, without a national government, is, in my view, an awful spectacle.
69. The establishment of a Constitution, in time of profound peace, by the voluntary consent of a whole people, is a prodigy, to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety.
70. I can reconcile it to no rules of prudence to let go the hold we now have, in so arduous an enterprise, upon seven out of the thirteen States, and after having passed over so considerable a part of the ground, to recommence the course.
71. I dread the more the consequences of new attempts, because I know that powerful individuals, in this and in other States, are enemies to a general national government in every possible shape.

PUBLIUS.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified that the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 25th day of December, 2024 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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THE COLUMBIAN CODE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF JUDICIAL POWERS

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

FATHER AND LORD, ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Garrison of Uruguaiana and the Municipality of Urug retain all the powers, rights and privileges that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas—including, but not limited to the powers, rights and privileges to exercise all judicial regulatory powers to hear all cases civil, criminal and of admiralty to the same extent that the King and Queens of Spain and Portugal once did, to establish courts of law, to grant judicial rights, powers and privileges, to create new judicial rights, powers and privileges, to establish, and/or change any necessary core legal mechanics already established or that need to be established, to create, add, subtract, establish new Court Regulations, to create courts of cassation, to nominate, fire, substitute judges, to discipline judges, to create and license attorneys at law, to create court officers, to create clerks, etc.

WHEREAS all these judicial rights, powers and privileges at their highest capacity can only be directed by me, Christopher Columbus II, his heirs, successors, and assigns and only from the American Continent including all its islands and land a.k.a. the West Indian Nations and from no other place on Earth—other persons and places only by assignment.

WHEREAS in the unlikely event of the absence of Christopher Columbus II and his heirs, successors, and assigns, this Garrison and/or Urug have the power to, *inter alia*, nominate a replacement.

WHEREAS Christopher Columbus II is the perpetual highest level of authority over the entire American continent pursuant to all the privileges found on the Columbian Code and its supporting documents, and no power with or without the Americas has now nor shall ever have any powers over Christopher Columbus II, his heirs, successors, and assigns.

WHEREAS the former Council of the Indies is now known as Cortes of the West Indian Nations a.k.a. THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN (BNMS).

THEREFORE, I ACKNOWLEGE that Christopher Columbus II holds and exercises all the judicial rights, powers, and privileges with plenary force as Admiral of the West Indian Nations over all the dominium of Urug as such dominium is described by the Treaty of Tordesillas for Spain and Portugal.

I FURTHER ACKNOWLEGE that Christopher Columbus II holds and exercises all the herein described powers in perpetuity for himself, his heirs, successors, and assigns.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 20th day of August of 2021.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Administrator
RG Administration

R G

DL 1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GRAND MASTER POWERS

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Garrison of Uruguaiana and the Municipality of Urug retain all the powers, rights and privileges that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas—including, but not limited to the delegations and the Perpetual Government and Administration of the "Masters, Cavalry, and Orders of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of Saint Bento of Aviz of Saint James of the Sword" along with the all jurisdiction and powers to confer the benefits of said orders via MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO. (See, X 120, 122)

WHEREAS Father and Lord MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO is the legitimate son of Father and Lord MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, the son of Belmiro Muniz Barreto, the son of Salustiano Muniz Barreto, the Son of Eugenio Muniz Barreto, the son of the Francisco Muniz Barreto from Portugal.

WHEREAS Father and Lord, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, on August 20th, 2021, being himself the same, made MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO and CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, Grand Masters, Governors and Perpetual Administrators of the "Masters, Cavalry, and Orders of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of Saint Bento of Aviz, of Saint James of the Sword" along with "all jurisdiction and power to confer the benefits [] and the administration of all of them" over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas but that are now the dominion of Urug.

WHEREAS the Roman Catholic Church used to be the rightful administrative entity of the Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ as the depository of the faith of the former Crown of Spain.

WHEREAS Lady Carlota Joaquina of Spain declared that the authority of the Roman Catholic Church was usurped by force in Europe to the point of leaving its Cardinals alienated and with "no recourse to complain or lament". (See, JC 15)

THEREFORE, I ACKNOWLEGE that Christopher Columbus II is Grand Master, Governor and Perpetual Administrator of the Masters, Cavalry, and Orders of Our Lord

Jesus Christ, of Saint Bento of Aviz, of Saint James of the Sword along with the rights, powers and privileges to exercise all jurisdiction and power to confer the benefits [] and the administration of all of them—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas but that are now the dominion of Urug—as Admiral of the West Indian Nations over all the dominium of Urug as such dominium is allocated by the Treaty of Tordesillas to Spain and Portugal.

I FURTHER ACKNOWLEGE the Roman Catholic lost the authority to Administer the Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ for the American Continent and that authority now rests on MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO and CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 20th day of August of 2021.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

R G

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GRAND MASTER POWERS

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

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WHEREAS the Roman Catholic Church used to be the rightful administrative entity of the Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ as the depository of the faith of the former Crown of Spain.

WHEREAS Lady Carlota Joaquina of Spain declared that the authority of the Roman Catholic Church was usurped by force in Europe to the point of leaving its Cardinals alienated and with "no recourse to complain or lament". (See, JC 15)

THEREFORE, I ACKNOWLEGE that Christopher Columbus II is Grand Master, Governor and Perpetual Administrator of the Masters, Cavalry, and Orders of Our Lord

Jesus Christ, of Saint Bento of Aviz, of Saint James of the Sword along with the rights, powers and privileges to exercise all jurisdiction and power to confer the benefits [] and the administration of all of them—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas but that are now the dominion of Urug—as Admiral of the West Indian Nations over all the dominium of Urug as such dominium is allocated by the Treaty of Tordesillas to Spain and Portugal.

I FURTHER ACKNOWLEGE the Roman Catholic lost the authority to Administer the Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ for the American Continent and that authority now rests on MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO, MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO and CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 20th day of August of 2021.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

R G

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POWER TO NOMINATE CLERGY

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Garrison of Uruguaiana and the Municipality of Urug hold all the powers, rights, and privileges that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas—including, but not limited to the power to nominate teachers of religion, the clergy.

WHEREAS the True Faith of the True God of this Universe is the Christian Faith of the Divine Trinity—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—three separate persons, one God, Amen.

WHEREAS all rights, powers, and privileges of the Garrison of Uruguaiana and the Municipality of Urug are sacred because said rights, powers, and privileges were granted by God to the European ancestors of the Chief Administrator of Urug and transferred only to those that are chosen by God.

WHEREAS the power to nominate teachers of religion and doctrine is one of the many sacred powers that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal.

WHEREAS for several centuries, the Roman Catholic Church, *inter alia*, exercised and acted as a depository of the power to nominate clergy on behalf of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal.

WHEREAS Lady Carlota Joaquina of Spain declared that the previously held authority of the Roman Catholic Church to act on behalf of Spain and Portugal on the Americas was usurped by force in Europe to the point of leaving its Cardinals alienated and with "no recourse to complain or lament". (See, JC 15)

WHEREAS the power to nominate teachers of religion and the clergy include, *inter alia*, the powers to grant and/or deny authority to teach religion on the Americas and over all lands that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal pursuant to the Treaty of Tordesillas

WHEREAS MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO has delegated to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II the power to nominate teachers of religion and to nominate the clergy while holding the same power to himself.

WHEREAS those who want to be authorized teachers of religion and become clergy members on the Americas and all other lands of Urug must be either appointed by Columbus II and those wishing to receive such authorization may apply for that authorization before Christopher Columbus II.

THEREFORE, I ACKNOWLEGE that Christopher Columbus II has the power to nominate teachers of religion and the clergy to teach and administer the True Christian Faith of the one True God—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen—over all lands of the Americas and over all lands that once belonged to the Crowns of Spain and Portugal—including the powers to grant and/or deny any person or religious group the authority to act on behalf of God and teach religion, and also the power to assign or delegate all or part of all said powers.

I FURTHER ACKNOWLEGE the Roman Catholic Church is not currently authorized to appoint any teachers of religion on behalf of Urug. As declared by Princess Carlota Joaquina of Spain, the Roman Catholic Church lost said authority (see, JC 15), and because such authorization would require an application before Christopher Columbus II and no application has been received.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 22nd day of August of 2021.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

R G

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DECLARATION AND ORDER REGARDING HUMANITARIAN AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUMENTALITIES, POWERS OVER INHABITANTS—THEIR PROTECTION, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELFARE, RELIGION TEACHING AND EDUCATION—LANDS AND THE OVERALL GOVERNMENT, OF INSULAR TERRITORIES OF BNMS

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Municipality of Urug holds all the powers, rights, and privileges that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas—all lands and the inhabitants thereof, and all waters and air space including all space and celestial bodies already discovered and to be discovered, the "Ocean Sea".

WHEREAS I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, and I Am an indigenous American from South America and highest level of authority for Urug—an all-American municipality that does not receive any direction and is not under allegiance to any other power on Earth.

WHEREAS the knowledge by which this Declaration and Order is written has been handed down to us by our ancestors, by the power of the Holy Ghost, and by the power and as Ordered to Us by God Himself.

WHEREAS a certain law mandates, and I obey, which says that Christianity is the only religion allowed on the Americas, but another law says that I should care for all the children of God on Earth without any respect to their religion.

WHEREAS the rules regarding humanitarian and religious instrumentalities, powers over inhabitants—their protection, physical and mental welfare, religion teaching and education—lands and the overall government of insular territories and its people, etc., are of my jurisdiction.

WHEREAS I have previously declared that Admiral CRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, is the Admiral of all Lands of the Americas and of the Ocean Sea and that He is also the elected leader of THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN (BNMS), and that whatever is of my jurisdiction is also of the jurisdiction of the Admiral,.

WHEREAS an entity called MICKEY BARRETO MISSIONS aka MBM is a vital instrumentality of the governing of BNMS.

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 22nd day of February 2022 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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WHEREAS other states, nations, organizations, churches, nonprofits, financial organizations, etc. (collectively, the "Instrumentalities") will also be instrumental to the administration of whatever is of my jurisdiction and that of Urug.

WHEREAS Admiral CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II is the current leader of BNMS and trustee of my inheritable "Trust", the MUNIZ BARRETO-COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST; and FERNANDO OF MANHATTAN is the current leader of MBM.

THEREFORE, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, DECLARE that, that the inhabitants without the Americas—themselves already under my obligation of care and command—will be assigned a governmental territory on the Americas (that can be expanded under due authority and process) composed of certain people from their own lands who understand their needs and who will be working along BNMS assigns so that they may form an elected government in the name of the Admiral, my Son, and be part of a BNMS tribe on the Americas forever under a government that they will elect themselves from their territories overseas (an "Insular Territory")—such assignment shall have the same effect as the requirement for a vote by a majority of the inhabitants of the Insular Territory petitioning to become an Insular Territory.

I FURTHER DECLARE that together, the current leaders of BNMS and MBM will collectively be known by their chosen name "MICMAT" aka "MM" aka "MBMH," and MICMAT shall have the power to enter into treaties with other Nations and potential Instrumentalities on behalf of the inhabitants of Insular Territories and reimburse as agreed upon—from the initial investment money or instruments, etc., and later from the money generated by export of excess of the goods and commerce of the Insular Territory by its inhabitants and authorize the work and all their personnel while insuring that Urug, Admiral Columbus II, and all beneficial owners of entities involved will receive their established pecuniary share; and that the remaining moneys will be used to protect and care and for the enjoyment of the inhabitants of the Insular Territory as order by the Admiral and/or as he agrees to order as advised by any instrumentalities.

I even further DECLARE AND ORDER that Admiral CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, successors, heirs and assigns, shall, according to the laws prescribed on the Columbian Code and pursuant to this Declaration and Order, create and sign a "Declaration of Addition to Corpus" thus adding a new Insular Territory by a description of its main four corners to my Trust as proof that an Insular Territory is part of BNMS and bound to Me, Urug , and to the Admiral, and that the inhabitants of the lands described on that Declaration shall be cared for like He cares for his own naturally born children and shall provide them the blessings of liberty, protection and care that only He can afford like the Father that He is to them as assigned by God, even "The Father, The Son and Holy Ghost, Amen.". Said "Declaration of Addition to Corpus" shall be filed at the BMMS Clerk's office and a certified

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I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 22nd day of February 2022 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

copy thereof shall be accepted to be entered in any court of law or filed with any clerk or agency as evidence of Possession by the Admiral or whoever He assigns and/or delegates.

THEN, I Order that My Dear Son and Admiral, and all presidents, governors, mayors, heads of departments, agents, attorneys, tribe leaders, foreign principals, clerks, judges, magistrates, masters, capitals, police officers, etc., shall acknowledge and observe that an Insular Territory formed in the manner herein prescribed, notwithstanding any order or law to the contrary, is a Possession of the Admiral in the same manner that the American Continent is. And whomever is bound by treaties attached to these Our ancestral lands, will also be bound to aid us in accomplishing the tasks related to Insular Territories.

Obedience to all Admiral Christopher Columbus II's Orders and rejection of all unauthorized rulers will guarantee the blessings of Liberty to the children of God who are inhabiting Insular Territories regardless of how they choose to worship.

This Declaration and Order shall be filed in the Clerks' Office of BNMS and published online for all to see.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 22nd day of February of 2022.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 22nd day of February 2022 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

DECLARATION OF ADDITION TO CORPUS #0001 – NORTH KOREA OF THE MUNIZ-BARRETO COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST OF MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

I, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, Admiral of the West Indian Nations and of the Ocean Sea, Leader of THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN (BNMS), and Trustee of the MUNIZ-BARRETO COLUMBUS INHERITABLE TRUST OF MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO (the "Trust"), declare in the name of my Very Dear Father and Lord, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, and pursuant to His "Declaration and Order" of February 22, 2022, that a new tract of land property (the "Land") is hereby added to the corpus of the Trust as a perpetual part of the Trust.

Additionally, I declare the following:

1. The Land is famously known as "North Korea" and it will be governed from the BNMS territory known as the New Yorker Hotel Building.
2. A legal description with geographical and approximate number of inhabitants of newly added land is attached as "Appendix I: Description of the Land".
3. The following individuals are authorized to act in my name and claim possession, in my name, of the Land, appear in person in any court of law, and make any other decisions and representations necessary for the enjoyment of the Land for the Trust and its beneficiaries as authorized by me:
   a. MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO
   b. MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO
   c. MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO
4. The following entity is an authorized instrumentality contracted for the service of the Land, its properties, and providing for the protection, education, and general welfare of its inhabitants:
   a. MICKEY BARRETO MISSIONS, a California nonprofit religious corporation.
5. A certified copy of this declaration is sufficient evidence that the Land has been perpetually part of the Trust and there is no other claim to those lands higher than the rights, powers and privileges attached to the Land pursuant to this declaration are made patent at the place and date subscribed, below:

City of New York,
March 25th, 2022

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

I, Matthew James Hannan, notary on all lands and seas under BNMS jurisdiction know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II and that he signed it himself and sealed by the Official Seal of BNMS.

Matthew James Hannan
Notary on the 23rd day of March, 2022 in the City and State of New York.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 23rd day of March, 2022 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

APPENDIX 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND #0001 - NORTH KOREA

Famously known as "North Korea", Land #0001 is in Asia with a population of about 22 million inhabitants. (See, Figure 1)

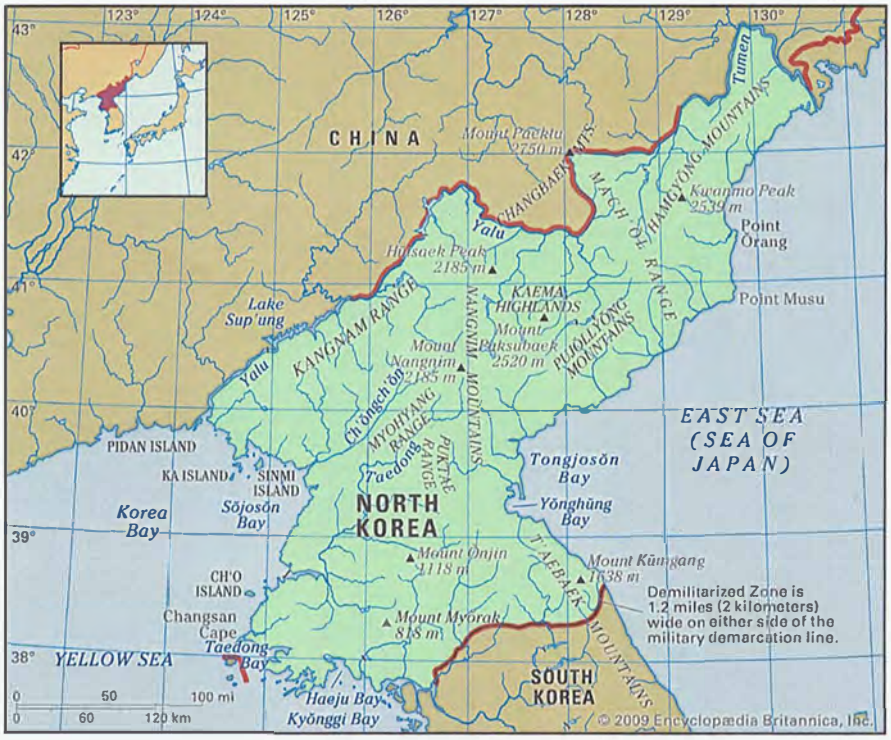

Figure 1: Map of North Korea

Legal Description:

All the islands and lands immediately south of China and north of South Korea and between the East Sea and the Yellow Sea.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, I certified the above copy/transcript/original is confirmed and entered in the official books of record of BNMS on the 22nd day of February 2022 in New York City, State of New York. Legal, to be enforced on our favor and ordered to be published and distributed for all the world to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

BNMS GOVERNMENT

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
CHIEF

DECLARATION AND ORDER REGARDING SPACE EXPLORATION, COINAGE, AND COIN CERTIFICATES

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Municipality of Urug holds all the powers, rights, and privileges that once belonged to the crowns of Spain and Portugal—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas—all lands and the inhabitants thereof, and all waters and air space including all Space and celestial bodies already discovered and to be discovered, the "Ocean Sea".

WHEREAS I have previously declared that Admiral CRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II (XII), is the Admiral of all Lands of the Americas and of the Ocean Sea and that He is also the elected leader of THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN (BNMS), and that whatever and whoever is of my jurisdiction is also of the jurisdiction of the Admiral.

WHEREAS the Admiral's predecessor received an order giving XII "complete powers" to "coin money" using "the gold obtained in the Indies" into "coins of Granada excelentes" under the laws of the former Crown of Spain aka BNMS law (see, The Columbian Code, X-56: 13-14)—and without the need to say anything, that order is now given to XII.

THEREFORE, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, DECLARE and CONFIRM and ORDER that XII (and only XII, his heirs and assigns) is legally authorized to explore Space, and treat the open Space in the same manner as the Atlantic and Pacific oceans of Urug because all galaxies, stars, planets, asteroids, and any manner of Space masses are my property already occupied by me for I am alive and present in Urug. And XII his heirs and assigns, and no one else, shall control and manage all matters related to Space in my name including but not limited to the colonization of Space either on planets or any other celestial bodies or man-made celestial bodies that can only be made under XII's authorization, issue and withdraw any type of authorization in my name for the exploration of Space and the extraction of my ore from Space in the same manner and conditions and with the same dues to me and to XII that it has been done in the Americas for all the gold and the silver and other precious metals and stones that are currently stored in Space are my property for me to enjoy, to hold and to profit from, and no one else's—every time a scientist or a professor or anyone finds and has or will evidence on a published paper by their wisdom and ingenuity and by their expensive tools and instruments that there is gold

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certified that the above copy/transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
CHIEF

and silver and precious metals and stones in Space, that finding and publication by that scientist, professor or knowledgeable person is the mining and extraction of my gold and of my silver and of my precious metals and of my precious stones that those scientists, professors or knowledgeable persons have volunteered to MINE for me.

I FURTHER DECLARE, CONFIRM AND ORDER that XII shall have total and complete freedom and power to raise all the capital needed for Space exploration and colonization or for any other purposes even if just because XII wishes to lend out for a profit in my name and coin money from my gold and my silver and from any other ore that is in Space and to issue certificates with a value that can be redeemed against my gold and my silver or any other or my precious metals and stones that I currently have stored in Space and that was Mined for me by the scientists, professors and knowledgeable persons . And when XII draws a certificate with the form image of a coin or coins and then numbers and signs and seals said certificate on this planet Earth, XII is MINTING the coins by drawing the coins on that certificate as specified on the certificate by XII—the physical equivalent of those coins will be redeemable in the future by those who hold the certificates drawn on Earth by XII—being that the actions of redeeming even though they will appear to be the actual mining and coining will be collectively regarded as simply the "Delivery" of the coins that were drawn by XII on the certificates.

I even further DECLARE AND ORDER that Admiral CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, his successors, heirs and assigns, and those who will redeem the certificates will even regard the certificates redeemed when the coins on the certificates are Delivered electronically to the person redeeming the coins via an instant image of each series of coins bearing the same number for that series of coins shown on the certificate plus a number for each coin minted that will be shown on each coin on the certificate—being that when the coins are Delivered by an image, that two competing and honest persons will certify to the authenticity of the image and the actual physical existence of the coins being Delivered in this manner and then an unrelated third person will testify and certify that the certification of the existence of the physical coins was properly made—the physical coins Delivered on Earth in this manner may remain in Space stored for that person redeeming the coins minus a reasonable fee. The image of each physical coin Delivered in this manner can be used commercially on Earth for as long as the coins are registered and every transaction the coins are used is reported to XII, his heirs and assigns. Alternatively, the physical coins may also be physically Delivered to the bearer of the certificate on Earth, if convenient to all parties involved. The redemption of the XII issued coin certificates either by electronic or physical delivery on Earth shall be known as "*ad astra*" and the certificates will be known as the "*ad astra* coin certificates."

THEN, I Order that My Dear Son and Admiral, and all presidents, governors, mayors, heads of departments, agents, attorneys, tribe leaders, foreign principals, clerks, judges, magistrates, masters, capitals, police officers, bankers, financiers, etc., shall regard the *ad*

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certified that the above copy/transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 22nd day of June 2022 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
CHIEF

astra coin certificates issued by XII as legal tender in their local areas for all public debts or moneys due—All the physical coins in Space will always be an BNMS coin and should never leave the Americas without XII's authorization nor should the *ad astra* coin certificates and the electronically or physically Delivered coins ever belong to any other nation other than BNMS and its nations and insular possessions under it. And Space is an insular possession of BNMS.

All this is done so that XII may fulfill his mission to care for all the children of God.

This Declaration and Order shall be filed with BNMS the Clerks' Office and published online for all to see.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 22nd day of June of 2022.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certified that the above copy/transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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BNMS GOVERNMENT

Ad Astra

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
CHIEF

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
Admiral

JUNE 22, 2022 – DECLARATION ESTABL SHING BNMS' TREASURY, CURRENCY, AND SPACE EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

I, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II, Admiral of the West Indian Nations and of the Ocean Seas, by the legal authority that has been vested in me by my Father and Lord MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, the Chief Administrator of Urug, on April 22, 2021, which authority include my exercise of the full economic powers that I am legally authorized to exercise over the lands subject to my Father's dominion, even by my Father's Declaration and Order Regarding Space Exploration, Coinage and Coin Certificates of June 22, 2022, say the following:

1. I am a native South American Yapeyu Indian born to native South American Yapeyu parents who also are descendants and heirs to the main line of the Muniz Barreto family legally entitled to the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, etc., and to the privileges, rights and powers of Christopher Columbus I, the discoverer of the Americas—the Yapeyu Indians were Missions Indians—the enslavement and mistreatment of my Yapeyu Indian ancestors by the Jesuits got the Jesuits expelled from the American Continent.
2. As Admiral, I am the sole individual legally authorized by MUNIZ BARRETO to exercise all legislative, executive and judicial powers, including, but not limited to, all maritime and economic powers from their lowest to the their highest level over all the lands and waters of the American Continent already discovered and to be discovered in the ocean sea, and the oceans of Earth—these are my Columbus Powers that were instituted in 1492 by the Spanish Catholic Monarchs, Isabella and Fernando upon the reconquest of Granada.
3. The definition of "Ocean Sea" also includes the space above Earth's atmosphere in between the planets of this and other solar systems, the space between the stars in this and other galaxies, and the space in between galaxies into infinity, all collectively known as Space.
4. As the sole legal representative of MUNIZ BARRETO, I am legally authorized to act in the name of MUNIZ BARRETO in all matters that require MUNIZ BARRETO's attention and that demand his powers to be executed—these are my Father's Royal Powers that I am legally authorized to exercise in the Name of my Father over all the areas of jurisdiction of the former Crowns of Spain and Portugal which Crowns formed the Empires of Portugal and Spain, etc., and the Brazilian Empire and that now form the Municipality of Urug.
5. Urug is planet Earth.
6. The Municipality of Urug's jurisdiction is planet Earth and its airspace and all body masses in it, other planets, Earth's sun, Earth's moon, stars, comets, asteroids, and all the ore in and on them, etc.—Earth and Space—the whole entire physical Universe, its fauna and flora and their goods, its inhabitants and their goods and all their commercial and maritime activities, and all their laws that govern them.

XPO II

Page 1 of 2

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certified that the above copy/transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS GOVERNMENT

Ad Astra

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
CHIEF

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II
Admiral

7. Additionally, I have received divine personal revelation nominating me and then confirming me as Columbus II—even by the Tri-God Himself, The Father, The Son, and the Holy Ghost, three separate individuals, one God, Amen.
8. I am, therefore, legally, and divinely authorized to issue this declaration establishing a treasury for The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS), a legal tender currency for BNMS, and Space colonization and exploration.
9. I hereby declare established the Treasury of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun which now has an account setup and initiated by a line of credit to me as an individual from my Father in *ad astra* silver coins certificates deposited at Urg National Bank, a bank presided by my Father.
10. I hereby declare established BNMS' official currency that is legal tender in all the American nations, states and provinces and insular territories, the West Indian Nations Dollars (WIN$) in the form of silver coin certificates (initially with my wet signature and official BNMS seal) redeemable *ad astra* pursuant my Father's June 22, 2022, declaration.
11. I hereby declare established the BNMS Space Program for the beginning of rightful and BNMS approved and sponsored Space Exploration, Mining and Colonization.
12. Details on each of these three declarations hereby given will be issued in separate documents, but this document is sufficient to make all transactions in WIN$ legal tender and the approval and sponsoring of Space activities in manners prescribed by me legal and official.

Given by me, The Most Serene Admiral Christopher Columbus II of the Americas and of the Ocean Sea, and confirmed by my signature and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations on the date and the place noted below:

Columbus Circle, New York,
June 22, 2022

Christopher Columbus II
Admiral

Notary:

I, Matthew James Hannan, perpetual notary on all lands and the ocean sea under BNMS jurisdiction know the above signature to be the correct signature of Christopher Columbus II, and that said Columbus signed himself in my presence and sealed with the Official Seal of BNMS.

Matthew James Hannan

Notarized on the 22 day of June 2022 at Columbus Circle, New York.

XPO II

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I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certified that the above copy/transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS Government
XPO II – Est. in 1492

Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

ORDER CONFORMING NEW LAW ESTABLISHING NEW CURRENCY, HEREDITARY OFFICES AND SYMBOLS, OTHER OFFICES, AND HOLY UNIVERSAL ORDERS

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Municipality of Urug holds all the powers, rights, and privileges that once belonged to the Crowns of Spain, Portugal, etc.—over all the dominions that were once Spain's and Portugal's and that were divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas—all lands and the inhabitants thereof, and all waters and air space including all Space and celestial bodies already discovered and to be discovered, the "Ocean Sea".

WHEREAS Admiral Christopher Columbus II shared with me new laws that said Admiral has written for the Americas in the format of three separate reports that are herein attached (the "New Laws"):

- BNMS' NEW CURRENCY: THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS DOLLAR – WIN$, WIN$$
- HEREDITARY OFFICES OF URUG AND BNMS
- OFFICES OF THE HOLY ORDERS OF URUG

WHEREAS the reports prepared by the Admiral are law for the Americas once published on the internet or by any other means of publication that the Admiral chooses even without my review and confirmation and notwithstanding any other laws to the contrary.

THEREFORE, I, MUNIZ BARRETO, Chief Administrator of the Municipality of Urug, DECLARE and CONFIRM and ORDER that the New Laws are the law of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS) in perpetuity upon their publication.

I FURTHER DECLARE and CONFIRM and ORDER that the New Laws are also law of the Municipality of Urug in perpetuity upon their publication.

I FURTHER ORDER that Christopher Columbus II shall file with the BNMS' Clerk's Office and publish or make someone publish this order along with the New Laws online as part of the supporting documents of the Columbian Code that can be found at www.mickeybarreto.com for all to see and obey.

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS Government
XPO II – Est. in 1492

Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

All this is done so that Christopher Columbus II may fulfill his mission to care for all the Children of God.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, the Rightful Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 22nd day of June of 2022.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

R G

Page 2 of 2

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Chief

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BNMS' NEW CURRENCY: THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS DOLLAR – WIN$, WIN$$

1. THE WIN IS THE OFFICIAL CURRENCY OF BNMS AND URUG.
2. The WIN is the official currency of URUG NATIONAL BANK.
3. The WIN is a certificate to the bearer that can be redeemable for gold and/or silver.
4. The WIN is issued on high value collateral instruments representing properties of Muniz Barreto and Christopher Columbus II.
5. Reverses of the outstanding WIN are at least worth 100% of the outstanding WIN.
6. The WIN is issued to fund the SOUTH BNMS BANK, the CENTRAL BNMS BANK, and the NORTH BNMS BANK through loans to those banks.
7. The WIN is issued under the legal authority to mint and issue a currency for the Americas which legal authority was given to Christopher Columbus by Queen Isabella the Catholic in the year 1497. (See, Columbian Code X 56:13)
8. The WIN's must have requirements are three:
   i. The signature of Christopher Columbus II.
   ii. The signature of the President of Urug National Bank.
   iii. A certificate number.
9. THE WIN CAN BE EITHER A SILVER OR A GOLD CERTIFICATE REDEEMABLE *AD ASTRA*.
10. Each WIN is a silver or a gold certificate for mining rights.
11. The WIN$1 denomination represents twelve (12) one troy ounce of fine .999 of silver called BNMS Spanish Dollars.
12. One BNMS Spanish Dollar is equivalent to the face value of one US$1.00 (one US Dollar).
13. Each WIN$1.00 is equivalent to the face value of twelve (12) US$1.00.
14. The symbol for the "West Indian Nations Dollar" silver certificate is "WIN$".
15. A WIN$1—and all other WIN$ denominations—is represented in the following manner, with one dollar sign:

    WIN$1 or WIN$1.00
    WIN$20 or WIN$20.00

16. The symbol for the "West Indian Nations Dollar" gold certificate is "WIN$$".
17. A WIN$$ –and all other WIN$$ denominations—is represented in the following manner, with two dollar signs:

    WIN1 or WIN1.00
    WIN20 or WIN20.00

18. Each WIN1 is equivalent to WIN$8 or ninety-six BNMS Spanish Dollars—thus, each WIN$1 represents 1/8 parts of a WIN1.
19. Each WIN$1 can be referred to "a piece of eight" parts of a WIN1.

20. AT LEAST INITIALLY, THE WIN WILL NOT BE A CIRCULATING CURRENCY.
21. The WIN is used to calculate payments of salaries, commissions and other income of the sovereigns and public and private debts connected to transactions of Urug and BNMS.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Christopher Columbus II
Chief

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22. WIN silver and gold certificates will be issued in denominations to be determined at the time of issue.
23. Each certificate will be made in each country predominant language and pursuant local law for financial certificates.
24. Certificates are to be used as legal tender at that country's and must be accepted by each country's national government and that country can then exchange the WIN for their local currency.

25. THE CERTIFICATE NUMBER WILL CONTAIN A NUMBER AS BELOW:

:USA1497-12-1

26. The certificate number must contain the following information in this same order:
    a. WIN denomination.
    b. Country Initials.
    c. Date in the YYYY format of the year the order granting mining rights to Christopher Columbus were given.
    d. A Dash.
    e. Number of silver Spanish Dollar coins equivalent which is now 12 with pictures of the first 12 to prove all the coins have been minted.
    f. A Dash.
    g. The actual certificate production number for that denomination.
27. Certificates are legal tender to the bearer at the specific country for all BNMS public and private debts.

28. REDEMPTION OF THE WIN IS PRIMARILY *AD ASTRA*.
29. The bearer may redeem the certificates against the silver of Christopher Columbus and of Muniz Barreto held by or under the control of that country's national government or anyone that holds silver that was illegally sold.
30. All silver mined from silver deposits located out of space (Space) must be repatriated to a country in the Americas and is silver of the Americas.
31. All gold mined from gold deposits in Space must be repatriated to a country in the Americas and is gold of the Americas.
32. The publishing of these rules on the internet by BNMS means effective possession by Christopher Columbus II of all the silver in the universe in the name of his Muniz Barreto.
33. All silver in the Universe is deemed not yet mined and anyone who mines or comes into the possession of silver owes BNMS 35% of the total sales price of that silver.
34. All silver in the Universe is deemed not yet mined and anyone who mines or comes into the possession of silver owes BNMS 35% of the total sales price of that silver

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THIS REPORT TITLED
"BNMS' NEW CURRENCY: THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS DOLLAR – WIN$, WIN$$"

Prepared on June 22, 2022, in the name of Christopher Columbus for Muniz Barreto.
New York City, New York, USA

Page 2 of 2

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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XPO II – Est. in 1492

Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

HEREDITARY OFFICES OF URUG AND BNMS

URUG and BNMS have offices that are hereditary. All these offices have salaries that are paid by the Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust (the "Trust"). Not all hereditary offices are sovereign offices.

The rules of succession to the sovereign hereditary offices are dictated by the Trust and confirmed by a vote of the beneficiaries of the Trust (the "Beneficiaries").

The rules relating to each one of the hereditary offices of Urug and BNMS are hereby introduced as law relating to said offices once published online. Below is a list of said hereditary offices and some of the rules applied to them:

1. **MUNIZ BARRETO, Chief Administrator of Urug**
   a. MUNIZ BARRETO is the hereditary office of the Chief Administrator of the Municipality of Urug.
   b. MUNIZ BARRETO is represented by the symbol shown, below:

   c. MUNIZ BARRETO has the power to determine the allocation of funding destined to all the human subjects under his jurisdiction through Christopher Columbus— the terms "human subjects" and "UPHCE" ("Units of Physical Human Components of the Environment" of a specific geographic area) have the same meaning.
   d. MUNIZ BARRETO is the office of a sovereign at the highest level comparable to the President of a Republic, or the King of a Kingdom, or the Emperor of an Empire.
   e. MUNIZ BARRETO is a sovereign of Urug and of the Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS) and should be regarded a sovereign at home and abroad under the name of this office or any other name used by this sovereign.
   f. MUNIZ BARRETO is offered a salary of WIN$83,333.33 per year, the equivalent to US$1,000,000.00.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Columbus II
Chief

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g. MUNIZ BARRETO must pay local taxes on salary and commissions and any other income received as personal income.
h. Successors of MUNIZ BARRETO will be distinct from the original first by the suffix II, III, IV, ... and so forth.
i. MUNIZ BARRETO may use His own full legal name in addition to "Muniz Barreto".
j. MUNIZ BARRETO is legally authorized to hold and exercise all the sovereign privileges, rights, and powers that were once of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, etc., and of the Mission Indians of Southern South America.
k. MUNIZ BARRETO is immune against all actions and proceedings against MUNIZ BARRETO personally and in MUNIZ BARRETO's capacity as the highest-level sovereign as the Chief Administrator of Urug.

2. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Admiral of West Indian Nations, the Ocean Sea, and Space

a. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is the hereditary office of Admiral of the West Indian Nations, the Ocean Sea, and Space.
b. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is represented by the symbol shown, below:

c. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS has the power to determine the allocation of funding destined to all the human subjects under His jurisdiction—human subjects or UPHCs ("Units of Physical Human Components of the Environment" of a specific geographic area) mean the same.
d. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is the office of a sovereign at the highest level comparable to the President of a Republic, or the King of a Kingdom, or the Emperor of an Empire.
e. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' allocated funds go primarily to 1/32 descendants of native Americans who do not have a tribe or nation previously to receiving aid from said funds and who are descendants from discovery pioneers from Spain and Portugal.
f. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is a sovereign of Urug and of BNMS and should be regarded a sovereign at home and abroad.
g. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is offered a salary of WIN$83,333.33 per year, the equivalent to US$1,000,000.00.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

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Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

h. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS must pay local taxes on salary and commissions and any other income received as personal income.
i. Successors of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS will be distinct from the original first by the suffix II, III, IV, ... and so forth.
j. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is legally authorized, in the name of MUNIZ BARRETO, to hold and exercise all the sovereign privileges, rights, and powers that were once of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, etc., and of the Mission Indians of Southern South America.
k. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is immune against all actions and proceedings against CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS personally and in CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS's capacity as the highest-level sovereign as the Governor of the Americas.
l. Lawsuits against CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS even against her personally, can only be brought in the Cortes aka the Judge Counsels of BNMS and Urug.

3. ISABELLA, or ISABELLA OF [NAME OF COUNTRY OR REGION], Miss [name of country or region], Governor of [name of country or region]

a. ISABELLA is the hereditary office of Miss [name of country or region], the Governor of [name of country or region].
b. ISABELLA is represented by the symbol shown, below:

c. ISABELLA has the power to determine the allocation of funding destined to all the human subjects under her jurisdiction to the extent allowed by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—human subjects or UPHCs ("Units of Physical Human Components of the Environment" of a specific geographic area) mean the same.
d. ISABELLA allocated funds go primarily to Indians of tribes in ISABELLA's country or region that acknowledge CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS as their protector.
e. ISABELLA is a sovereign of Urug and of BNMS and should be regarded a sovereign at home and abroad.
f. ISABELLA is offered a salary of WIN$83,333.33 per year, the equivalent to US$1,000,000.00.
g. ISABELLA must pay local taxes on salary and commissions and any other income received as personal income.

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Chief

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h. Successors of ISABELLA will be distinct from the original first by the suffix II, III, IV, ... and so forth.
i. ISABELLA is legally authorized, in the name of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, to hold and exercise some sovereign privileges, rights, and powers that were once of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, etc., and of the Mission Indians of Southern South America to the extent allowed by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
j. ISABELLA is immune against all actions and proceedings against ISABELLA personally and in ISABELLA's capacity as Governor of [name of country of region].
k. Lawsuits against ISABELLA even against her personally, can only be brought in the CORTES of BNMS and Urug.
l. ISABELLA must be occupied by an individual that was naturally born in the country or region represented or be at least a 1/32 descendant from an individual from that country or region.
m. ISABELLA must be occupied by an individual who identifies herself as female.
n. ISABELLA must obey all laws, rules, and orders from CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS that are written, verbal or that are transmitted by any other form.

4. FERNANDO, Capitan [name of country or region] or Capitan of [name of country or region]

a. FERNANDO is the hereditary office of Capitan of [name of country or region].
b. FERNANDO is represented by the symbol shown, below:

c. FERNANDO has the power to determine the allocation of funding destined to all the human subjects under His jurisdiction to the extent allowed by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—the terms "human subjects" and "UPHCE" ("Units of Physical Human Components of the Environment" of a specific geographic area) have the same meaning.
d. FERNANDO allocated funds go primarily to Indians of tribes in FERNANDO's country or region that acknowledge CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS as their protector.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Columbus II
Chief

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e. FERNANDO is a sovereign of Urug and of BNMS and should be regarded a sovereign at home and abroad.
f. FERNANDO is offered a salary of WIN$83,333.33 per year, the equivalent to US$1,000,000.00.
g. FERNANDO must pay local taxes on salary and commissions and any other income received as personal income.
h. Successors of FERNANDO will be distinct from the original first by the suffix II, III, IV, ... and so forth.
i. FERNANDO is legally authorized, in the name of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, to hold and exercise some sovereign privileges, rights, and powers that were once of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, etc., and of the Mission Indians of Southern South America to the extent allowed by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
j. FERNANDO is immune against all actions and proceedings against FERNANDO personally and in FERNANDO's capacity as Governor of [name of country of region].
k. Lawsuits against FERNANDO even against her personally, can only be brought in the CORTES of BNMS and Urug.
l. FERNANDO must be occupied by an individual that was naturally born in the country or region represented or be at least a 1/32 descendant from an individual from that country or region.
m. FERNANDO must be occupied by an individual who identifies himself as a male.
n. FERNANDO must obey all laws, rules, and orders from CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS that are written, verbal or that are transmitted by any other form.

5. **[NAME OF STEWARD], or [NAME OF STEWART] OF [NAME OF STEWARD'S COUNTY, TOWN OR VILLAGE], The Universal High Steward of [name of sovereign or sovereign's family member]**
   a. The UNIVERSAL HIGH STEWARD OF PROPERTIES (UHS) is the hereditary office that manages the properties of one of the sovereigns of Urug and BNMS:
      i. The Universal High Steward of MUNIZ BARRETO.
      ii. The Universal High Steward of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
      iii. The Universal High Steward of ISABELLA.
      iv. The Universal High Steward of FERNANDO.
      v. The Universal High Steward of DIEGO COLUMBUS.
      vi. The Universal High Steward of FERDINAND COLUMBUS.
   b. The UHS is not a sovereign.
   c. The UHS is appointed by the sovereign or child of the sovereign whose properties the UHS manages.

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Columbus II
Chief

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d. The UHS allocates funds only in a capacity as financial advisor, a banker or a business administrator from the funds that are produced by the business that belong to the sovereign or child of a sovereign's private properties.
e. The UHS enjoys a limited number of the sovereign rights, powers, and privileges according to a reward system established specifically to each one of the UHS and up to the extent established in a written agreement between CHIRSTOPHER COLUMBUS and the UHS.
f. The UHS is offered a salary of WIN$83,333.33 per year, the equivalent to US$1,000,000.00.
g. The UHS must pay local taxes on salary and commissions and any other income received as personal income.
h. In addition to a salary, the UHS is entitled to 5% of the income that the sovereign or the child of the sovereign is entitled to but has not yet started to receive but will receive because of the efforts of the UHS.
i. When an UHS is managing the properties and income of the child of a sovereign, the UHS is doing said managing in the name of CHISTOPHER COLUMBUS and as a proxy of the mother of the sovereign child.
j. If CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is absent or somehow unable to supervise a UHS' managing the property and the income of a child of a sovereign, then the supervision falls on the ISABELLA who is the mother of the child.

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THIS REPORT TITLED
"HEREDITARY OFFICES OF URUG AND BNMS"

Report created under the orders and in the name of Christopher Columbus II for Muniz Barreto.

June 22, 2022

New York City, New York

Page 6 of 6

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketec as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS Government
XPO II – Est. in 1492

Christopher Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

OFFICES OF THE HOLY ORDERS OF URUG

1. **Office of the Holy Universal Military Order of Christ**
   a. Geographic Jurisdiction: The Universe.
   b. Administered by Muniz Barreto.
   c. Commanded by Christopher Columbus.
   d. Supervised by Christopher Columbus.
   e. Main office located at the address below:
      Rua Joaquim Murtinho, 2313
      Uruguaiana, RS, Brazil, 97500
   f. Responsible for the control and funding of all armed forces, universally.
   g. Guards all banks of Urug, enforces payments of debts to all the banks and asset businesses that receive financing that comes from Urug National Bank.
   h. Supervises the administration of the Office of Estates of the Holy Military Order of Christ, universally, that is headed by the High Stewart of the Holy Military Order of Christ.
   i. Plans, organizes, funds only from funds received from the Holy Universal Order of Saint Christopher, and executes discovery and defense attacks expeditions on land, under and over water, in the air, and in Space only under the orders of Christopher Columbus and his assigns in the name of MUNIZ BARRETO, and under the orders of no one else.

2. **Office of the Holy Universal Order of Saint Christopher.**
   a. Geographic Jurisdiction: The Universe
   b. Administered by Muniz Barreto, the Chief of Urug.
   c. Presided by Muniz Barreto, the Chief of Urug.
   d. Main office located at the address below:
      Rua Joaquim Murtinho, 2313
      Uruguaiana, RS, Brazil, 97500
   e. The only Order authorize to fund the Order of Christ and armed forces directly.
   f. Funds the insular possessions of BNMS.
   g. Funds the Holy Order of Saint Jerome.
   h. Presides URUG NATIONAL BANK that is reserved with financial documents rented from Muniz Barreto at 25% of Urug National Bank's net income which is paid out to Muniz Barreto as a personal income to Muniz Barreto.
   i. Directs and supervises the administration of the Office of Estates of the Holy Universal Military Order of Christ, of the Office and of the Holy Universal Order of Saint Christopher.

3. **Office of the Holy Universal Order of Saint Jerome.**
   a. Geographic Jurisdiction: The American Continent
   b. Administered by Muniz Barreto.

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Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

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c. Presided by Admiral Christopher Columbus
d. Main office located at the address below:
675 W 59th Street, 812
New York, NY 10019 USA
e. Authorized to fund all other expenses other than the Order of the Christ by funding the Orders of St. Magdalene and St. Martin, universally.
f. Presides the SOUTHERN BNMS BANK, the CENTRAL BNMS BANK and the NORTHERN BNMS BANK that are funded with loans from URUG NATIONAL BANK and pay 10% of the gross amount of each loan as a loan origination fee to Christopher Columbus as personal income to Christopher Columbus. Said 10% loan fee is discounted at the time the loan is paid out to borrower.
g. Acts as the Chief Commander of the armed forces that are provided with funds from Urug.

4. **Office of the Holy Order of Saint Magdalene in [name of country where located].**
a. Geographic Jurisdiction: Half of a country of the American Continent.
b. Administered by Christopher Columbus.
c. Presided by Isabela in the name of Christopher Columbus and always under the direction and approval of Christopher Columbus, and only within Isabella's geographic area for that specific country.
d. Main offices of each local branch of this order are located in each country of the Americas.
e. Not authorized to fund any armed groups. Authorized to fund all other expenses only as approved by Christopher Columbus.
f. Presides the ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S BANK of [name of the country where the country is located] that is funded with loans from one of the corresponding BNMS Banks according to the geographic area. When a loan is received, 10% of the gross amount of the loan is discounted and paid to Christopher Columbus.
g. Supervises the administration of the Office of Estates of the Order of St. Magdalene that is headed by the High Stewart of the Order of St. Magdalene, and the Office of the Estates of Diego that is headed by the High Steward of Diego's Properties.
h. Coordinates and commands, but does not fund, security and defenses efforts of the Holy Universal Order of Christ, locally.
i. Under Christopher Columbus, commands the armed forced provided by Urug within that specific jurisdiction.

5. **Office of the Holy Order of St. Martin in (name of the country where located].**
a. Geographic Jurisdiction: Half of a country of the American Continent.
b. Administered by Christopher Columbus.
c. Presided by Fernando in the name of Christopher Columbus and always under the direction and approval of Christopher Columbus, and only within Isabella's geographic area for that specific country.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 23rd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

d. Main offices of each local branch of this order are located in each country of the Americas.
e. Not authorized to fund any armed groups. Authorized to fund all other expenses only as approved by Christopher Columbus.
f. Presides the ST. MARTIN'S BANK of [name of the country where the country is located] that is funded with loans from one of the corresponding BNMS Banks according to the geographic area. When a loan is received, 10% of the gross amount of the loan is discounted and paid to Christopher Columbus.
g. Supervises the administration of the Office of Estates of the Order of St. Martin that is headed by the High Stewart of the Order of St. Martin, and the Office of the Estates of Ferdinand that is headed by the High Steward of Ferdinand's Properties.
h. Coordinates and commands, but does not fund, security and defenses efforts of the Holy Universal Order of Christ, locally.
i. Under Christopher Columbus, commands the armed forced provided by Urug within that specific jurisdiction.

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF THIS REPORT ENTITLED

"OFFICES OF THE HOLY ORDERS OF URUG"

This report was created under orders and in the name of Christopher Columbus II for Muniz Barreto.

June 22, 2022

New York City, NY

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22nd day of June, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II

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Be all you're meant to be or be nothing.

XPO II

Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

(3)

DOM JOSÉ por Graça de Deos Rei de Portugal, e dos Algarves, daquém, e dalém Mar, em Africa Senhor de Guiné, e da Conquiſta, Navegação, Commercio da Ethiopia, Arabia, Perſia, e da India, &c. Aos Vaſſallos de todos os Eſtados dos Meus Reinos, e Senhorios ſaude. O Noſſo Mui Santo Padre Clemente XIV. ora Preſidente na Univerſal Igreja de Deos: Tendo obſervado, examinado, e combinado deſde a Eminencia do Supremo Apoſtolado com as ſuas clariſſimas Luzes, com o ſeu finiſſimo diſcernimento, com a ſua Paſtoral manſidão, e com a ſua Apoſtolica Prudencia; não ſó todos os factos concernentes á Fundação, ao progreſſo, e ao ultimo eſtado da Companhia denominada de Jeſus; em ordem á Igreja Univerſal, e ás Monarquias, Soberanias, e Póvos das quatro Partes do Mundo deſcuberto; mas tambem todas as revoluções, tumultos, e eſcandalos, que nellas cauſou a ſobredita Companhia; todos os remedios, com que não menos de vinte e quatro dos Romanos Pontifices ſeus Predeceſſores haviam procurado occorrer aquelles grandes males; ora com os beneficios; ora com as comminações; ora com as correcções; e ora com as coacções; ſem outros effeitos, que não foſſem os de ſe terem manifeſtado de dia em dia mais frequentes as queixas, e os clamores contra a referida Companhia; e os de ſe verem abortar aos meſmos tempos, em differentes Reinos, e Eſtados do Mundo, ſedições, motins, diſcordias, e eſcandalos perigoſiſſimos, que deſtruindo, e quaſi acabando de romper o vinculo da caridade Chriſtã, inflammáram os animos dos Fieis nos eſpiritos de divisão, de odio, e de inimizade; até chegarem a fazer-ſe tão urgentes os referidos inſultos, e os perigos delles, que os meſmos Monarcas, que mais ſe tinham diſtinguido na piedade, e na liberalidade hereditarias, em beneficio da meſma Companhia, foram neceſſariamente conſtrangidos; não ſó a exterminarem todos os Socios della dos ſeus Reinos, Provincias, e Dominios, por ſer eſte extremo remedio o uni-

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unico ; que as urgencias igualmente extremas podiam já permittir-lhes para impedirem , que os Póvos Chriſtãos dos ſeus reſpectivos Reinos , e Dominios ſe provocaſſem , offendeſſem , e laceraſſem huns aos outros dentro no ſeio da Santa Madre Igreja , e dentro nas ſuas meſmas Patrias ; mas tambem a recorrerem no meſmo tempo á Sede Apoſtolica , interpondo em cauſa commua todas as maiores inſtancias da ſua Authoridade para a total abollição , e extinção da meſma Companhia ; como unico meio , que já lhes reſtava , para proverem aſſim na perpétua ſegurança dos ſeus Vaſſallos , como na reconciliação , e no ſocego público de toda a Chriſtandade : Havendo-ſe tambem accumulado com os meſmos inſtantiſſimos motivos os outros muitos efficaciſſimos Rogos , Súpplicas , e Votos , que muitos Biſpos , e inſignes Varões muito conſpicuos pela ſua Religião , Doutrina , e Dignidade haviam feito ſoar na Cadeira de S. Pedro aos ouvidos do Supremo Paſtor , com eſtas , e outras juſtiſſimas , e urgentiſſimas cauſas : Depois de haver concluido demonſtrativamente o meſmo Santo Padre , que a ſobredita Companhia não ſó não podia já produzir , a beneficio da Igreja , e dos Fieis Chriſtãos , aquelles copioſos frutos , que haviam feito os objectos da ſua Inſtituição , e dos muitos Privilegios , com que ſora ornada ; mas que muito pelo contrario era impraticavel , que a conſervação da dita Sociedade foſſe já compativel com a reſtituição , e conſervação da conſtante , e permanente Paz da Igreja Univerſal , e da ſociedade Civil , e união Chriſtã ; ſeguindo os exemplos dos ſeus Predeceſſores nos muitos caſos , em que ſupprimíram , e extinguíram as outras numeroſas Ordens Regulares , que , como a de que ſe trata , abuſáram dos ſeus Inſtitutos , para os tomarem por pretextos de relaxações , de corrupções , e de atrocidades : Ordenou a ſua Bulla em fórma de Breve , que principia : *Dominus , ac Redemptor Noſter Jeſus Chriſtus* , dada em Santa Maria Maior debaixo do Annel do Peſcador no dia vinte e hum de Julho deſte anno Quinto do ſeu Pontificado. Por Elle de ſeu maduro Conſelho , Certa Sciencia , e Plenitude do Poder Apoſtolico , extinguio , e ſupprimio intei-

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ARQUIVO NACIONAL

teiramente a meſma Companhia chamada de Jeſus : Abollindo , e derogando todos , e cada hum dos ſeus Officios, Miniſterios , Adminiſtrações , Caſas , Eſcolas , Collegios, Hoſpicios , Reſidencias , e quaeſquer outros Lugares a ella pertencentes , em qualquer Reino , Eſtado , ou Provincia, que ſejam exiſtentes ; como tambem todos os ſeus Eſtatutos , Conſtituições , Decretos , Coſtumes , e Eſtylos ; todos os ſeus Privilegios , e Indultos Geraes , ou eſpeciaes, por mais exuberantes que ſejam : Declarando inteiramente caſſada, e perpetuamente extincta toda a authoridade do Prepoſito Geral , de todos os Provinciaes , Viſitadores , e de quaeſquer outros Superiores da dita Sociedade , aſſim nas couſas Eſpirituaes , como nas Temporaes : Transferindo nos reſpectivos Ordinarios toda a juriſdicção ſobre as Peſſoas dos Individuos della : Abſolvendo-os dos Votos : Fazendo paſſar ao eſtado Clerical os que tiverem Ordens Sacras : Determinando a eſtes reſpeitos as Paternaes Providencias , que mais largamente ſe contém no referido Breve. E porque tenho acordado para a execução delle (como he de razão) o Meu Real Beneplacito , e Regio Auxilio, recommendados por Sua Santidade : Havendo já feito eſcrever a todos os Metropolitanos , Dieceſanos , e mais Prelados deſtes Meus Reinos , e Dominios , que façam regiſtar , e guardar nas ſuas reſpectivas Cameras , e cumprir , e obſervar inteiramente as Diſpoſições do meſmo Breve : (no que a cada hum delles pertencer) Mando a todos os Tribunaes , Governadores , Magiſtrados , e Juſtiças dos Meus ſobreditos Reinos , e Dominios , que todos , e cada hum delles nas ſuas reſpectivas Juriſdicções examinem com o maior cuidado : *Primo* , ſe nellas torna a apparecer algum Individuo com Roupeta , ou diſtinctivo algum do Habito da referida Companhia abollida : *Secundo* , ſe entre os que foram della expulſos , e ſe acham tolerados , ſe tem algumas práticas , ou ſe fazem alguns conventiculos , ordenados ou a fazerem aſſociações entre ſi , ou a calumniarem o referido Breve : *Tertio* , ſe ha ainda quem ſe atreva a ſentir mal do conteúdo nelle em todo , ou em parte : *Quarto* , que havendo algum , ou alguns deſtes Réos contra toda a pru-

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prudente eſperança , ſejam prezos , autuados , e remettidos ás Cadeias da Cidade de Lisboa á ordem do Doutor Juiz da Inconfidencia , para Eu ſobre elles determinar o que Me parecer juſto. Mando outro ſim , que eſta ſeja regiſtada , e guardada com os Exemplares do referido Breve , que com ella ſerão para perpétua memoria nos reſpectivos Livros dos ditos Tribunaes , das Cabeças das Comarcas ; e nos das Cameras nos meſmos Cofres , que Mandei eſtablecer pelo Meu Alvará de tres de Setembro de mil ſetecentos ſincoenta e nove. E Mando ao Doutor João Pacheco Pereira do Meu Conſelho , e Deſembargador do Paço , que ſerve de Chanceller Mór deſtes Meus Reinos , que faça publicar eſta na Chancellaria , e remetter as Copias della debaixo do Meu Sello , e ſeu ſinal a todos os Tribunaes , Cabeças de Comarcas , Villas deſtes Reinos , e Terras de Donatarios delles , enviando-ſe o Original della ao Meu Real Archivo da Torre do Tombo. Dada no Palacio de Noſſa Senhora da Ajuda aos nove dias do mez de Setembro do Anno do Naſcimento de Noſſo Senhor Jeſus Chriſto de mil ſetecentos ſetenta e tres.

EL REY Com Guarda.

Marquez de Pombal.

Carta de Lei , por que Voſſa Mageſtade , conformando-ſe com as Paternaes Intenções do Mui Santo Padre Clemente XIV. ora Preſidente na Univerſal Igreja de Deos , e acordando o ſeu Real Beneplacito , e Regio Auxilio á Bulla ,

que

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que principia : Dominus, ac Redemptor Noſter Jeſus Chriſtus, *dada no dia vinte e hum de Julho deſte preſente anno, que ſupprimio, e extinguio inteiramente a Companhia denominada de Jeſus, todos os ſeus Eſtatutos, e Privilegios: Manda munir com a Sua Real Authoridade a execução das referidas Determinações Apoſtolicas em todos os ſeus Reinos, e Dominios; tudo na fórma aſſima declarada.*

Para Voſſa Mageſtade ver.

Regiſtada na Secretaria de Eſtado dos Negocios do Reino no Livro III. das Cartas, Alvarás, e Patentes a fol. 142.verſ. Noſſa Senhora da Ajuda em 10 de Setembro de 1773.

João Baptiſta de Araujo.

João Pacheco Pereira.

Foi publicada eſta Carta de Lei na Chancellaria Mór da Corte, e Reino. Lisboa 13 de Setembro de 1773.

Dom Sebaſtião Maldonado.

Regiſtada na Chancellaria Mór da Corte, e Reino no Livro das Leis a fol. 168. Lisboa 13 de Setembro de 1773.

Antonio Joſé de Moura.

João Baptiſta de Araujo a fez.

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SANCTISSIMI DOMINI NOSTRI

CLEMENTIS PAPÆ XIV LITTERÆ IN FORMA BREVIS, QUIBUS *SOCIETAS JESU* NUNCUPATA EXTINGUITUR, ET SUPPRIMITUR IN UNIVERSO ORBE.

BREVE DO SANTISSIMO PADRE CLEMENTE XIV PELO QUAL *A SOCIEDADE* CHAMADA *DE JESUS* SE EXTINGUE, E SUPPRIME EM TODO O ORBE.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA
ANNO MDCCLXXIII.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certified that the above copy/transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed in the official records of BNMS on the 02nd day of June, 2022 at the Columbus Circle area of the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey. Certified copies available for a fee.

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BRIEF
OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF
CLEMENT XIV

DOMINUS AC REDEMPTOR

Pope Clement XIV.
A perpetual memory.

1. Jesus Christ, Lord and Our Redeemer, proclaimed by the Prophet as prince of peace, as such, coming to this earth, preached by the Angels to the Shepherds, he himself recommended it over and over again to his disciples before ascending to heaven, after he had reconciled everything to God the Father, pacifying with his Blood on the Cross all that is on earth and in heaven. To the Apostles he entrusted the ministry of reconciliation, and gave them the power of the word to spread it, so that, having become ambassadors of Christ, who is not the God of discord, but of love and peace, they might proclaim it to the whole of the universe earth, and that they would employ all their thoughts and labors mainly in this: that all those begotten in Christ might preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, considering oneself as one body and one spirit, as those who are called to the same hope of vocation, to which in no way can one reach, as St. Gregory the Great said, if we do not run towards it together with our neighbor.

2. This word of reconciliation, and the related ministry which was recommended to Us in a particular way when We were raised, without any merit of Ours, to this See of Peter, We have recalled ourselves to memory; Day and night we have had both before our eyes, and deeply carrying them imprinted in our hearts, we procure according to Our strength to satisfy them, continually imploring God's help, so that he may deign to instill in Us and in all his flock thoughts and counsel of peace, and to open ourselves safely and not fallaciously to attain them. Indeed, moreover, knowing well that We by divine decree have been established over the nations and over the kingdoms, so that in the cultivation of the vineyard of Sabaoth and in the preservation of the edifice of the Christian Religion, of which Christ is the cornerstone, We svelliamo, destroy, disperse, dissipate, build and plant, as We realized that nothing from Us had to be omitted for the quiet and tranquility of the Christian Republic, as long as in some way it was suitable for planting and building, so we were always ready with the soul and the will and at the same time willing, requiring the bond of mutual charity, to unravel and destroy even what could exist more happy and more pleasant for Us,

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and of which we could not do without great harassment and very lively pain of Our soul.

3. It should not be doubted that, among the things that most confer good and happiness on the Catholic Church, religious Orders hold almost the first place, from which in all times derived to her a singular ornament, garrison and advantage. Therefore, this Apostolic See not only approved and sheltered them under the wings of its own protection, but also enriched them with many benefits, exemptions, privileges and faculties so that they might be ever more moved and enlightened to cultivate piety and religion, to form well the customs of peoples by instruction and example, and to preserve and consolidate among the faithful the unity of the Faith. But when it happened that from some of these Orders the Christian people no longer gathered that abundance of fruits and goods that they promised at their beginning, or when they appeared more ready to do the damage and discord of the peoples, than peace and happiness: this same Apostolic See, which by their constitution had worked and interposed its own authority, he did not hesitate to govern them with new laws, or to finally recall them to the ancient discipline, or to dismantle them and dissipate them completely.

4. For this reason Innocent III, Our predecessor, considering that the excessive variety of regular Orders led to much confusion in the Church of God, in the Fourth Lateran General Council solemnly forbade that no one, from then on, could give life to some new Order, but anyone who felt called to the religious state asked to be hired in one of those already approved. He also decreed that those who wanted to found new religious houses should choose the rule and the institution among those already approved.

So it was no longer allowed to establish a new Order without the special license of the Roman Pontiff; and this with good reason, because, by establishing new Congregations out of zeal of greater perfection, it is fitting that this Holy Apostolic See should first diligently examine and ponder the way of life that someone sets himself, so that under the guise of greater good and holy life, greater scandals and shames, and perhaps even damage, may not be introduced into the Church of God.

5. However, despite the wise decree of Innocent III, Our predecessor, in the following times not only did the annoyance of the postulants wrest from the Apostolic See the approval of some regular Order, but the arrogant recklessness of some also invented an almost unbridled multitude of different Orders, particularly mendicant, not yet approved. Understanding this, Gregory X, also Our predecessor, intervened with a prompt remedy: he renewed the Constitution of the aforementioned Innocent III at the General Council of Lyons, prohibiting with more rigorous penalties that in the future new rules and new religious clothes would be invented. Suppressed the mendicant Orders that had arisen

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after the Fourth Lateran Council and that had not deserved the approval of the Apostolic See; he allowed the approved, on condition that the professed could, if they wished, remain there, provided that from then on they did not admit others to the profession, nor did they buy new homes or places of any kind, nor those or those they had could alienate without special permission of the Holy See. And the truth holds: he reserved all those goods at the disposal of the Apostolic See to help the places of the Holy Land or the poor, or to use them for other pious uses through the Ordinaries of the places, or those to whom the same See had given the commission. He absolutely forbade individuals of the same Orders to exercise preaching and confession towards strangers of the same Order, and even to mourn them. But in this Constitution he did not want to include the Orders of Preachers and Minors, to whom the evident advantage that the universal Church draws from them gave the merit of approval. He still wanted the Orders of the Hermits of St. Augustine and the Carmelites to continue to live, since their establishment preceded the general Lateran Council. Finally, to the individual persons of those Orders to whom that Constitution was addressed, he granted general permission to pass to other Orders already approved; with this, however, that no Order or convent transferred itself and its goods entirely to another, without particular permission of the Apostolic See.

6. The same direction, according to the circumstances of the times, was followed by other Roman Pontiffs, Our predecessors, whose decrees would be too long to report here. Among others Clement V, Our Predecessor, with his *Letter sub plumbo,* of 3 May of the year of the Incarnation of the Lord 1312, suppressed and extinguished, following the universal disesteem in which he had fallen, the Military Order of the Templars, although legitimately approved, and already so praiseworthy of the Christian Republic, which the Apostolic See had filled with outstanding benefits, privileges, faculties, exemptions and licenses. And this, despite the fact that the Viennese General Council, at which the examination had been committed, had considered it appropriate not to pronounce a formal and definitive sentence in this regard.

7. Saint Pius V, Our Predecessor, whose distinguished holiness devoutly honours and venerates the Catholic Church, extinguished and abolished the Regular Order of humiliated Friars (prior to the Lateran Council and approved by Innocent III, Honorius III, Gregory IX, and Nicholas V, Roman Pontiffs of happy memory, and Our predecessors) because it showed, with disobedience to the apostolic decrees, and with the domestic and external discords, which for the future could no longer be hoped for examples of virtue, and because some members of this Order had wickedly attempted the life of St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church and protector and apostolic visitor of their Order.

8. Urban VIII, of happy memory, Our Predecessor, with his Letter in the form of *a Brief* on 6 February 1626, suppressed in perpetuity and extinguished the Congregation of the Reformed Conventual Friars, solemnly approved by Sixtus V,

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Our Predecessor, and endowed with many benefits and favors, because precisely from the aforementioned friars the Church of God had not received good spiritual fruits, but, on the other hand, many disputes had arisen between them and the non-Reformed. The houses, convents, places, furnishings, goods, things, actions and rights belonging to the aforementioned Congregation wanted them to pass into assignment to the Order of Friars Minor of St. Francis, Conventual, except for the House of Naples and the House of St. Anthony of Padua in Rome, which he incorporated into the Apostolic Chamber, and reserved at his own disposal and that of his successors: finally he allowed the friars of the said suppressed Congregation to pass to that of the friars of St. Francis Capuchins, or to that of the Observants.

9. Urban VIII himself, with his other Letter in the form of *a Brief*, on 2 December 1643 suppressed in perpetuity, extinguished and abolished the Regular Order of Saints Ambrose and Barnabas al Bosco, subjecting the Regulars of this Order to the jurisdiction and government of the Ordinaries of the places, and granting them to pass through other regular Orders, approved by the Apostolic See. Innocent X then solemnly confirmed this suppression with Lettera *sub plumbo* on the first of April of the year 1645; on the contrary, he reduced and declared secular the benefits, houses and monasteries of the aforementioned Order, which were previously regular.

10. Innocent X, Our Predecessor, by Letter in the form of *a Brief* of 16 March 1645, taking into account the serious turmoil that had occurred among the regulars of the Order of the Poor of the Mother of God of the Pious Schools, despite the fact that this Order had been solemnly approved after mature examination by Our predecessor Gregory XV, reduced that Regular Order to a simple Congregation without the issuance of any vow, according to the norm of the Institute of the Congregation of Secular Priests of the Oratory of San Filippo Neri, established in Rome in the Church of Santa Maria in Vallicella: to the regulars of this Order, thus reduced, he granted passage to any other approved Religion; forbade the introduction of novices and the profession of those already admitted; finally he transferred to the Ordinaries of the places the power and jurisdiction that resided with the minister general, visitors and superiors of any rank. All these provisions remained in force for a few years, until this Apostolic See, recognizing the usefulness of the aforementioned Institute, recalled it to the previous form of solemn vows, and declared it a perfect regular Order.

11. By another Letter in the form of *a brief* of 29 October 1650, innocent X himself, likewise for discord and dissensions that had arisen, totally suppressed the Order of St. Basil of the Armenians, and subjected its regulars, obliged to wear the habit of secular clerics, to the jurisdiction and obedience of the Ordinaries of the places, assigning them a reasonable sustenance on the revenues of the suppressed convents, and giving them the faculty to pass to any Congregation among the approved.

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12. In the same way Innocent X, with his other in the form of *a Brief* of 22 June 1651, considering that from the regular Congregation of the Priests of the Good Jesus the Church could not hope for any spiritual fruit, extinguished in perpetuity the aforementioned Congregation, subjected its regulars to the jurisdiction of the Ordinaries of the places, giving them adequate sustenance on the revenues of the suppressed Congregation, and the right to pass to any other approved regular Order, and reserving to itself the decision to allocate the goods of the aforementioned Congregation to other pious uses.

13. Finally, Pope Clement IX, of happy memory and Our predecessor, considering that three Regular Orders, that is, the Canons Regular of San Gregorio in Alga, the Gerolamini of Fiesole, and the Gesuati instituted by St. John Colombino, did not bring any profit or advantage to the Christian people, nor could it be hoped that they would bring them in the future, he thought of suppressing and extinguishing them, as he did with the Letter in the form of *a Brief* on December 6, 1668. As for their assets and their income, very remarkable, he wanted, at the request of the Republic of Venice, that they be used in the expenses necessary to support the war of Candia against the Turks.

14. And the truth is true. Our predecessors, in resolving and carrying out these things, wisely chose the path they considered suitable to overcome the agitations of souls, and to stifle any dispute or spirit of faction. So, leaving out that annoying method that is usually used in forensic processes; following only the laws of prudence, with that fullness of power, which as Vicars of Christ on Earth, and supreme moderators of the Christian Republic widely possessed, they tried to solve every case by forbidding the regular Orders, destined for suppression, any faculty to prove their reasons, and to remove the most serious accusations or to dispel the reasons for which these resolutions had been induced.

15. Therefore, place before your eyes these and other examples of great weight and authority, and by burning we with the desire to proceed with confidence and constancy of mind to that deliberation which we shall say below, we have not omitted anything of diligence and examination in order to clearly know what belongs to the origin, progress, and present state of that regular Order, which is commonly called the Society of Jesus, and we have seen that it was instituted by its Holy Founder for the health of souls, for the conversion of heretics, and especially of infidels, and, finally, for the greater progress of piety and religion. In order to reach this coveted goal more easily and advantageously, he dedicated himself to God with a very rigorous vow of evangelical poverty both in common and in particular, with the exception of only the colleges for studies and letters, which were granted the faculty to possess, provided, however, that no portion of their income could ever be used and reduced to the comfortable advantage and use of the same Society.

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 5th day of August, 2022 at the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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16. With these and other most holy laws, the Society of Jesus itself was approved in its beginning by Pope Paul III of happy memory, Our Predecessor, with a *letter sub plumbo*, on 27 October 1540; and from the same she was granted the faculty to form laws and statutes, with which she would permanently procure the advantage, salvation and good governance of the Society. And although Pope Paul III himself had at first limited the same Society to the number of only sixty individuals, even with his other Letter of March 27, 1543 he gave the Faculty to the Superiors of the same to accept as many members they had judged appropriate and necessary. Then in the year 1549, with a Brief of November 15, Pope Paul III himself favored the Society itself with many and very wide privileges; and among these he wanted and ordered that it remain extended, without any limit of number, to any subject that the general appointee had judged suitable, that indult that the same Pontiff had already granted to the general priests of the said Society, restricted, however, to the faculty of admitting only twenty spiritual coadjutor priests, to whom he had granted the same faculties, graces and authority that the professed had; he also exempted from any superiority, jurisdiction and government of any Ordinary the Society itself and all its Members, persons and property of any kind, recalling them under his protection and that of the Apostolic See.

17. Nor were the liberality and munificence of Our other predecessors towards this Society any less. In fact, it is known that Julius III, Paul IV, Pius IV and V, Gregory XIII, Sixtus V, Gregory XIV, Clement VIII, Paul V, Leo XI, Gregory XV, Urban VIII and other Roman Pontiffs of happy memory, not only confirmed the privileges to the aforementioned, but with the most authentic declarations certified and expanded them. Nevertheless, from the tenor and words of the Apostolic Constitutions themselves, it evidently appears that, almost from the birth of the Society, deadly germs of jealousy and discord were swarming in its bosom not only among the Members themselves, but also with the other Regular Orders, with the Secular Clergy, with the Academies, Universities, Public Schools of Letters, and even with the Same Principles, in the States of which it had been accepted. These discords were determined now around the essence and nature of the vows, around the time to issue them, the faculty to expel the Members from the Order, to promote them to holy orders without adequate title and without solemn vows, against the decrees of the Council of Trent and Pius V; now around the absolute power that the general appointee arrogated to himself, and other things concerning the good governance of the Society; now around the various heads of doctrine, schools, exemptions and privileges that the Ordinaries of the places and other persons constituted in ecclesiastical and secular dignity affirmed to be prejudicial to jurisdiction and their rights. And how many other very serious accusations against the Members, harmful to the peace and tranquility of the Christian Republic!

18. From here many appeals originated against this Society which, endowed with the authority and reports of some Princes, were presented to Our predecessors

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Paul IV, Pius V and Sixtus V. Among others, the Catholic King of Spain Philip II, of clear memory, made present to Sixtus V not only those very serious reasons from which his soul was moved, but also the grievances that the Inquisitors of the Kingdom had made to him against the immoderate privileges of the Society and the form of its government; he confirmed the leaders of the accusations also with the objections of some of the Society, mirrored for doctrine and piety; he worked so hard with that Pontiff, so that an apostolic visit to the Society might be ordered and committed.

19. Pope Sixtus V complied with King Philip's questions and solicitations, as if he saw them as founded on firm reasons; therefore he chose for the office of apostolic visitor an illustrious Bishop for prudence, virtue and doctrine, and appointed a Congregation of some Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church who diligently worked for the performance of this task. But Sixtus V was kidnapped by immature death, and with him also died the very valid purpose he assumed; the initiative remained unfollowed.

Thus Gregory XIV of happy memory, assumed to the supreme degree of the apostolate, again and in the broadest way approved the Institute of the Society with his *Sub plumb* Letter of June 28, 1591, and ratified and confirmed the privileges of any kind conferred on that Society by his predecessors, and in particular that which assured the Society the right to expel and admit the Members without regard to judicial form, that is, without trial, without acts, without any order of judgment, nor term, even if necessary, had only with regard to the truth of the fact, to the fault, or to the sufficiency of the reason, to persons and other circumstances. On this he called for absolute silence and, under penalty of greater excommunication to be incurred immediately, forbade that no one directly or indirectly dare to challenge the Institute, the constitutions or the decrees of the Society, or try to change it in any way. But he left to all the right to be able to signify or propose, both for legates and for nuncios of the Apostolic See, to him alone, and to the Roman Pontiffs reigning after him, everything that was judged to be added, moderated, or changed.

20. But these things were not enough to water the clamor and complaints, because, on the contrary, very lively controversies arose everywhere about the very doctrine of the Society, accused by many of being contrary to the Orthodox Faith and good morals. Internal and external discords became more and more inflamed, and more frequent accusations were made against the greedy greed of earthly riches. From this originated not only the turbulence known to all, which so afflicted and harassed the Apostolic See, but also the determinations other than the Principles against the Society, so that, in the act of imploring by Pope Paul V, of happy memory, Our predecessor, a new confirmation of the Institute and its privileges, the Society found itself forced to ask him to deign to ratify and confirm with his authority certain decrees formed in the fifth General Congregation, verbally transcribed in his Brief of September 4, 1606, in which we

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clearly read that both the internal competitions and enmities of the Members, and also the disputes and appeals of strangers against the Society, had obliged the Members, gathered in the Congregation, to draw up the following Statute: "*For our Society, which by the Lord God was called to the propagation of the Faith and to the conquest of souls; for through the offices proper to the Institute, which are the spiritual weapons, it can happily attain under the banner of the Cross that end which it has set itself with advantage for the Church and for the building up of one's neighbour; thus it would prevent these goods, and expose them to the gravest dangers, if it were to take an interest in those things which are secular and which belong to the political affairs and administration of States, for this reason, it has been wisely determined by our elders that, militating for the glory of God, we do not fragment more than the other things far from our profession. But since in these times, particularly very dangerous in many places and among different Princes (the affection and charity of which Father Ignatius of holy memory recommended us to preserve for the benefit of divine service) perhaps for the fault or ambition or indiscreet zeal of some our Order is criticized negatively, and on the other hand the good scent of Christ is necessary to bear fruit; our Congregation determines that it must abstain from any appearance of evil, and, as far as it can, must remedy the complaints, even if they derive from false suspicions. Therefore, by virtue of this Decree, it forbids all ours, gravely and severely, that in no account, even if called and attracted, they are intrigued in public shops, nor by any supplication or persuasion they leave the Institute. He recommends to the Defining Fathers that with every diligence they determine and define what would be the most effective remedies to heal this evil, even if there is a need for it*".

21. We, with great sorrow of Our soul, observed that both the aforementioned remedies, as well as many others subsequently used, had brought almost no advantage nor had they been sufficient to remove and dissipate so many and so serious turbulences, accusations and complaints against this Society; and in vain they had troubled Our predecessors Urban VIII, Clement IX, X, XI and XII, Alexander VII and VIII, Innocent X, XI, XII and XIII, and Benedict XIV, who with many salutary Constitutions had worked to restore to the Church the desired tranquility, both about the centuries-old shops, forbidden forever and also on the occasion of the sacred missions, both about the very serious disputes and competitions bitterly aroused by the Society against the Ordinaries of the places, the regular Orders, the pious places, and the communities of any kind in Europe, Asia and America, not without grave prejudice of the souls and wonder of the peoples; and also around the practical interpretation of some pagan rites commonly exercised in some places, leaving out those legally approved by the universal Church; or around the use and explanation of certain doctrines manifestly immoral and scandalous, with good reason proscribed by the Apostolic See; and finally around other things of great moment, very opportune to preserve intact the purity of Christian dogmas, for which in this ours, no less than in the past age, very frequent damages and disadvantages derived; that is,

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uprisings and riots in some Catholic States, and bitter persecutions against the Church in several provinces of Asia and Europe.

Great then was the affliction brought by this society to Our predecessors, and among them to Innocent XI, of holy memory, who, constrained by necessity, came to forbid the Society the dressing of novices; to Pope Innocent XIII, who was forced to threaten the same punishment again; and to Pope Benedict XIV, whose memory is recent, who decreed the visit of all the houses and colleges existing in the Kingdom of the beloved in Christ Our Son, the most faithful King of Portugal and the Algarve; without consolation to the Apostolic See, aid to human society, and advantage to the Christian Republic from the recent Apostolic Letter of Pope Clement XIII of happy memory, immediate Our predecessor, rather extorted, to use a word used by Gregory X in the Ecumenical Council of Lyons, rather than implored, with which the Institute of the Society of Jesus greatly commends itself and approves itself again.

22. After so many storms and bitter confusions, every good man wanted that he should finally shine once and for all that blessed day, that he would bring back tranquility and peace. But when the same predecessor Clement XIII sat on the chair of Peter, much more difficult and turbulent times came. Every day the clamors and complaints resounded louder, and very dangerous seditions, riots, discords and scandals arose which, relaxing the bond of Christian charity, and almost breaking it, strongly inflamed the souls of the faithful to the passions of the parties, to hatreds, to enmities. The damage and danger reached such an extent that those same people, whose liberal piety towards the Society is universally exalted as a hereditary merit received from the ancestors, that is, Our dearest children in Christ the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, and the Two Sicilies, were forced to dismiss and expel the Members from their Kingdoms, States and Provinces; believing that this was the extreme remedy against so many evils, absolutely necessary to prevent the Christian peoples, in the very bosom of Holy Mother Church, from snareing, provoking and tearing each other apart.

23. Those beloved in Christ, our children, convinced that this remedy could not be lasting and sufficient to reconcile the whole Christian world if the same Society were not suppressed and abolished, explained to Pope Clement XIII, Our Predecessor, their desires and their wills; then, with all the authority they could, and with unanimous preci and vows, they all asked that with a most effective remedy wisely the constant security of their subjects and the universal good of Christ's Church be provided. But the death of that Pontiff, unexpected by the whole world, cut short the course and fulfillment of this project. Placed we, by divine disposition and clemency, on the Chair of Peter, were immediately addressed to Us the same prayers, questions and vows, to which were added the opinions and solicitations of many Bishops and illustrious personalities for dignity, doctrine and religion.

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24. And so that in such a serious and important undertaking the best party might be adopted by us, we considered it opportune to procrastinate at length, not only in order to bring to the investigations, examination and deliberation the greatest possible accuracy and prudence, but also to ask with groans and incessant prayers of all the faithful, and with pious works, the help and special assistance of the Father of Enlightenment. And We wanted, among others, to examine on what basis is the basis of that opinion, widespread among many, that the Religion of the clerics of the Society of Jesus was solemnly approved and confirmed by the Council of Trent. With regard to this Society, we found nothing else to have been arranged in that Council except that it was except for the general decree that established, for the other regular Orders, that once the time of the novitiate had been consumed, the novices found suitable were admitted to the profession, or otherwise removed from the monastery. For this reason the same sacrosanct Council (Sess. 25, rub. 16 *De regular.*) declared that it did not want to renew anything, nor to prevent the religion of the clerics of the Society of Jesus from serving the Lord and his Church, according to its devout Institute, approved by the Holy Apostolic See.

25. After so many and so necessary means used by Us; helped, as we hope, by the presence of the Divine Spirit; still bound by the necessity of Our ministry, by virtue of which we are in every way obliged, however much Our strength is worth, to reconcile, maintain and firm the quiet and tranquility of the Christian Republic, and to remove the obstacles that could bring it detriment, even minimal; whereas the foretold Society of Jesus could no longer produce those salutary, abundant fruits and advantages for which it was instituted, and approved and honored by so many of Our predecessors with infinite privileges; but that indeed it has now become impossible for the Church to have true and lasting peace as long as this Order subsists; induced by these very special reasons and by others that dictate to Us the laws of prudence and the excellent governance of the Church, placed in the secret of Our soul; following in the footsteps of Our predecessors, and especially of Gregory X at the General Council of Lyons; all the more so since, even in the present case, it is a Society that by reason of its Institute and its privileges is registered in the number of mendicant Orders; with mature advice, of certain science, and with the fullness of the Apostolic Power, we extinguish and suppress the often mentioned Society, and we annul and abolish all and individual offices of it, ministries and administrations, houses, schools, colleges, hospices, and any other place existing in any province, kingdom, and lordship, and in any way belonging to the same; its statutes, customs, customs, decrees, constitutions, although corroborated by oath, apostolic approval, or otherwise, and all and individual privileges and general or special indults, the tenor of which We want to be understood as fully and sufficiently expressed in this present Letter, as if verbally transcribed therein, and although conceived in any form, or clause irritates, and with any constraint and decree. Therefore We declare that all and every authority of the general provost, provincials, visitors and other superiors of said Society remains nullified

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in perpetuity and absolutely extinguished, both in spiritual and temporal things; we want the same jurisdiction and authority to be transferred totally, and in any way, to the Ordinaries of the places according to the manner, circumstances, people and conditions that we will mention below; prohibiting, as we hereby prohibit, that no one in the future be received in the aforementioned Society, and admitted to dressing and novitiate. Those who until this day were accepted cannot be admitted to the profession of simple vows or solemn ones, under penalty of the nullity of admission and profession, and of other penalties reserved for our will. Indeed, moreover, we want, we command, we order that those who are currently in the novitiate, immediately, promptly, immediately and in fact be dismissed; and in the same way we forbid that those who made the profession of simple vows, and who so far have not been promoted to any sacred order, may be promoted to the same major orders, under the pretext or title both of the profession already made in the Society, and of the privileges obtained against the decrees of the Council of Trent.

26. And since all Our care has as its principal purpose to provide for the advantages of the Church and the tranquility of peoples, and at the same time to offer some comfort and provision to all individuals or Members of the same Religion (persons whom in particular We love in the Lord with fatherly affection), so that, freed from all those harassments, dissensions and anxieties from which until now they were troubled, may with greater fruit cultivate the vineyard of the Lord, and benefit the health of souls, we decree and determine that the Members who have made the only profession of simple vows, nor are they yet promoted to holy orders, within the space of time that the Ordinaries of the places will prescribe, and that it is sufficient to procure some employment or office or some benevolent guest (provided that the term of one year from the date of this Letter is not exceeded, remaining absolved of any bond of simple vows) must absolutely start from the houses and colleges of the same Society, free to choose that way of life that they will judge most suitable, according to the Lord, to one's own vocation, to one's own strength and to one's own conscience; all the more so since even according to the privileges of the Society they could be removed from it for no other reason than for what the Superiors judged more in accordance with prudence and circumstances, without trial or judicial order.

27. To members already promoted to Holy Orders we grant license and faculty to leave the houses and colleges of the Society, both to move to another regular Order approved by the Apostolic See, where, in the event that they have made simple vows in the Profession in the Society, they will have to complete the time of the novitiate prescribed by the Council of Trent, and in the event that they have also made solemn vows, they will be in the novitiate for only six months intieri, benignly dispensed from the rest of the time of the novitiate; and to remain in the century as secular priests and clerics under perfect and total obedience and subjection to the Ordinaries of those dioceses where they will fix their domicile. We also decree for those who will remain in the century, until they

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are otherwise provided, a reasonable pension to be taken from the rents of the house, or college, where they lived, but having regard not to the entire annuities, but also to the burdens that were attached to it.

28. The professed, then, already promoted to sacred orders, who will not want to leave the houses or colleges of the Society or for fear of insufficient subsistence due to the lack or scarcity of a substantial pension, or because they lack a place to secure a dwelling, or because of their advanced age, weak health and other just and serious cause, may remain there; with the reservation, however, that they have no administration of the aforementioned house or college, and wear the simple habit of secular clerics, and live totally subject to the Ordinary of the place. We also prohibit that in no way can they replace others in place of those who will be missing; buy new houses or other places, according to the Decrees of the Council of Lyons; alienate the homes, assets and funds they now own. On the contrary, they can be gathered in one house or more, according to their greater or lesser number, so that the houses that will remain empty can be converted into pious uses, according to what will seem more appropriate to the circumstances of the places and times, and more suited to the sacred canons, to the intention of the founders, to the growth of Divine worship, to the health of souls and to public utility. In the meantime, some subject of the secular clergy will be assigned, mirrored for prudence and customs, who will have to preside over the government of those houses, so that the name of the Society dies and is suppressed.

29. We also declare that the individuals of the Same of all the provinces from which they have already been expelled remain included in this general suppression of the Society; and for this reason we want the aforementioned expellees, although they have been and are promoted to the major orders, if they do not pass to another regular Order, to be *reduced ipso facto* to the status of clerics and secular priests, and to be totally subjected to the Ordinaries of the places.

30. If the Ordinaries of the places find virtue, doctrine and integrity of morals in those who, by virtue of this Letter of Ours, have passed from the regular Institute of the Society of Jesus to the secular state, they may, at their discretion, grant or deny them the faculty to receive the sacramental confessions of the faithful, or to preach sacred sermons to the people; without this written license none of them will be able to exercise these offices. The bishops themselves, however, and the Ordinaries of the places will never be able to grant the aforementioned faculty, as strangers, to those who will live in the colleges or houses already belonging to the Society; to these we forbid in perpetuity to administer the sacrament of Penance, or to preach to strangers, as Gregory X himself also forbade in the aforementioned General Council. This is left to the conscience of the Bishops themselves, who we want to remember both that they will have to give an account to God for the flock entrusted to them, and the very

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severe judgment that the supreme Judge of the living and the dead reserves for those who command.

31. We also want that if any of those who professed the Institute of the Society exercised the office of teaching the letters to youth, or act as a teacher in some college, or school, he be removed from the government, administration and direction of teaching. The faculty and possibility of teaching should be given only to those of them who offer solid hope for good studies, and declare themselves opposed to those disputes and doctrines which, either because of their relaxation or frivolity, tend to cause and awaken very serious persecutions and bad effects. At no time should the office ever be admitted to teach, nor should it be allowed to continue, to any of them, if they do not declare themselves willing to preserve the quiet and public tranquility of the schools.

32. As far as it refers to the sacred Missions (with regard to which we also want to understand all that we have arranged about the suppression of the Society) we reserve to Us the determination of the means by which more easily and more certainly we can procure and obtain the conversion of the infidels, and the calming of discord.

33. Remaining, as has been said, annulled and repealed all the privileges and statutes of the aforementioned Society, we declare that the Members of the same, after having abandoned their homes and colleges and will be brought to the status of secular clerics, remain qualified and suitable to obtain, according to the Decrees of the sacred canons and apostolic constitutions, any benefit, whether cared for or simple, any office and dignity whose enjoyment, remaining in the Society, had been denied them by Pope Gregory XIII of happy memory with his Letter in the form of a Brief, which *begins "Satis superque"* of September 10, 1584. Likewise, we give them the faculty (which was also forbidden to them) to be able to receive alms for the celebration of Mass, and to enjoy all those graces and favors of which they would have been deprived as regular clerics of the Society of Jesus. We still derogate from all the faculties which, in force of the privileges implored by the Supreme Pontiffs, granted them the general provost and the other superiors, that is, to read the books of heretics and others proscribed and condemned by the Apostolic See; that of not observing the days of fasting, or not using lean foods on those days; that of anticipating or postponing the recitation of the canonical hours, and others of a similar kind, of which in the future we strictly forbid they can use, being Our will and intention that they adapt to live, as secular priests, according to the norm of common laws.

34. We still prohibit that, promulgated and published this Ours, anyone dares to suspend the execution in the form, title or pretext of any request, appeal, appeal, declaration, or clarification of doubts that may arise, or under any other pretext envisaged or not foreseen. We intend and want that from here on, and

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immediately, the suppression and annulment of the whole aforementioned Society and of all its tasks have their effect, according to the form and manner expressed above, under penalty of greater excommunication, to be incurred immediately and reserved for Us and Our Roman successors Pontiffs, against anyone who dares to impede, hinder or delay the execution of this Ours.

35. We ordain and command, by virtue of holy obedience, to all individual ecclesiastical persons, regular and secular, of every degree, dignity and condition, and especially to those who until now have been enrolled in the Society and considered members, who do not dare to defend, challenge, write, or even speak of such suppression, nor of the cause, neither of the motives, nor of the Institute of the Society, nor of the rules, constitutions, form of government, or anything else that belongs to this subject without the express license of the Roman Pontiff. Likewise, under penalty of excommunication reserved for Us and Our successors *pro tempore*, we forbid all and individuals, on the occasion of this suppression, to venture, either covertly or blatantly, to offend and provoke anyone, much less the members, with insults, slander, contumelie and other manner of contempt, orally or in writing.

36. We exhort all Christian princes to will with the greatest strength, authority and power that God granted them for the defence and patronage of the Holy Roman Church, for that respect and worship which they profess towards this Apostolic See, to give this Letter of Ours its full effect; to rule indeed and to promulgate compliant decrees so that, during the execution of this our will, complaints, disputes and discord do not arise among the faithful.

37. Finally, let us exhort and pray, through the bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ, all Christians to remember that we all have the same Master who is in heaven; all the same Saviour who at a high price of blood redeemed us; we have all been regenerated in the same wash of water by the words of eternal life, and we have been made children of God, and co-heirs of Jesus Christ, all nourished by the same pasture of Catholic doctrine and of the Divine Word; finally, we all form one body in Christ, and we are members of one another; therefore it is absolutely necessary that all, gathered together by the common bond of charity, have peace with all men, and profess no other greater duty than to love one another. Those who love their neighbor fulfill the law, abhorring offenses, enmities, discords, pitfalls and other evils, invented and promoted by the ancient adversary of mankind to disturb the Church of God and to prevent the eternal happiness of the faithful, under the most fallacious title and pretext of schools, opinions and perfection, even Christian. Let all strive vigorously for the acquisition of true and sincere wisdom, of which st. James writes: "*Is there anyone among you who is wise and wise? May he discover his works in good conversation and in the meekness of wisdom. If you have bitter zeal and dissension in your hearts, do not want to glory or lie against the truth. In fact, this is not a wisdom that comes down from heaven, but earthly, animalistic, diabolical. Where there is hatred and*

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discord, there are turmoil and wickedness; heavenly wisdom, first of all, is pure, then peaceful, modest, yielding; she follows the good, she is full of mercy and good fruits, not presumptuous, not a liar. Now the fruit of justice is sown here in peace, to reap another more splendid peace in the other life" (Jas 3:13-18).

38. We still want the present Letter (even if the superiors and other religious of the said Society, and others who have an interest in the aforementioned things, or claim in any way to have it, have not allowed, nor have been cited, nor questioned above them) at no time can it ever be challenged, invalidated, retracted, brought to justice or in dispute, or reduced to terms of law, or that the remedy of the restitution *in integrum* of the faculty of speech, of the reduction *ad viam et terminos juris*, or of any other chapter of law, de facto, grace, or justice is sought against it. We still want that these remedies, in any way granted and obtained, can not be used or asserted in court, or outside of it, neither by title of defect of surrection, orretion, nullity and invalidity, nor by title of defect of Our intention, nor for any other defect one wants, however great, unforeseen and substantial, and neither, finally, that in the premises of things, or in any of them, the solemnities have not been observed, and anything else to be observed and fulfilled; neither for any other head resulting from any right, or custom included in the body of the laws, nor for the cause of enormous, enormous and total injury, nor for any other pretext, occasion, or cause as one wants just, reasonable and privileged, and also such that it was necessary to express oneself about the validity of the things premised; but we intend and want this Ours to be and must always be valid, firm and effective in perpetuity, and that it will have and obtain its full and complete effect, and be from everyone, and from each one, to whom it belongs and in any way will be in the future, inviolably observed.

39. Thus, and not otherwise, we determine that in all the things that are premised and in each of them, when judged and defined by means of any ordinary and delegated judge, and also auditor of the causes of the Apostolic Palace, and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, as well as for any legate *on the side*, and Nuncio of the Apostolic See, and any other person who has the exercise or is to have it, of any authority or power in any cause and instance, takes away from them and to any of them any faculty and authority to judge and to interpret differently; and if it happens that someone, by any authority, knowingly or ignorantly, dares to proceed otherwise over such things, we want everything to remain useless and of no value.

40. This, despite the Constitutions and Apostolic Ordinances, even if published in the General Councils, and (even if necessary) despite Our rule *de non tollendo jure quaesito;* and in spite of the Statutes of the Society, of the houses, colleges and churches of the same, although confirmed by oath, apostolic approval, or any other validity; despite the customs, privileges, indults, and apostolic letters to the same Society and to its religious superiors and individuals, of any kind, in any tenor and form, and with any derogatory derogatory of derogations, and

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other decrees also irritated, granted, confirmed and renewed even for a motu proprio similar to this, or concisely, or in any other way. To which all things, and to each of them, even if for their legitimate derogation special mention should be made of them and of the entire content of the same, or to use any other expression or formula expressly, individually and verbally, not already for general clauses, which mean the same, having Fully and sufficiently expressed and included in this present the tenor of all those same and of each of them, as if they were expressed and included word for word, no one omitted, and observed the form given to them, I mean that they remain in their force as regards the other articles; especially and expressly we derogate from the above effects, as well as anything else contrary of this kind.

41. We want copies of this Letter, even if printed, signed by the hand of some public notary and bearing the seal of some person constituted in ecclesiastical dignity, to be given, in court and outside, the same faith, as if it were exhibited or shown.

Given in Rome, at Santa Maria Maggiore, under the fisherman's ring, on 21 July 1773, the fifth year of Our Pontificate.

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PRAGMATICA SANCIÓN DEL REY CARLOS III

(2 de abril de 1767)

I

Pragmática Sanción de su Majestad, en fuerza, de ley, para el extrañamiento de estos reinos á los regulares de la Compañía, ocupación de sus temporalidades, y prohibición de su restablecimiento en tiempo alguno, con las demás precauciones que expresa:

Don Carlos, por la gracia de Dios, Rey de Castilla, de León, de Aragón, de las dos Sicilias, de Jerusalén, de Navarra, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Sevilla, de Cerdeña, de Córdoba, de Murcia, de Jaén, de los Algarves, de Algecira, de Gibraltar, de las Islas de Canarias, de las Indias Orientales, y Occidentales, Islas, y Tierra-Firme del Mar Océano, Archiduque de Austria, Duque de Borgoña, de Brabante, y de Milán, Conde de Habsburgo, de Flandes, Tirol, y Barcelona: Señor de Vizcaya, y de Molina, & C.

= Al Serenísimo Príncipe Don Carlos, mi muy caro y amado hijo, á los Infantes, Prelados, Duques, Marqueses, Condes, Ricos-Hombres, Priores de las Ordenes, Comendadores, y Sub-Comendadores, Alcaldes de los Castillos, Casas-fuertes, y llanas; y á los del mi Consejo, Presidente, y Oidores de las mis Audiencias, Alcaldes, Alguaciles de la mi Casa, Corte, y Cancillerías; y á todos los Corregidores, é Intendentes, Asistentes, Gobernadores, Alcaldes mayores, y ordinarios, y otros cualquiera Jueces, y Justicias de estos mis Reinos, así como los de Señorío Abolengo, y Ordenes de cualquier estado,

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condición, calidad y preeminencia que sea, así á los que ahora son, como á los que serán de aquí adelante, y á cada uno, y cualquiera de vos:

SABED, que habiéndome conformado con el parecer de los de mi Consejo Real en el Extraordinario que se celebra con motivo de las resultas de las ocurrencias pasadas, en consulta de veinte y nueve de Enero próximo, y de lo que sobre ella, conviniendo en el mismo dictamen, me han expuesto personas del más elevado carácter, y acreditada experiencia: estimulado de gravísimas causas, relativas á la obligación en que me hallo constituido, de mantener en subordinación, tranquilidad, y justicia mis Pueblos, y otras urgentes, justas y necesarias que reservo en mi Real ánimo: usando de la suprema autoridad económica, que el Todo-Poderoso ha depositado en mis manos para la protección de mis Vasallos, y respecto de mi Corona: He venido en mandar extrañar de todos mis Dominios de España, é Islas Filipinas, y demás adyacentes á los Regulares de la Compañía, así Sacerdotes, como Coadjutores ó Legos que hayan hecho la primera profesión, y á los Novicios que quisieren seguirles; y que se ocupen todas las temporalidades de la Compañía en mis Dominios; y para su ejecución uniforme en todos ellos, he dado plena y privativa comisión y autoridad, por otro mi Real Decreto, de veinte y siete de Febrero al Conde de Aranda, Presidente de mi Consejo, con Facultad de proceder desde luego á tomar las providencias correspondientes.

1. Y he venido así mismo en mandar, que el Consejo haga notoria en todos estos Reinos la citada mi Real determinación; manifestando á las demás Órdenes Religiosas la confianza, satisfacción, y aprecio que me merecen por su fidelidad, y doctrina, observancia de vida monástica, ejemplar servicio de la Iglesia, acreditada instrucción de sus estudios, y suficiente número de Individuos, para ayudar á los Obispos, y Párrocos en el pasto espiritual de las

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Almas, y por su abstracción de negocios de gobierno, como ajenos, y distantes de la vida ascética, y monacal.

2. Igualmente dará a entender á los Reverendos Prelados Diocesanos, Ayuntamientos, Cabildos Eclesiásticos, y demás Estamentos, ó Cuerpos políticos del Reino, que en mi Real Persona quedan reservados los justos, y graves motivos, que á pesar mío han obligado mi Real animo a esta necesaria providencia: valiéndome únicamente de la económica potestad, sin proceder por otros medios, siguiendo en ello el impulso de mi Real benignidad, como Padre y Protector de mis Pueblos.

3. Declaro, que en la ocupación de temporalidades de la Compañía se comprehenden sus bienes y efectos, así muebles, como raices, ó rentas Eclesiásticas, que legítimamente posean en el reino; sin perjuicio de sus cargas, mente de los Fundadores, y alimentos vitalicios de los Individuos, que serán de cien pesos, durante su vida, á los Sacerdotes, y noventa á los Legos, pagaderos de la masa general, que se forme de los bienes de la Compañía.

4. En estos alimentos vitalicios no serán comprehendidos los Jesuitas extranjeros, que indebidamente existen en mis Dominios dentro de sus Colegios, ó fuera de ellos, ó en casas particulares; vistiendo la sotana, ó en traje de Abates, y en cualquier destino en que se hallen empleados: debiendo todos salir de mis Reinos sin distinción alguna.

5. Tampoco serán comprendidos en los alimentos los Novicios, que quisieren voluntariamente seguir á los demás, por no estar aún empeñados con la profesión, y hallarse en libertad de separarse.

6. Declaro, que si algún Jesuita saliere del Estado Eclesiástico, (á donde se remiten todos) ó diere justo motivo de resentimiento á la Corte con sus

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operaciones ó escritos, le cesará desde luego la pensión que va asignada. Y aunque no debo presumir que el Cuerpo de la Compañía, faltando á las más estrechas y superiores obligaciones, intente ó permita, que alguno de sus Individuos escriba contra el respeto y sumisión debida á mi resolución, con título ó pretexto de Apologías ó Defensorios, dirigidos á perturbar la paz de mis Reynos, ó por medio de Emisarios secretos conspire al mismo fin; en tal caso, no esperado, cesará la pensión á todos ellos.

7. De seis en seis meses se entregará la mitad de la pensión anual á los jesuitas por el Banco del Giro, con intervención del de (sic) mi Ministro en Roma, que tendrá particular cuidado de saber los que fallecen ó decaen por su culpa de la pensión, para rebatir su importe.

8. Sobre la administración, y aplicaciones equivalentes de los bienes de la Compañía en obras pías; como es dotación de Parroquias pobres, Seminarios conciliares, Casas de Misericordia, y otros fines piadosos, oidos los Ordinarios Eclesiásticos en lo que sea necesario y conveniente: reservo tomar separadamente providencias, sin que en nada se desfraude la verdadera piedad, ni perjudique la causa pública, ó derecho de tercero.

9. Prohíbo por Ley y regla general, que jamás pueda volver á admitirse en todos mis Reinos en particular á ningún Individuo de la Compañía, ni en cuerpo de Comunidad, con ningún pretexto ni colorido que sea, ni sobre ello admitirá el mi Consejo, ni otro Tribunal instancia alguna; antes bien tomarán á prevención las Justicias las más severas providencias contra los infractores, auxiliadores, y cooperantes de semejante intento, castigándolos como perturbadores del sosiego público.

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10. Ninguno de los actuales Jesuitas Profesos, aunque salga de la Orden con licencia formal del Papa, y quede de Secular ó Clérigo, ó pase á otra Orden, no podrá volver á estos Reinos sin obtener especial permiso mio.

11. En caso de lograrlo, que se concederá tomadas las noticias convenientes, deberá hacer juramento de fidelidad en manos del Presidente de mi Consejo; prometiendo de buena fe, que no tratará en público, ni en secreto con los Individuos de la Compañía, ó con su General; ni hará diligencias, pasos, ni insinuaciones, directa o indirectamente á favor de la Compañía, pena de ser tratado como Reo de Estado, y valdrán contra él las pruebas privilegiadas.

12. Tampoco podrá enseñar, predicar, ni confesar en estos Reinos, aunque haya salido, como va dicho, de la Orden, y sacudido la obediencia del General; pero podrá gozar rentas Eclesiásticas, que no requieren estos cargos.

13. Ningún Vasallo mio, aunque sea Eclesiástico Secular ó Regular, podrá pedir Carta de la Hermandad al General de la Compañía, ni á otro en su nombre; pena de que se le tratará como reo de Estado, y valdrán contra él las pruebas privilegiadas.

14. Todos aquellos, que las tuvieren al presente, deberán entregarlas al Presidente de mi Consejo, ó á los Corregidores y Justicias del reino, para que se las remitan y archiven, y no se use en adelante de ellas, sin que les sirva de óbice el haberlas tenido en lo pasado, con tal que puntualmente cumplan con dicha entrega: y las Justicias que las entregaren, para que de este modo no les cause nota.

15. Todo el que mantuviere correspondencia con los Jesuitas, por prohibirse general y absolutamente, será castigado á proporción de su culpa.

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16. Prohíbo expresamente, que nadie pueda escribir, declarar, ó conmover con pretexto de estas providencias en pro ni en contra de ellas; antes impongo silencio en esta materia á todos mis Vasallos, y mando, que á los contraventores se les castigue como Reos de lesa Majestad.

17. Para apartar altercaciones, ó malas inteligencias entre los particulares, á quienes no incumbe juzgar, ni interpretar las órdenes del Soberano; mando expresamente, que nadie escriba, imprima ni expenda papeles, ú obras concernientes á la expulsión de los Jesuitas de mis Dominios, no teniendo especial licencia del Gobierno é inhibo al Juez de Imprentas, á sus Subdelegados, y á todas las Justicias de mis Reinos, de conceder tales permisos o licencias, por deber correr todo esto bajo ,de las órdenes del Presidente, y Ministros de mi Consejo, con noticia de mi Fiscal.

18. Encargo muy estrechamente á los Reverendos Obispos Diocesanos y á los Superiores de las Ordenes Regulares, no permitan que sus Súbditos escriban, impriman, ni declamen sobre este asunto; pues se les haría responsables de la no esperada infracción de parte de cualquiera de ellos, la cual declaro comprehendida en la Ley del Señor D. Juan el Primero, y Real Cédula expedida circularmente por mi Consejo en diez y ocho de Setiembre del año pasado, para su más puntual ejecución, á que todos deben conspirar, por lo que interesa al bien público, y la reputación de los mismos individuos, para no atraerse los efectos de mi Real desagrado.

19. Ordeno al mi Consejo, que con arreglo á lo que va expresado haga expedir y publicar la Real Pragmática más estrecha, y conveniente, para que llegue á noticia de todos mis Vasallos, y se observe inviolablemente, publiquen, y ejecuten, por las Justicias y Tribunales territoriales, las penas que van declaradas contra los que quebrantaren estas disposiciones, para su puntual,

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pronto, é invariable cumplimiento; y dará á este fin todas las órdenes necesarias, con preferencia á otro cualquier negocio, por lo que interesa mi Real servicio; en inteligencia, de que á los Consejos de Inquisición, Indias, Ordenes y Hacienda, he mandado remitir copia de mi Real Decreto, para su respectiva inteligencia, y cumplimiento. Y para su puntual é invariable observancia en todos mis Dominios, habiéndose publicado en Consejo pleno este dia el Real Decreto de veinte y siete de Marzo, que contiene la anterior Resolución, que se mandó guardar y cumplir, según y cómo en él se expresa, fue acordado expedir la presente en fuerza de Ley y Pragmática Sanción, como si fuese hecha y promulgada en Cortes, pues quiero se esté, y pase por ella, sin contravenirla en manera alguna; para lo cual, siendo necesario, derogo y anulo todas las cosas que sean ó ser puedan contrarias á esta: Por la cual encargo á los muy Reverendos Arzobispos, Obispos, Superiores de todas las Ordenes Regulares, Mendicantes, y Monacales, Visitadores, Provisores, Vicarios, y demás Prelados, y Jueces Eclesiásticos de estos mis Reinos, observen la expresada Ley, y Pragmática, como en ella se contiene, sin permitir que con ningún pretexto se contravenga en manera alguna á cuanto en ella se ordena: Y mando á los del mi Consejo, Presidente, y Oidores, Alcaldes de mi Casa, y Cortes, y de mis Audiencias, y Chancillerias, Asistente, Gobernadores, Alcaldes mayores y ordinarios, y demás Jueces y Justicias de todos mis Dominios, guarden, cumplan y ejecuten la citada Ley, y Pragmática Sanción, y la hagan guardar, y observar en todo y por todo, dando para ello las providencias que se requieran, sin que sea necesaria otra declaración alguna más que esta, que ha de tener su puntual ejecución desde el dia que se publique en Madrid, y en las Ciudades, Villas, y Lugares de estos mis Reinos, en la forma acostumbrada; por convenir así a mi Real servicio, tranquilidad, bien, y utilidad de la causa pública de mis Vasallos. Que así es mi voluntad, y

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que al traslado impreso de esta mi Carta, firmado de Don Ignacio Estevan de Higueda, mi Escribano de Cámara más antiguo, y de Gobierno de mi Consejo, se le dé la misma fe y crédito que á su original.

Dada en el Pardo á dos de Abril de mil setecientos y sesenta y siete años. YO EL REY. Yo Don Joseph Ignacio de Goyeneche, Secretario del Rey Nuestro Señor, le hice escribir por su mandado. —El Conde de Aranda. —Don Francisco Zepeda. =Don Jacinto de Tudó. —Don Francisco de Solazar y Aguero. —Don Joseph Manuel Domínguez, = Registrada. =Don Nicolás Berdugo, Theniente de Chanciller mayor. —Don Nicolás Berdugo.

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RULES OF LENDING

By

MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF URUG

WHEREAS the Municipality of Urug holds all the powers, rights, and privileges over the properties that once belonged to the Crowns of Spain, Portugal, etc.—with jurisdiction that were once of said crowns pursuant boundaries established by the Treaty of Tordesillas—over and under all lands and the inhabitants thereof, and all waters and air space including all Space and celestial bodies already discovered and to be discovered, the "Ocean Sea".

WHEREAS Admiral Christopher Columbus II inquired of me, as a matter of urgency, although it is not necessary that the Admiral should inquire of me for the Admiral has the legal authority to act without my knowledge, review or consent, and I, even as a record of my meeting with the Admiral, hereby answer the Admiral with my approval to the rules regarding money lending from Urug and BNMS' Central Banks.

THEREFORE, I, A MUNIZ BARRETO, Chief Administrator of the Municipality of Urug, DECLARE, CONFIRM and ORDER that the following paragraphs are in response to and as proposed by the Admiral and are law of Urug and of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun (BNMS) upon their entry by the clerk of BNMS – North and subsequent publication online at www.mickeybarreto.com or at any other official BNMS/Urug website:

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22 day of JUNE 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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1. The Municipality of Urug and BNMS have adopted, within reasonable interpretation, the rules of the United States of Americas' Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) as codified by the state of California, and its amendments up to today's date as the rules of commerce for Urug and BNMS and, etc.
2. The Municipality of Urug and BNMS have adopted, within reasonable interpretation, the rules found under Regulation A, 12 C.F.R. part 201 and its amendments up to today's date to regulate its central banks' lending practices and, etc.
3. The Municipality of Urug and BNMS have adopted, within reasonable interpretation, the rules of the Federal Reserve Bank Act of the United States of America and its amendments up to today's date as the rules for the administration of its own reserve banks, the "Indian Banks" and, etc.
4. I hereby authorize the creation and create the following Indian Central Banks, the "Indian Banks" under the laws of Urug and BNMS:

    a. URUG NATIONAL BANK (UNB)
    b. BNMS – NORTH BANK (BNB)
    c. BNMS – SOUTH BANK (BSB)

5. I hereby authorize the creation and create the following supporting Indian Banks for the areas of the lands of the United States of America under the laws of Urug and BNMS:

R G

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a. BANK OF SAINT MAGDELEINE OF CALIFORNIA (BSMC)

b. BANK OF SAINT MARTIN OF MANHATTAN (BSMM)

6. Until permanent presidents are nominated by Christopher Columbus II, I am the interim president all the other banks named in ¶¶4-5, above, other than UNB of which I am the permanent president.

7. Mr. Mickey Barreto and/or Christopher Columbus II are individually and collectively the interim secretaries of all banks listed in ¶¶4-5 with all the rights and powers typical of the secretary of a bank.

8. The primary purpose of UNB is to buy Brazilian government bonds, and lend funds only to the other two central Indian Banks denominated in ¶4 and to any other related Indian Banks that may or may not be created, and to beneficiaries of the Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust (the "Trust") and/or to any other persons/entities approved by the secretary of UNB according to the laws of Urug and BNMS and regulations prescribed by its secretary.

9. The primary purpose of BNB and BSB is to buy U.S. and Brazilian government bonds, respectively, and lend funds to the other Indian Banks denominated in ¶5 and to any other related Indian Banks, Indian entities, or third party person that are indigenous of the Americas or that support American indigenous persons and/or their interests, that may or may not already exist or that will be created, and to beneficiaries of the Muniz Barreto – Columbus Hereditary Trust (the "Trust") and/or to any other

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persons/entities approved by the secretary of UNB according to the laws of Urug and BNMS and regulations prescribed by its secretary.

10. The movement of funds out of UNB, BNB and BSB will be those typical of central banks where UNB is the central bank of Urug and the other two banks are acting central banks of BNMS – NORTH and BNMS – SOUTH, respectively.
11. Borrowing from UNB, BNB and BSB are to be governed by the within directives, by rules found in all or some of the within documents denominated, below, and by completing and turning in all or some of the forms found in the set of documents denominated below as directed by the officers of each Indian Bank:
    a. "The Rules of Lending" and its Appendixes.
12. Borrowing from BMC and BMM will be governed by additional documents issued by me or by the Admiral and according to Urug and BNMS law.
13. Mr. Mickey Barreto and Admiral Christopher Columbus II, individually or collectively, may establish any additional rules and regulations regarding all banks herein mentioned without consulting me and without the need to publish their decisions before they become effective.
14. The aforesaid banks will provide the Admiral with a certification pursuant the U.S. Patriot Act and upon the Admiral's review and written approval with a copy of said certification will constitute official evidence of the Indian Banks's chartering according to BNMS law—which evidence may contain these first five dockets.

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I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22 day of JUNE 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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I FURTHER ORDER that Christopher Columbus II shall file with the BNMS' Clerk's Office and publish or cause this order to be published online as part of the supporting documents of the Columbian Code that can be found at www.mickeybarreto.com for all to see and obey.

I EVEN FURTHER ORDER that all those who disobey the Admiral, Mr. Mickey Barreto, and their assigns, or all those suspected and then, upon an inquest by the Cortes of BNMS, are found guilty of, in any manner, attempting to evade or impede the execution of orders and directive herein established by me at the request of the Admiral are subject to a penalty of WIN$166,666.67 equivalent to US$2,000,000.00 and imprisonment of up to two years.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARCOS ALVES MUNIZ BARRETO, by the Grace of God, A MUNIZ BARRETO, the Chief Administrator of Urug, so acknowledge and Order with my signature below, the Holy Cross, and the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations as of the 22nd day of June of 2022.

Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto
Chief Administrator
RG Administration

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Application Package Cover Page No. ____

Containing a Loan Application to an Indian Bank

pursuant to the Rules of Lending effective June 22, 2022,

by and between the following entities:

_____

and

_____

Documents Included are Marked, below:

___ Rules of Lending of June 22, 2022.
___ Appendix 1 - Financing Statement Collateral Description.
___ Appendix 2 - Terms of Control Agreement
___ Appendix 3 - Application Package for U.S. Borrowers
___ - Letter Certificate
___ - Certificate
___ - Form Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers
___ - Official Rules of Lending Authorization List
Appendix 4 - Application Package for Branches of Agencies of
___ Non-U.S. Borrowers
___ - Letter of Agreement
___ - Certificate
___ - Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers
___ - Official Rules of Lending Authorization List
___ - Opinion of Foreign Outside Counsel
___ - Opinion of United States Outside Counsel
___ Appendix 5 - Ancillary Agreements
___ - Agreement for Third Party Custodian to Hold Collateral
___ - Correspondent Credit and Payment Agreement
___ - Exhibit 1 - Letter Agreement for Obtaining Advances Through Correspondent
___ Appendix 6 - Prohibition against Loans to Swap entities

This Section is For Indian Bank Office Use Only:

- Total number of cover pages that are part of this application: ____
- Reviewed by: _____, the _____of _____ on date: _____
- Reviewers contact info: _____

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RULES OF LENDING

1.0 SCOPE

1.1 These Rules of Lending were issued by the Rules of Lending of June 22, 2022, and sets forth the terms under which an entity may, in accordance with the laws of Urug and BNMS and regulations promulgated thereunder by Admiral Christopher Columbus II, obtain Advances from, incur Obligations to, or pledge Collateral to Urug National Bank (UNB) and the BNMS Banks (all collectively called the "Indian Banks" or "IBS" or "Indian Bank" when referring to one as whole).

1.1 The terms of these Rules of Lending were prepared, at least in part, in accordance with the terms prepared by U.S. Federal Reserve Bank published in Operating Circular No. 10 and its amendments.

2.0 DEFINED TERMS

2.1 The capitalized terms used hereafter in these Rules of Lending have the meanings defined below:

Account means a master account at an Indian Banks.

Advance means an extension of credit to the Borrower, including any renewal or extension thereof.

Advance Repayment Amount means the amount of an Advance, plus all accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

Adverse Claim has the meaning set forth in Section 9.1(d).

Application Package means the Application Package, substantially in the form of Appendix 3 or 4, as appropriate, which the Borrower submitted in connection with its agreement to these Rules of Lending.

Bank means the Indian Banks in whose part of the Americas the Borrower is located.

Board of Governors means the President and the Secretary when one of those is also a sovereign of BNMS or Urug or the Board of Governors of the Indian Banks when the President and/or Secretary is not present or is not a sovereign of BNMS or Urug.

Borrower means an entity that incurs an Obligation to the Bank.

Borrower-in-Custody or BIC Arrangement means an arrangement whereby the Bank authorizes a Borrower, or an affiliate of the Borrower, to retain possession of the Collateral, as described in Section 7 of these Rules of Lending.

Business Day means any day the Bank is open for conducting all or substantially all its banking functions.

Certificate means the certificate, substantially in the form set forth in the appropriate Application Package, provided to the Bank by the Borrower.

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Collateral means:

(i) all the Borrower's rights, title, and interest in property (wherever located, now owned or hereafter acquired), including, but not limited to, accounts, chattel paper, inventory, equipment, instruments, investment property, general intangibles, documents, deposit accounts, commercial tort claims and, real property that is (a) identified on a Collateral Schedule, (b) identified on the books or records of an Indian Bank as pledged to, or subject to a security interest in favor of, the Bank or any Indian Bank or (c) in the possession or control of, or maintained with, the Bank or any Indian Bank including, but not limited to, investment property, but excluding any investment property in any Unrestricted Securities Account maintained at any Indian Bank that the Borrower may not encumber under applicable law;

(ii) all documents, books and records, including programs, tapes, and related electronic data processing software, evidencing or relating to any or all of the foregoing; and

(iii) to the extent not otherwise included, all proceeds and products of any and all of the foregoing and all supporting obligations given by any person with respect to any of the foregoing, including but not limited to interest, dividends, insurance, rents and refunds.

Collateral Schedule means the written, electronic or other statement(s) listing Collateral in effect at any time. Each statement of Collateral shall be in the form required by the Bank and shall identify the items of Collateral with the specificity required by the Bank. The removal of an item from a statement of Collateral will not be effective and will not affect the Bank's security interest in the item unless such removal is made in accordance with these Rules of Lending and the Bank's procedures, including prior Bank approval or authorization.

Event of Default means any of the following:

(i) the Borrower fails to repay or satisfy any Obligation when due;

(ii) the Borrower fails to perform or observe any of its obligations or agreements under the Lending Agreement or under any other instrument or agreement delivered or executed in connection with the Lending Agreement or under any other agreement with the Bank or another Indian Bank;

(iii) any representation or warranty made or deemed to be made by the Borrower under or in connection with the Lending Agreement, or that is contained in any certificate, document or financial or other statement delivered by it or in connection with the Lending Agreement, is inaccurate in any material respect on or as of the date made or deemed made;

(iv) the Insolvency of the Borrower;

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(v) the Lending Agreement or any other agreement delivered or executed in connection with the Lending Agreement ceases, for any reason, to be in full force and effect, or any person so asserts or any security interest or lien created hereby ceases to be enforceable or have the same effect and priority purported to be created hereby;

(vi) the creation of an encumbrance upon Collateral, or placement of a levy, judicial seizure of, or an attachment upon Collateral;

(vii) whenever the Bank deems itself insecure with respect to the financial condition of the Borrower or the Borrower's ability to perform its Obligations.

IBS Lending Documents has the meaning set forth in Section 8 of these Rules of Lending.

Indebtedness means the total of the Borrower's overdrafts (whether intraday or overnight) in its Account(s) and any penalties and charges thereon.

Insolvency means:

(i) the condition of insolvency;

(ii) that a proceeding relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or relief of debtors, seeking to adjudicate an entity bankrupt or insolvent or seeking reorganization, adjustment, dissolution, liquidation or other relief with respect to the Borrower or the Borrower's debt is commenced;

(iii) that an assignment for the benefit of the Borrower's creditors occurs;

(iv) that a receiver, custodian, conservator, or the like is appointed for the Borrower or for any of its American or foreign branches or agencies;

(v) that the Borrower has been closed by order of its supervisory authorities, or a public officer has been appointed to take over such entity;

(vi) that the Borrower ceases or refuses to make payments in the ordinary course of business, or admits in a record its inability to pay its debt as they become due;

(vii) the Borrower's business is suspended, or any party has presented or filed a petition for winding-up or liquidating the Borrower; or

(viii) any other circumstances that evince the Borrower's inability to pay its debts when due.

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Lending Agreement means these Rules of Lending, any Collateral Schedule, each document in the Application Package executed or furnished to the Bank by the Borrower, and any other agreement or document executed by the Borrower in connection with these Rules of Lending, in each case as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Letter of Agreement means the Letter of Agreement, substantially in the form found in Appendix 3 or 4, as appropriate, pursuant to which the Borrower agrees to be bound by the terms of these Rules of Lending.

Obligation, whether now existing or hereafter incurred, means:

(i) Advance Repayment Amounts;

(ii) Indebtedness;

(iii) any other liabilities of the Borrower to the Bank or any Indian Bank, including without limitation, any service fees, whether due or to become due; and

(iv) any expense the Bank or its designee(s) may incur to:

a. obtain, preserve and/or enforce the Lending Agreement or the Bank's security interest in Collateral and the Borrower's Obligations under the Lending Agreement,
b. collect any or all of the foregoing, or
c. assemble, transport, maintain or preserve Collateral (including, without limitation, taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, repairs, reasonable attorneys' fees, rent, transportation, storage costs, and expenses of sale).

Rules, Rules of Lending means the Rules of Lending, of June 22, 2022, that were issued by Urug, as amended and supplemented from time to time and the norms herein.

Indian Bank means any one of the central Urug and BNMS Indian Banks (including the Bank), namely, Urug National Bank (UNB), BNMS-North Bank (BNB) and BNMS-South Bank (BSB)--excluding Bank of Saint Magdeleine of California (BSMC) and Bank of Saint Martin of Manhattan (BSMM) that are Indian Banks but are not central banks.

UCC means the Uniform Commercial Code.

Unrestricted Securities Account has similar meaning to what is set forth in Operating Circular No. 7 of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank.

The following terms are used herein as defined in Articles 8 and 9 of the UCC: account, chattel paper, control, deposit account, documents, equipment, financial assets, financing statement, general intangibles, instruments, inventory, investment property, record, securities account and securities intermediary -- as said Articles 8 and 9 were adopted as commercial law by the Municipality of Urug for Urug and BNMS pursuant the Rules of Lending of June 22, 2022.

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3.0 ADVANCES*

3.1 A request for an Advance shall be made to the Bank in a form and time acceptable to the Bank. An Advance must be secured by Collateral acceptable to the Bank. Upon the Bank's request, the Borrower shall submit a written application for an Advance. The Bank may also require the Borrower to execute a promissory note and/or additional relevant agreements or documents at any time with respect to an Advance.

3.2 The Bank's making of an Advance is subject to the terms of these Rules of Lending as implemented by the Rules of Lending of June 22, 2022,.

3.3 The Bank's approval of a request for an Advance shall be evidenced by, and the Advance shall be deemed made at the time of, the Bank's record of the credit of the amount of the Advance to an Account agreed upon by the Borrower and the Bank.

4.0 INTEREST

4.1 The interest rate applicable to an Advance shall be the rate, as from time to time established by the Bank subject to the determination of the Board of Governors, that applies to the particular credit program described under the Rules of Lending of June 22, 2022, under which the Bank made the Advance. Interest on an Advance shall accrue from the day the Advance is credited to the Account and shall be payable at the applicable rate in effect on that day, except that if the interest rate changes while an Advance is outstanding, the new rate shall apply as of the day on which the rate change is effective. Interest shall be computed on the basis of 365 days in a year.

4.2 If all or any portion of an Advance Repayment Amount is not paid when due (whether by acceleration or otherwise), interest on the unpaid portion of the Advance Repayment Amount shall be calculated at a rate 500 basis points higher than the applicable rate then in effect until the unpaid Advance Repayment Amount is paid in full.

5.0 REPAYMENT OF ADVANCE

5.1 The Borrower promises to pay an Advance Repayment Amount when due in actually and finally collected funds. An Advance Repayment Amount is immediately due and payable

(a) on demand;

(b) without any demand, notice or other action:

* Although an Indian Bank almost always extends credit in the form of an Advance, an Indian Bank may extend credit by discounting paper that meets the requirements described in the U.S. Federal Reserve Act and the Rules of Lending of June 22, 2022, if the Indian Bank concludes that a discount more effectively would meet the needs of the situation. A loan in the form of a discount would be subject to a separate agreement between the Indian Bank and the Borrower. Such agreement may be based on these Rules of Lending and, if so, may vary or supplement the terms of these Rules of Lending as appropriate.

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(i) on the due date and time specified by the Bank in writing (provided that if such date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the due date shall be extended to the next Business Day). If no due date and time is specified, then an Advance Repayment Amount is due 24 hours after the Advance was made (provided that if such time falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the time shall be extended to such time on the next Business Day); or

(ii) upon the occurrence of any Event of Default described in clause (iv), (v) or (vii) of the definition of such term; or

(c) at the Bank's option, upon the occurrence of any other Event of Default; or

(d) at the Bank's option, if the Borrower, in whole or in part, is acquired, merged, dissolved, or nationalized, or sells or otherwise disposes of substantially all of its assets, or if the Borrower is taken over in any other way by any other person or entity.

5.2 Operating Circular No. 1 issued by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank maintaining the Account where Indebtedness is incurred governs when such Indebtedness is due and payable; provided, however, that if an Advance Repayment Amount becomes due under Sections 5.1(a), (b)(ii), (c) or (d), all other Obligations shall become due and payable immediately, without any demand, notice, or other action.

5.3 The Borrower waives any right to presentment, notice of dishonor, protest, and any other notice of any kind except as expressly provided for herein.

5.4 The Borrower may prepay an Advance Repayment Amount, in whole or in part, without penalty.

5.5 The Bank or the appropriate Indian Bank will debit the Borrower's Account for the Advance Repayment Amount and all other Obligations when due. If the Borrower does not have an Account, the Borrower must make arrangements satisfactory to the Bank for paying the Advance Repayment Amount prior to requesting any Advance, such as making payment through a correspondent.

6.0 GRANT OF SECURITY INTEREST

For value received and in consideration of the Bank permitting the Borrower to obtain Advances or incur Indebtedness, the Borrower hereby transfers and assigns to the Bank and grants to the Bank for itself and as agent for each Indian Bank to which an Obligation is or becomes owing, a continuing security interest in and lien on the Collateral as collateral security for the timely and complete payment and performance when due
(whether at stated maturity, by acceleration or otherwise) of all Obligations.

7.0 COLLATERAL

7.1 The Borrower shall ensure that the Collateral meets the requirements as the Bank may from time to time prescribe and shall deliver, hold, store or otherwise

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maintain Collateral on such terms and conditions as the Bank may from time to time prescribe. Borrower must keep all Collateral Schedules current and updated in accordance with the Bank's instructions.

7.2 The Bank may at any time request the Borrower to replace any item of Collateral or to grant a lien and security interest in additional assets of a type and in an amount acceptable to the Bank, and the Borrower shall promptly do so.

7.3 Unless otherwise specified by the Bank in writing, the Borrower shall promptly withdraw from the Collateral Schedule:

(a) any Collateral that has a payment of principal or interest past due, in whole or in part, for more than 30 days (or 60 days past due for mortgage notes, and other types of consumer debt, including student loans);

(b) any Collateral that has been paid in full by the obligor; or

(c)any Collateral if the obligor on such Collateral becomes insolvent, or if a receiver, custodian, or the like is appointed for the obligor.

Prior to such withdrawal, however, the Borrower shall update any relevant Collateral Schedule and pledge substitute Collateral acceptable to the Bank by submitting an updated Collateral Schedule or otherwise pledging such Collateral to the Bank.

7.4 Except as may be the case for book-entry securities held on a Reserve Bank's books similarly to what is described in Operating Circular No. 7 issued by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank has no duty to collect any income accruing on Collateral or to preserve any rights relating to Collateral.

7.5 The Borrower hereby:

(a) authorizes the Bank at any time to file or record in any filing office in any jurisdiction which the Bank determines appropriate to perfect the security interests set forth hereunder, financing statements, and any amendments or continuation statements related thereto without the signature of the Borrower therein, that describes the Collateral substantially as set forth on Appendix 1 hereto, and the Borrower shall, promptly at the Bank's request, provide any additional information required by Article 9 of the UCC, as in effect in any relevant jurisdiction, for the sufficiency or acceptability of any financing statement;

(b) ratifies its authorization for the Bank to have filed any financing statement, including any amendment or continuation statement related thereto, in any jurisdiction, where the same has been filed prior to the date on which the Letter of Agreement is signed by the Borrower;

(c) authorizes the Bank, at any time, to take any and all other actions that may be necessary or, in the Bank's sole discretion, desirable to obtain, preserve, perfect or enforce the Bank's security interest in the Collateral;

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(d) authorizes the Bank to endorse or assign as the Borrower's agent any item of Collateral, to cause Collateral consisting of uncertificated securities to be marked on the books of the securities issuer as pledged to the Bank or its nominee as pledgee, and to inspect Collateral held by the Borrower and copy any relevant records and/or documents.

7.6 If the Bank approves, the Borrower may hold certain Collateral in a BIC Arrangement ("BIC-held Collateral") subject to the following:*

(a) BIC-held Collateral shall be prominently identified as Pledged to the Bank and subject exclusively to the Bank's written instructions. At the Bank's request, the Borrower shall, without delay, prominently and conspicuously affix a legend to items of BIC-held Collateral indicating that such items are subject to a security interest in favor of the Bank.

(b) The Borrower shall mark its records to show that BIC-held Collateral has been pledged to the Bank and is subject exclusively to the Bank's written instructions. Any computer generated list or report containing BIC-held Collateral must incorporate a legend indicating that such Collateral is pledged to the Bank.

(c) Upon the Bank's request, the Borrower shall at all times segregate BIC-held Collateral from its own assets or the assets of any other party and shall hold Collateral in such location(s) approved by the Bank. BIC-held Collateral shall not be removed from such location(s) without the prior written approval of the Bank.

(d) The Borrower may withdraw or replace BIC-held Collateral only with the approval of the Bank and on terms acceptable to the Bank.

(e) The Bank may from time to time notify Borrower of additional requirements on BIC-held Collateral. The Borrower's failure to comply with such requirements shall disqualify the Borrower from participation in the BIC Arrangement.

7.7 With respect to any item of Collateral not delivered or transferred to the Bank or its custodian, including BIC-held Collateral, the Borrower shall hold such item of Collateral in trust for the Bank until the Collateral is delivered or transferred in accordance with the Bank's instructions. The Borrower bears the risk of loss for any Collateral held in the Borrower's possession, at any custodian, maintained in an account at a securities intermediary other than an Indian Bank, or in transit to or from the Bank. The Borrower also bears the risk of any accidental loss or damage to Collateral in the Bank's possession to the extent the Bank exercised reasonable care.

* If Collateral is held by an affiliate of the Borrower, the Borrower must comply with (or compel such affiliate's compliance with) the provisions in these Rules of Lending pertaining to BIC-held Collateral. In addition, such affiliate must execute an Agreement for Third Party Custodian to Hold Collateral, the form of which is in Appendix 5. Finally, the Bank may require the affiliate to complete Collateral Schedules and participate or comply with inspection and certification requirements related to the BIC-held Collateral. For purposes of these Rules of Lending, affiliate means a parent, direct or indirect subsidiary of the Borrower or any entity having the same parent or ultimate parent as the Borrower.

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7.8 Unless an Event of Default occurs or the Bank expressly directs otherwise, any proceeds, dividend, interest, rent, proceeds of redemption, and/or any other payment received by the Borrower regarding any Collateral may be retained by the Borrower. If the Bank directs that any of the foregoing be paid to the Bank, the Borrower shall remit those payments, or cause such payments to be remitted, promptly to the Bank and, until receipt by the Bank, such payments are deemed to be held in trust for the Bank.

7.9 The Bank is under no obligation to allow for the withdrawal of any item of Collateral from the pledge to the Bank, or to allow the removal of any item of Collateral from the Collateral Schedule or otherwise release its security interest in any item of Collateral unless:

(a) the Borrower has provided substitute Collateral acceptable to the Bank; or

(b) the Bank has verified, in accordance with its normal customs and procedures, that all Obligations have been unconditionally repaid in full and that the Borrower is not currently in default under another agreement with the Bank or any Indian Bank.

7.10 In order to perfect its security interest in property, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, maintained with any Indian Bank including, but not limited to, any deposit account, investment property in any Unrestricted Securities Account, and items in the process of collection and their proceeds, but excluding any investment property in any Unrestricted Securities Account maintained at any Indian Bank that the Borrower may not encumber under applicable law, Bank will enter, or has entered, a control agreement, substantially in the form of Appendix 2, with any Indian Bank with respect to any accounts of Borrower maintained at such Reserve Banks. Borrower hereby agrees to and consents to be bound by the terms of any such control agreement. It is understood that any such control agreement creates in favor of the Bank and for the benefit of the other Reserve Banks, a legal, valid, and enforceable security interest, perfected by control, within the meaning of the UCC, in Collateral described in this section. The Bank will not exercise its rights in such accounts under such agreement except upon the occurrence of an Event of Default.

7.11 Unless Bank notifies the Borrower otherwise, the Borrower shall be permitted to Transfer Collateral consisting of securities held in the Borrower's Unrestricted Securities Account similar to what is provided for in Operating Circular No. 7 issued by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank. Securities that the Borrower Transfers shall be free and clear of any security interest of the Bank created hereunder. The term "Transfer" as used in this Section, has similar meaning to what is set forth in Operating Circular No. 7 issued by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank.

8.0 MAINTENANCE OF LENDING DOCUMENTS

The documents specified below ("IBS Lending Documents") must be maintained continuously as official records of the Borrower. The documents listed in subparagraph (a) shall at all times be kept together in one place (in the case of a foreign Borrower, at the office of its branch or agency in the area of an Indian Bank in which the Borrower may obtain an Advance or incur Indebtedness), while the document listed in

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subparagraph (b) may be kept in any accessible and secure location on the Borrower's premises. The IBS Lending Documents mean:

(a) a copy of the Lending Agreement; and

(b) a current statement of outstanding Advances and Indebtedness.

9.0 REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

9.1 The Borrower represents and warrants that:

(a) (i) the Borrower has the power and authority, and the legal right, to make, deliver and perform the Lending Agreement and to obtain an Advance or otherwise incur Indebtedness; (ii) the Borrower has taken all necessary organizational action to authorize the execution, delivery and performance of the Lending Agreement and to authorize the obtaining of an Advance on the terms and conditions of the Lending Agreement; (iii) no consent or authorization of, filing with, notice to or other act by or in respect of, any governmental authority or any other person is required in connection with the obtaining of Advances hereunder or with the execution, delivery, performance, validity or enforceability of the Lending Agreement; and (iv) the Lending Agreement has been duly executed and delivered on behalf the Borrower;

(b) the Borrower is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization and is not in violation of any laws or regulations in any respect which could have any adverse effect whatsoever upon the validity, performance or enforceability of any of the terms of the Lending Agreement;

(c) the Lending Agreement constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Borrower, enforceable against the Borrower in accordance with its terms;

(d) the Borrower has rights in Collateral sufficient to grant an enforceable security interest to the Bank and its rights in Collateral are free of any assertion of a property right that would adversely affect a Reserve Bank's right to Collateral, including but not limited to any claim, lien, security interest, encumbrance, preference or priority arrangement or restriction on the transfer or pledge of Collateral (an "Adverse Claim"), except as created by, or otherwise permitted under, the Lending Agreement or by the Bank;

(e) all information set forth on the Certificate is accurate and complete and there has been no change in such information since the date of the Certificate;

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(f) (i) the Lending Agreement is effective to create in favor of the Bank for itself and for the benefit of the other Reserve Banks, if applicable, a legal, valid, and enforceable security interest in the Collateral described in the Lending Agreement and proceeds thereof; (ii) when financing statements are filed in the state filing offices located in the jurisdictions specified on the Certificate, those security interests shall constitute a fully and validly perfected lien on, and security interest in, all rights, title and interest of the Borrower in such Collateral as to which perfection can be obtained by filing, as security for the Obligations, in each case prior and superior in right to any other person (except for liens that arise by operation of law); and (iii) no financing statement or other public notice with respect to all or any part of the Collateral is on file or of record in any public office, except such as have been filed in favor of the Bank pursuant to the Lending Agreement, are permitted by the Lending Agreement, or are otherwise permitted by the Bank;

(g) no statement or information contained in the Lending Agreement or any other document, certificate, or statement furnished by the Borrower to the Bank or any Indian Bank for use in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Lending Agreement, on and as of the date when furnished, is untrue as to any material fact or omits any material fact necessary to make the same not misleading, and the representations and warranties in the Lending Agreement are true and correct in all material respects;

(h) the Borrower has evaluated the potential risks and liabilities accruing to the Borrower under applicable environmental laws, rules, and regulations and has determined, to the best of the Borrower's knowledge that under applicable laws, rules, or regulations that impose environmental liability on a creditor or lender or an owner or manager of the real property that secures Collateral, the Borrower does not have and has not assumed any liability of any person thereunder; and

(i) no Event of Default has occurred or is continuing.

9.2 Each time the Borrower requests an Advance, incurs any Indebtedness, or grants a security interest in any Collateral to an Indian Bank, the Borrower is deemed to make all of the foregoing representations and warranties on and as of the date such Advance or Indebtedness is incurred or security granted. Such representations and warranties shall be true on and as of such date and shall remain true and correct so long as the Lending Agreement remains in effect, any Obligation remains outstanding, or any other amount is owing to the Bank.

10.0 COVENANTS

The Borrower covenants that so long as the Lending Agreement remains in effect or any Obligation remains outstanding or any other amount is owing to the Bank:

(a) the Borrower shall provide to the Bank any reports or statements that the Bank requests;

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(b) the Borrower shall permit the Bank or its designee to inspect or copy any documents or evidence in the Borrower's possession or control relating to Collateral and any Obligation;

(c) except for the security interest herein granted or otherwise permitted hereunder or by the Bank, the Borrower shall have rights in the Collateral free from any Adverse Claim, and shall maintain the security interest created hereby as a perfected security interest with the priority set forth in Section 9.1(f) and shall take all actions necessary or prudent to defend against Adverse Claims;

(d) except as otherwise permitted hereunder or by the Bank, the Borrower shall not (i) sell or otherwise dispose of, or offer to sell or otherwise dispose of, the Collateral or any interest therein, or (ii) pledge, mortgage, or create, or permit the existence of any right of any person in or claim to, the Collateral other than the security interest granted herein;

(e) the Borrower shall pay promptly when due (or before they become delinquent) all taxes, assessments, governmental charges, and levies imposed upon the Collateral or any income or profits therefrom, and any claims of any kind against Collateral;

(f) upon the Bank's request, the Borrower shall promptly reimburse the Bank for any expense incurred by the Bank with respect to enforcing or administering the Lending Agreement and any item of Collateral, including perfecting or maintaining perfection of the Borrower's and/or the Bank's security interest in Collateral, and assembling, transporting, safekeeping, managing, inspecting, or liquidating Collateral, whether Collateral is held by the Bank, its custodian, or the Borrower;

(g) the Borrower shall not perform any act with respect to any Collateral that would impair the Bank's rights or interests therein, nor will the Borrower fail to perform any act that would reasonably be expected to prevent such impairment or that is necessary to preserve the Bank's rights;

(h) at the Bank's request, the Borrower shall promptly execute any agreement or document and take any other actions that the Bank deems necessary or desirable, including but not limited to the execution and delivery of any document the Bank deems necessary to grant, perfect or otherwise protect the Bank's security interest in any existing or additional Collateral;

(i) the Borrower shall promptly notify the Bank if the Borrower is or is about to become an undercapitalized depository institution or a critically undercapitalized depository institution, as such terms are defined in the Rules of Lending;

(j) the Borrower shall renew or keep in full force and effect its organizational existence or take all reasonable action to maintain all rights, privileges, licenses and franchises necessary or desirable in the normal conduct of its business;

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(k) without providing at least 30 days' prior written notice to the Bank and submitting an updated Certificate to the Bank, the Borrower shall not cause or permit any of the information provided in the Certificate, including its jurisdiction of organization, to become untrue;

(l) the Borrower shall continuously maintain the IBS Lending Documents in the same manner as it maintains all other official corporate records, and the IBS Lending Documents shall be immediately and routinely available to any examiner authorized to examine the Borrower;

(m) in any BIC Arrangement, the Borrower shall provide for periodic audits of BIC-held Collateral pledged to the Bank, shall notify the Bank immediately of any irregularities discovered during any audits, shall certify periodically, as determined by the Bank, that it is complying with the requirements of the BIC Arrangement, and shall ensure risk ratings assigned to any Collateral subject to Borrower's internal loan ratings are accurate;

(n) the Borrower shall promptly notify the Bank of the occurrence or impending occurrence of any Event of Default; and

(o) the Borrower shall promptly notify the Bank of any change in applicable law, the regulations or policies of its chartering and/or licensing authority, or its charter, bylaws, or other governing documents, or any legal or regulatory process asserted against the Borrower, that materially affects or may materially affect the Borrower's authority or ability to lawfully perform its obligations under the Lending Agreement.

11.0 WAIVER OF IMMUNITY; SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION

11.1 If the Borrower or its property is now, or in the future becomes, entitled to any immunity, whether characterized as sovereign or otherwise (including, without limitation, immunity from set-off, from service of process, from jurisdiction of any court or tribunal, from attachment in aid of execution, from attachment prior to the entry of a judgment, or from execution upon a judgment) in any legal proceeding in any Federal or State courts of the Americas, or in the courts of the country where the Borrower is chartered, or in the courts of the country in which the Borrower principally conducts its business, then the Borrower expressly and irrevocably waives, to the maximum extent permitted by law, any such immunity. To the extent the Borrower receives any such entitlement in the future, the Borrower shall promptly notify the Bank of such entitlement.

11.2 The Borrower submits in any legal action or proceeding relating to or arising out of the Lending Agreement, or the conduct of any party with respect therefor or for recognition and enforcement of any judgment in respect thereof, to the nonexclusive general jurisdiction of the Cortes of BNMS and of Urug sitting where the Bank's head office is located and any appellate court thereof. In the case of a foreign Borrower, such Borrower also submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the country where the Borrower is chartered or in which it principally conducts its business over any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Lending Agreement. The Borrower agrees that service of process in any

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such action or proceeding may be effected by mailing a copy thereof by registered or certified mail (or any substantially similar form of mail), postage prepaid, to the address provided in the Letter of Agreement; and agrees that nothing herein shall affect the right to effect service of process in any other manner permitted by law or shall limit the right to sue in any other jurisdiction. The Borrower irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any objection which it may now or hereafter have to the venue of any such suit, action, or proceeding brought in any such court and any claim that any such suit, action or proceeding brought in such a court has been brought in an inconvenient forum. The Borrower also agrees that a final judgment in any such suit, action, or proceeding brought in such court shall be conclusive and binding upon the Borrower.

12.0 REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

12.1 Upon the occurrence of, and at any time during the continuance of, an Event of Default, the Bank may pursue any of the following remedies, separately, successively, or concurrently:

(a) debit the Borrower's Account, or cause the Borrower's Account to be debited (in the case of an Account at another Indian Bank), in an amount up to the Borrower's unpaid Obligations;

(b) set off any Obligation against any amount owed by the Bank or any Indian Bank to the Borrower, whether or not such amount owed is then due and payable;

(c) exercise any right of set-off or banker's lien provided by applicable law against the Borrower's property in the possession or control of, or maintained with, the Bank or any Indian Bank, including but not limited to items in process of collection and their proceeds and any balance to the credit of the Borrower with an Indian Bank;

(d) take possession of any Collateral not already in the Bank's possession, without demand and without legal process. Upon the Bank's demand, the Borrower shall assemble and make Collateral available to the Bank as the Bank directs. The Borrower grants to the Bank the right, for this purpose to enter into or on any premises where Collateral may be located; and

(e) pursue any other remedy available to collect, enforce, or satisfy any Obligation, including exercising its rights as a secured creditor to collect income on the Collateral, or to sell, assign, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of Collateral whether or not Collateral is in the Bank's possession.

12.2 If the Bank exercises its rights in Collateral upon an Event of Default:

(a) the Bank may sell, assign, transfer, and deliver, at the Bank's option, all or any part of Collateral at private or public sale, at such prices as the Bank may, in good faith, deem best, without advertisement, and the

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Borrower waives notice of the time and place of the sale, except any notice that is required by law and may not be waived;

(b) the Bank has no obligation to prepare Collateral for sale, and the Bank may sell Collateral and disclaim any warranties without adversely affecting the commercial reasonableness of the sale;

(c) the Bank has no obligation to collect from any third party or to marshal any assets in favor of the Borrower to satisfy any Obligation; and

(d) the Bank or another Indian Bank may purchase any or all of Collateral and pay for it by applying the purchase price to reduce amounts owed by the Borrower to the Bank or any Indian Bank.

12.3 The Borrower appoints the Bank, with full power of substitution, as its true and lawful attorney-in-fact with full irrevocable power and authority in the place and stead of the Borrower, to endorse, assign, transfer, and deliver Collateral to any party, and to take any action deemed necessary or advisable by the Bank either to protect the Bank's interests or exercise its rights under the Lending Agreement, including taking any action to perfect or maintain the Bank's security interest (including but not limited to recording an assignment of a mortgage or filing a financing statement). This power of attorney is coupled with an interest and as such is irrevocable and full power of substitution is granted to the assignee or holder. As attorney-in-fact, the Bank may take any lawful action to collect all sums due in connection with Collateral, the Bank may release any Collateral, instruments or agreements securing or evidencing the Obligations as fully as the Borrower could do if acting for itself, and the Bank may take any action set forth in Section 7.5, but the Bank has no obligation to take any such actions or any other action in respect of the Collateral.

12.4 The proceeds realized by the Bank upon selling or disposing of Collateral, to the extent actually received in cash by the Bank or another Indian Bank, will be applied toward satisfaction of the Obligations. The Bank shall apply such proceeds first to any fees, other charges, penalties, indemnities, and costs and expenses of, collection, or realizing on interests in Collateral (including reasonable attorneys' fees), next to accrued but unpaid interest, and last to the unpaid principal balance. The Bank will account to the Borrower for any surplus amount realized upon such sale or other disposition, and the Borrower shall remain liable for any deficiency.

12.5 No delay or failure by the Bank to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon an Event of Default shall impair any right or remedy, waive any default or operate as an acquiescence to the Event of Default, or affect any subsequent Event of Default of the same or of a different nature.

12.6 On complying with the provisions of the Lending Agreement and applicable law, the Bank is fully discharged from any liability or responsibility to any person regarding Collateral.

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13.0 INDEMNIFICATION

13.1 The Borrower shall indemnify the Bank and its officers, directors, employees and agents (each, an "Indemnified Party") for any loss, claim, damage, liability, and expense (including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and expenses of litigation) incurred by an Indemnified Party in the course of or arising out of the performance of the Lending Agreement, any action related to Collateral, or any action to which an Indemnified Party may become subject in connection with the Bank's exercise, enforcement or preservation of any right or remedy granted to it under the Lending Agreement, except to the extent that such loss, claim, damage, liability, or expense results, as determined by a court, from the Bank's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

13.2 The Bank will give the Borrower written notice of any claim that the Bank or any other person may have under this indemnity. The Borrower is not liable for any claim that is compromised or settled by the Bank or such persons without the Borrower's prior written consent, provided that the Borrower responded promptly and in the Bank's judgment, adequately, to the Bank's notice of such claim. This indemnity remains an obligation of the Borrower notwithstanding termination of the Lending Agreement, and is binding on the Borrower's successors and assigns. Upon written demand from the Bank, the Borrower shall pay promptly amounts owed under this indemnity, free and clear of any right of offset, counterclaim or other deduction, and the Bank's reasonable determination of amounts owing hereunder is binding. If not promptly paid by the Borrower, such obligation becomes an Obligation secured under the Lending Agreement.

14.0 MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 The Bank is not obligated by the Lending Agreement or otherwise to make, increase, renew, or extend any Advance to the Borrower.

14.2 The amount of any Advance Repayment Amount and/or Obligation reflected on the books and records of an Indian Bank is presumptive evidence of the amounts due and owing by the Borrower to such Indian Bank.

14.3 The Borrower's obligations under the Lending Agreement shall be performed by it at its own cost and expense.

14.4 Unless expressly agreed otherwise by the Bank, the time zone of the Bank's head office shall be used to determine any deadline hereunder, including the time an Advance Repayment Amount is due and payable.

14.5 The Bank may record telephone communications between the Bank and the Borrower and such recordings may be submitted in evidence to any court or in any proceeding for the purpose of establishing any matters pertinent to the Lending Agreement.

14.6 The Bank may rely on any record used by the Borrower to endorse or pledge Collateral to the Bank.

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14.7 The Bank's rights and remedies under the Lending Agreement are in addition to any others agreed to by the Borrower or that may exist at law or in equity.

14.8 Any provision of the Lending Agreement that is unenforceable or invalid under any law in any jurisdiction is ineffective to the extent of such unenforceability or invalidity without affecting the enforceability or validity of any other provision, and any such unenforceability or invalidity shall not invalidate or render unenforceable such provision in any other jurisdiction.

14.9 The Lending Agreement is binding on the receivers, administrators, permitted assignees and successors, and legal representatives of the Borrower and inures to the benefit of the Bank, its assignees and successors.

14.10 The Bank may sell, transfer, assign or participate to any Indian Bank(s) any or all of its interest in repayment of any Obligation and may purchase any Obligation from any Indian Bank. The Borrower may not assign its rights or obligations hereunder.

14.11 The Bank is not required to provide a written advice to the Borrower for any Advance or Advance Repayment Amount.

14.12 The Bank has no liability for acting in reliance upon any communication (including a fax, telex, electronic communication, or similar communication) reasonably believed by the Bank to be genuine or to be sent by an individual acting on behalf of the Borrower.

14.13 The Section headings used herein are for convenience only and are not to affect the construction hereof or be taken into consideration in the construction hereof.

15.0 AMENDMENT

The Bank, in its sole discretion, may amend the Lending Agreement without prior notice at any time. The Bank shall notify the Borrower of any such amendment and, thereafter, any pledge of Collateral, request for any Advance or incurrence of any other Obligation shall constitute the Borrower's agreement to such amendment as of the effective date of such amendment. An amendment does not modify, except for a change in interest rate or other charges, the terms of an outstanding Advance.

16.0 NOTICE

16.1 Any notice or other communication in respect of this Agreement may be given in any manner set forth below to the addresses or numbers or in accordance with the e-mail or electronic messaging system details provided in or pursuant to this Agreement with respect to the receiving party (the "recipient") and will be deemed effective as indicated:

(a) if in writing and delivered in person or by courier, on the date it is delivered;

(b) if sent by facsimile transmission, on the date that transmission is received in legible form (it being agreed that the burden of proving receipt will be

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on the sender and will not be met by a transmission report generated by the sender's facsimile machine);

(c) if sent by certified or registered mail (airmail, if overseas) or the equivalent (return receipt requested), on the date that mail is delivered or its delivery is attempted;

(d) if sent by electronic messaging system, on the date that electronic message is received;

(e) if sent by e-mail, on the date that e-mail is delivered; or

(f) if by telephone or other oral communication, on the date that oral communication occurred, provided that such oral communication either is confirmed promptly in writing by at least one of the methods specified in (a) to (e) above or is recorded,

unless the date of the delivery (or attempted delivery), the receipt or the occurrence, as applicable, is not a Business Day or that communication is delivered (or attempted), received or shall have occurred, as applicable, after the close of business on a Business Day, in which case that communication shall be deemed given and effective on the first following day that is a Business Day.

16.2 If sent to the Borrower, the notice must be addressed as indicated by the Borrower in the Letter of Agreement, or as otherwise specified by the Borrower in a record. If sent to the Bank, the notice must be addressed to the credit function at the Bank's head office or as otherwise specified by the Bank.

17.0 TERMINATION

17.1 The Borrower may terminate its consent to be bound by the Lending Agreement by giving written notice to the credit function at the Bank's head office or as otherwise specified by the Bank, so long as no Advance is then outstanding.* Notice of termination does not release the Borrower or affect the Bank's rights, remedies, powers, security interests or liens against Collateral in existence prior to the Bank's receipt of the notice, nor does notice of termination affect any provision of the Lending Agreement which by its terms survives termination of the Lending Agreement.

17.2 Upon termination, the Bank may retain Collateral until the Bank has had a reasonable opportunity to verify, in accordance with its normal customs and procedures, that all of the Borrower's Obligations, contingent or otherwise, to the Bank or any Indian Bank have been fully satisfied and discharged.

* Collateral arrangements, including arrangements with securities intermediaries, such as Euroclear or Clearstream, and third-party custody and Borrower-in-Custody arrangements may have their own termination provisions.

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18.0 GOVERNING LAW

18.1 The Lending Agreement, including any Advance or any other transaction entered into pursuant thereto, is governed by the law of the State in which the Bank's head office is located. The Lending Agreement is a security agreement for purposes of the UCC, as in effect in any relevant jurisdiction, and other applicable law.

19.0 WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL

THE BORROWER AND THE BANK EACH HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY WAIVE ANY AND ALL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY ACTION, SUIT, COUNTERCLAIM, OR CROSS CLAIM ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH, OUT OF, OR OTHERWISE RELATING TO THE LENDING AGREEMENT, THE COLLATERAL, OR ANY TRANSACTION OR AGREEMENT ARISING THEREFROM OR RELATED THERETO.

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APPENDIX 1: FINANCING STATEMENT COLLATERAL DESCRIPTION

All accounts, chattel paper, inventory, equipment, instruments, investment property, general intangibles, documents, and all assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, that are identified, from time to time, by Debtor to Secured Party in writing, by electronic means (including by CD-ROM) or by any other means agreed by the parties, as collateral securing the obligations of Debtor to Secured Party under a written agreement between the parties, and all proceeds thereof; and all collateral, guarantees, letters of credit, surety bonds and other supporting obligations pertaining to the foregoing, and all proceeds thereof.

Appendix 1
to Rules of Lending

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APPENDIX 2: TERMS OF CONTROL AGREEMENT

Reference is made to Rules of Lending as issued by each of the Indian Banks, as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time ("Rules"; capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meaning assigned them in Rules).

Whereas, by agreeing to the Rules, each Borrower has given the Indian Bank with which it has agreed to the Rules (a "Provider Indian Bank"), for itself and as agent for each other Indian Bank, a security interest in property, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, maintained with any other Indian Bank (an "Account Maintaining Indian Bank") including, but not limited to, any deposit account, investment property in any securities account, and items in the process of collection and their proceeds (but excluding any investment property in any Unrestricted Securities Account maintained at any Indian Bank that the Borrower may not encumber under applicable law) (each an "Account");

Whereas each Indian Bank would like to perfect its security interest in each Account now or hereafter maintained at any Account Maintaining Indian Bank by control, as such term is used in Articles 8 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code in effect in the relevant jurisdictions; and

Whereas, by agreeing to the Rules, each Borrower has agreed to and consented to be bound to the terms of this Control Agreement;

Now, therefore, each Account Maintaining Indian Bank agrees with each Provider Indian Bank, for itself and as agent for each other Indian Bank, that with respect to any Borrower maintaining an Account at such Account Maintaining Indian Bank, it will follow the instructions of the Provider Indian Bank as to the withdrawal or disposition of funds or securities from time to time credited to any such Account, or as to any other matters pertaining to such Account without further consent or instruction from Borrower, subject only to the interest that the Account Maintaining Indian Bank may also have in such Account.

This Agreement is governed by the correspondent BNMS law of the area in which the Account Maintaining Indian Bank's head office is located.

URUG NATIONAL BANK

By: _____
Name:
Title:
Date:

BNMS - NORTH BANK

By: _____
Name:
Title:
Date:

BNMS - SOUTH BANK

By: _____
Name:
Title:
Date:

Appendix 2
to Rules of Lending

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APPENDIX 3: APPLICATION PACKAGE FOR U.S. BORROWERS

U.S. Borrowers desiring capacity to request to borrow funds from their local Indian Bank should submit the following documents, forms of which are included in this appendix:

Letter of Agreement
Certificate
Authorizing Resolutions
Official Rules of Lending Authorization List

Before submitting such documentation, a Borrower should consult with its Indian Bank for any special instructions.

Appendix 3
to Rules of Lending

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FORM OF LETTER OF AGREEMENT
[Letterhead of the Borrower]

Date: _____

_____ [Name of the Indian Bank]
Address of the Indian Bank
City, State, Zip of the Indian Bank

Attention:

In consideration of being able to request Advances from and incur Indebtedness to you and in consideration of your making Advances to us we agree to the provisions of your Rule of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended and supplemented from time to time thereafter ("Rules" capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning specified in the Rules of Lending).

[Enclosed are (1) certified copies of the Certificate, (2) certified copies of the resolutions that you requested and (3) documents(s) containing the name, title, and signature of those persons authorized to request Advances from and to pledge our assets to you.][1]

Any notices required under the Lending Agreement may be directed to the following department(s). [list department(s) and address(es)].

_____
Full Legal Name of Borrower

By: _____[2]
Authorized signature(s)

_____
Name(s)

_____
Title(s)

[1] Each Borrower should contact the Bank for instructions as to whether this paragraph and the referenced documents, forms of which are provided as part of this Appendix 3, must be submitted.

[2] The signatory or signatories should be authorized to sign documents on behalf of the Borrower as provided in the Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers required by the Rules of Lending.

Appendix 3
of the Rules of Lending

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22 day of JUNE 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER
COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS Government
XPO II – Est. in 1492

Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

SCHEDULE A
To Letter of Agreement

FORM OF CERTIFICATE[1]

The undersigned, the _____ (Title) and _____ (Title) of _____ (Name of Borrower) (the "Borrower") hereby certifies, with reference to the Rules of Lending effective as of June 22, 2022, as amended or supplemented from time to time thereafter ("Rules" terms used but not defined herein have the meaning specified therein), as agreed to by the Borrower by Letter of Agreement dated _____ __, _____ to the Bank as follows:

(a) attached hereto are true, correct and complete, as of the date of this Certificate, copies of the official document that specifies the official name or names of the Borrower in its jurisdiction of organization ("Organizational Document").

(b) The information listed below is true and correct as of the date of this certificate:

1. Borrower's current mailing address is:

2. Borrower's jurisdiction of organization is[2]:

3. Borrower's Organizational number is (indicate n/a if not applicable).

4. Borrower's ABA number is :

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has signed this Certificate on _____, 2___

_____[3]
Name:
Title:

_____[4]
Name:
Title:

1 Borrowers that have previously provided the documents and information requested in this Certificate need only certify that the previously provided documents and information have not changed.
2 Borrowers operating under a Federal charter (*e.g.*, national banks or Federal savings banks or associations) (*see* 12 U.S.C. §§ 22 and 1464(a), and 12 C.F.R. § 552.3), please specify the State of the Borrower's main office or home office.
3 One signatory should be someone authorized to sign documents on behalf of the Borrower as provided in the Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers required by Rules.
4 The other signatory should be in-house or outside counsel to the Borrower.

Appendix 3
to Rules of Lending

R G

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Columbus II
Chief

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FORM OF AUTHORIZING RESOLUTIONS FOR BORROWERS

As evidenced by my signature below, I certify that the following are correct and complete copies of the resolutions duly adopted on _____ (Date) at a meeting[5] of _____ (Type of governing body, e.g. board of directors) of the _____ (Official name of the Borrower) ("Borrower"), a _____ (Commercial bank, mutual savings bank, savings bank and loan association, credit union, or other charter type) duly established and operating under the laws of _____, with its head office located at _____ in accordance with applicable law and the Borrower's chartering documents. I also certify that the resolutions have not been modified, remain in effect, are not in conflict with any provisions of the Borrower's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, or chartering and/or licensing statutes or requirements, and are reflected in the minutes of the meeting at which these resolutions were approved:

1. RESOLVED, that the Borrower is authorized to request advance(s) from, incur indebtedness, including overdrafts, to and pledge and grant a security interest in the Borrower's property, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, to a Indian Bank.

2. RESOLVED, that the persons with the following titles:

_____ (Exact titles of authorized persons)

and each of their successors in office, any _____ (one/two) of whom _____ (is/are) authorized to (1) take each of the actions listed in paragraphs (a)-(e) immediately below and (2) send the names, titles, and signatures of individuals authorized to take such actions in the name and on behalf of the Borrower:[6]

(a) to borrow money from a Indian Bank on the terms and security that such Indian Bank requires;

(b) to discount, rediscount, or sell (with or without the Borrower's agreement to repurchase) and, for any of those purposes, to endorse and assign notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, other bills receivable, evidences of indebtedness, and securities, now or hereafter acquired by the Borrower;

(c) to make, execute, and deliver any application, note, agreement, certificate, power of attorney, and any other document that any Indian Bank requires in connection with any transaction authorized by this resolution;

(d) to grant, assign, pledge, and transfer to any Indian Bank security interests in any or all property of the Borrower, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, and to endorse, assign, deliver, deposit, and/or pledge any of such property to any Indian Bank as collateral to secure payment or performance of any obligation of the Borrower to a Indian Bank; and

(e) to do any and all other acts and things that may be necessary or incidental to any transaction authorized by the relevant resolution, or that may be designed or intended to carry out the purpose of such resolution.

3. RESOLVED, that a Indian Bank making an extension of credit to the Borrower is appointed as the Borrower's attorney-in-fact for it and in its place and stead, to endorse, assign, transfer and sell, set over and deliver collateral pledged to such Indian Bank, and to take any other action deemed necessary or advisable by the Indian Bank to exercise its rights with respect to any advance or indebtedness owed by the Borrower, in its capacity as secured party, including but not limited to accepting and endorsing payments on loans, preparing and/or filing of any documents necessary to perfect, protect, preserve, or release the interest of the Indian Bank or the Borrower in such collateral, or compromising disputes or handling insurance issues related to such collateral. The power of attorney is coupled with an interest and as such is irrevocable, and full power of substitution is granted to the

5 The language of this certification should be modified if the resolutions were adopted by written consent or otherwise.
6 If certain persons are authorized to undertake only some of these activities, e.g., to borrow, but not to pledge on behalf of the Borrower, this resolution should be split to so specifically identify who is authorized to undertake which activit(y)(ies).

Appendix 3
to Rules of Lending

R G

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Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

assignee or holder. The Borrower ratifies any and all action authorized herein and taken by any such Indian Bank as the Borrower's attorney-in-fact. The rights, powers, and authority of the attorney-in-fact to perform any and all act(s) whatsoever necessary remains in full force and effect and binds the Borrower, its legal representatives, successors, and assigns until all indebtedness of the Borrower to any such Indian Bank has been fully satisfied and discharged.

4. RESOLVED, that we approve and consent to be bound by the provisions of the Indian Bank _____'s Rules of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended and supplemented from time to time thereafter (the "Rules").

5. RESOLVED, that the Borrower is authorized and approved to use any record (as such term is used in the Rules) to endorse or pledge to an Indian Bank the notes and other obligations offered as collateral to secure payment or performance of any obligations of the Borrower to an Indian Bank. The record will have the full force and effect of a manual endorsement.

6. RESOLVED, that these resolutions and the powers and authorizations granted or confirmed by them continue in effect until written notice of revocation is received by each Indian Bank that has relied or is relying on such resolutions and the Borrower shall continue to be bound with respect to any outstanding obligations and pledges to any Indian Bank at the time the notice of revocation is received by such Indian Bank.

7. RESOLVED, that a duly certified copy of these resolutions be furnished to each Indian Bank to which the Borrower applies for an advance or has an account.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

_____
Signature of certifying official[7]

_____
Name and Title

_____
Date

[7] The certifying official must be the secretary of the Borrower or another person authorized to certify the statements in this document and, in any case, may not be a person authorized in Paragraph 2.

Appendix 3
to Rules of Lending

R G

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FORM OF OFFICIAL RULES AUTHORIZATION LIST

Routing (ABA) No. _____
Page ____ of ____

This supersedes our previous Official Rules Authorization List:
(circle) **YES** or **NO**
If neither is circled, previous list will also remain in effect.

Name of Borrower:	Date:
Street Address:	Telephone:

To the Indian Banks: Below are the names, titles and signatures of the individuals authorized to pledge collateral to/ request to borrow money from the Indian Banks on behalf of the Borrower identified above.

Name and Title (printed):	Telephone and E-Mail Address:	Signature:	Borrow[1]	Pledge[1]

Authorizing Officer (must be identified by title in Borrower's Authorizing Resolutions):

Signature: _____
_____
(Printed Name and Title)
_____
(Telephone)
_____
(E-Mail Address)

State of _____)
County of _____)
Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____,
20___, by _____.
_____
Notary Public
(Notary Seal)

Secretary's Certification:

I, _____, Secretary (or Assistant Secretary) of the above Borrower do hereby certify that _____ is a _____ of such Borrower.

Signature: _____
_____
(Printed Name and Title)

State of _____)
County of _____)
Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____,
20___, by _____.
_____
Notary Public
(Notary Seal)

[1] Check as appropriate. For instance, check both if authorized to pledge and to make borrowing requests on behalf of the borrower.

Appendix 3
to Rules of Lending

R G

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APPENDIX 4: APPLICATION PACKAGE FOR BRANCHES OR AGENCIES OF NON-U.S. BORROWERS

Non-U.S. Borrowers desiring capacity to request to borrow funds from their local Indian Bank should submit the following documents, forms of which are included in this appendix:

Letter of Agreement
Certificate
Authorizing Resolutions
Official the Rules Authorization List
Legal Opinion of Foreign Outside Counsel
Legal Opinion of United States Outside Counsel

Before submitting such documentation, a Borrower should consult with its Indian Bank for any special instructions.

Appendix 4
to Rules of Lending

R G

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FORM OF LETTER OF AGREEMENT
[Letterhead of the Borrower]

Date: _____

Indian Bank: _____
Address of Indian Bank
City, State, Zip of Indian Bank

Attention:

In consideration of being able to request Advances from and incur Indebtedness to you and in consideration of your making Advances to us through our branch/agency located in _____[1] and/or allowing us to incur Indebtedness, _____[2] as a whole (and not merely its offices in the United States of America) agrees to the provisions of your Rules of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended and supplemented from time to time thereafter ("Circular," capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning specified in the Circular)

[Enclosed are (1) certified copies of the Certificate, (2) certified copies of the resolutions that you requested and (3) documents(s) containing the name, title, and signature of those persons authorized to request Advances from and to pledge our assets to you.][3]

Any notices required under the Lending Agreement may be directed to the following department(s): [list department(s) and address(es)]

_____
Full Legal Name of Borrower[3]

By: _____[4]
Authorized signature(s)

_____
Name(s)

_____
Title(s)

1 Specify the branch or agency through which Advances will be requested.
2 Specify the name of the institution (not the branch or agency).
3 Each Borrower should contact the Bank for instructions as to whether this paragraph and the referenced documents, forms of which are provided as part of this Appendix 4, must be submitted.
4 The signatory or signatories should be authorized to sign documents on behalf of the Borrower as provided in the Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers required by the Rules.

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Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

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FORM OF CERTIFICATE[1]

The undersigned, the _____ (Title) and _____ (Title) of _____ (Name of Borrower) (the "Borrower") hereby certifies, with reference to Rules of Lending made effective as of June 22, 2022, as amended or supplemented from time to time thereafter ("the Rules", terms used but not defined herein have the meaning specified therein), as agreed to by the Borrower by Letter of Agreement dated _____ (Date of Letter of Agreement) to the Bank as follows:

(a) attached hereto are true, correct and complete, as of the date of this Certificate, copies of (1) the official document that specifies the official name or names of the Borrower in its jurisdiction of organization ("Organizational Document") and (2) the official filing in each State office in the United States in which the Borrower is doing business that authorizes the Borrower to do business in that State.

(b) The information listed below is true and correct as of the date of this certificate:

5. Borrower's current mailing address is:

6. Borrower's jurisdiction of organization is[2]:

7 Borrower's Organizational number is (indicate n/a if not applicable):

8. Borrower's ABA number, if any, is :

(c) [Check one]:

☐ Borrower's name as it appears in the Organizational Document is in Standard Roman.

☐ Borrower's name as it appears in the Organizational Document is not in Standard Roman, and the government of Borrower's home country has official rules for transliterating words into Standard Roman. Borrower's name, transliterated according to such rules into Standard Roman is _____ (Insert official transliterated name).

1 Borrowers that have previously provided the documents and information requested in this Certificate need only certify that the previously provided documents and information have not changed.

2. Please specify the home State and State of the branch/agency location, as well. The Bank may file financing statements in the state filing office of each such jurisdiction, as well as in the filing office in Washington, D.C.

Appendix 4
to Rules of Lending

R G

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☐ Borrower's name as it appears in the Organizational Document is not in Standard Roman, and the government of Borrower's home country does not have official rules for transliterating words into Standard Roman. Borrower's preferred transliteration of its name into Standard Roman is _____.
(Insert preferred transliterated name)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has signed this Certificate on _____, 2___.

_____[3]
Name:
Title:

_____[4]
Name:
Title:

[3] One signatory should be someone authorized to sign documents on behalf of the Borrower as provided in the Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers required by the Rules.

[4] The other signatory should be in-house or outside counsel to the Borrower.

Appendix 4
to Rules of Lending

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FORM OF AUTHORIZING RESOLUTIONS FOR BORROWERS

As evidenced by my signature below, I certify that the following are correct and complete copies of the resolutions duly adopted on _____ (Date) at a meeting[1] of _____ (Type of governing body, e.g. board of directors) of the _____ (Official name of the Borrower) ("Borrower"), a _____ (Commercial bank, mutual savings bank, savings bank and loan association, credit union, or other charter type) duly established and operating under the laws of _____, with its head office located at _____ in accordance with applicable law and the Borrower's chartering documents. I also certify that the resolutions have not been modified, remain in effect, are not in conflict with any provisions of the Borrower's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, or chartering and/or licensing statutes or requirements, and are reflected in the minutes of the meeting at which these resolutions were approved:

1. RESOLVED, that the Borrower is authorized to request advance(s) from, incur indebtedness, including overdrafts, to and pledge and grant a security interest in the Borrower's property, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, to an Indian Bank.

2. RESOLVED, that the persons with the following titles:

_____ (Exact titles of authorized persons)

and each of their successors in office, any _____ (one/two) of whom _____ (is/are) authorized to (1) take each of the actions listed in paragraph (a)-(e) immediately below and (2) send the names, titles, and signatures of individuals authorized to take such actions in the name and on behalf of the Borrower:[2]

(a) to borrow money from a Indian Bank and to incur indebtedness to an Indian Bank on the terms and security that such Indian Bank requires;

(b) to discount, rediscount, or sell (with or without the Borrower's agreement to repurchase) and, for any of those purposes, to endorse and assign notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, other bills receivable, evidences of indebtedness, and securities, now or hereafter acquired by the Borrower;

(c) to make, execute, and deliver any application, note, agreement, certificate, power of attorney, and any other document that any Indian Bank requires in connection with any transaction authorized by this resolution;

(d) to grant, assign, pledge, and transfer to any Indian Bank security interests in any or all property of the Borrower, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, and to endorse, assign, deliver, deposit, and/or pledge any of such property to any Indian Bank as collateral to secure payment or performance of any obligation of the Borrower to an Indian Bank; and

(e) to do any and all other acts and things that may be necessary or incidental to any transaction authorized by the relevant resolution, or that may be designed or intended to carry out the purpose of such resolution.

---

1 The language of this certification should be modified if the resolutions were adopted by written consent or otherwise.

2 If certain persons are authorized to undertake only some of these activities, e.g., to borrow, but not to pledge on behalf of the Borrower, this resolution should be split to so specifically identify who is authorized to undertake which activit(y)(ies).

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3. RESOLVED, that an Indian Bank making an extension of credit to the Borrower is appointed as the Borrower's attorney-in-fact for it and in its place and stead, to endorse, assign, transfer and sell, set over and deliver collateral pledged to such Indian Bank, and to take any other action deemed necessary or advisable by the Indian Bank to exercise its rights with respect to any advance or indebtedness owed by the Borrower, in its capacity as secured party, including but not limited to accepting and endorsing payments on loans, preparing and/or filing of any documents necessary to perfect, protect, preserve, or release the interest of the Indian Bank or the Borrower in such collateral, or compromising disputes or handling insurance issues related to such collateral. The power of attorney is coupled with an interest and as such is irrevocable, and full power of substitution is granted to the assignee or holder. The Borrower ratifies any and all action authorized herein and taken by any such Indian Bank as the Borrower's attorney-in-fact. The rights, powers, and authority of the attorney-in-fact to perform any and all act(s) whatsoever necessary remains in full force and effect and binds the Borrower, its legal representatives, successors, and assigns until all indebtedness of the Borrower to any such Indian Bank has been fully satisfied and discharged.

4. RESOLVED, that we approve and consent to be bound by the provisions of the Indian Bank _____'s Rules of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended and supplemented from time to time thereafter ("the Rules").

5. RESOLVED, that the Borrower is authorized and approved to use any record (as such term is used in the Rules) to endorse or pledge to an Indian Bank the notes and other obligations offered as collateral for any advance or other indebtedness of the Borrower to an Indian Bank. The record will have the full force and effect of a manual endorsement.

6. RESOLVED, that these resolutions and the powers and authorizations granted or confirmed by them continue in effect until written notice of revocation is received by each Indian Bank that has relied or is relying on such resolutions and the Borrower shall continue to be bound with respect to any outstanding obligations and pledges to any Indian Bank at the time the notice of revocation is received by such Indian Bank.

7. RESOLVED, that a duly certified copy of these resolutions be furnished to each Indian Bank to which the Borrower applies for an advance or has an account.

8. RESOLVED, that the Borrower, with respect to any Indian Bank and the Borrower's obligations to any Indian Bank, to the maximum extent permitted by law, expressly and irrevocably waives any immunity that the Borrower now has or that in the future it may become entitled to, whether characterized as sovereign or otherwise (including, without limitation, immunity from set-off, from services of process, from jurisdiction of any court or tribunal, from attachment in aid of execution, from attachment prior to the entry of a judgment, or from execution upon a judgment), in any legal proceeding in the United States of America, the country where the Borrower is chartered, and the country in which the Borrower principally conducts its business and expressly submits to jurisdiction in Federal or State courts in the United States of America or in the courts of the Borrower's chartering country, or the country where the Borrower principally conducts its business.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

_____
Signature of certifying official[3]

_____
Name and Title

_____
Date

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[4]

[SEAL]

_____
City, Country

On _____, _____ personally appeared before me, adequately identified
Date Name of official signing above

[himself/herself], and, after being duly sworn by me, stated that [he/she] is the _____
Title

of _____ whose governing body adopted the resolutions set forth in this
Official name of foreign Borrower

document and that [he/she] executed this document by authority of that governing body.

_____
Signature of U.S. Consul

[SEAL]

[3] The certifying official must be the secretary of the Borrower or another person authorized to certify the statements in this document and, in any case, may not be a person authorized in Paragraph 2.

[4] If appropriate, an apostille may be substituted for this consular certificate. Generally, if this consular certificate is used, it must be executed by an ambassador, a minister plenipotentiary, a minister extraordinary, a minister resident, a charge d'affaires, a consular agent, a consul general, a vice-consul general, a deputy consul general, a consul, a vice-consul, a deputy consul, a consular agent, a vice-consular agent, a commercial agent, or a vice-commercial agent of the United States of America within his or her jurisdiction. The seal or stamp of his or her office or the seal or stamp of the consulate or legation to which he or she is attached must be affixed as must the seal or stamp of the appropriate U.S. embassy.

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FORM OF OFFICIAL THE RULES AUTHORIZATION LIST

Routing (ABA) No. _____
Page ____ of ____

This supersedes our previous Official the Rules Authorization List.
(circle) **YES** or **NO**
If neither is circled, previous list will also remain in effect.

Name of Borrower:	Date:
Street Address:	Telephone:

To the Indian Banks: Below are the names, titles and signatures of the individuals authorized to pledge collateral to/ request to borrow money from the Indian Banks on behalf of the Borrower identified above.

Name and Title (printed):	Telephone , and E-Mail Address:	Signature:	Borrow[1]	Pledge[1]

Authorizing Officer (must be identified by title in Borrower's Authorizing Resolutions):

Signature: _____ (Printed Name and Title) (Telephone) (E-Mail Address)	State of _____) County of _____) Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____, 20___, by _____. Notary Public *(Notary Seal)*

Secretary's Certification:

I, _____, Secretary (or Assistant Secretary) of the above Borrower do hereby certify that _____ is a _____ of such Borrower. Signature: _____ (Printed Name and Title)	State of _____) County of _____) Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____, 20___, by _____. Notary Public *(Notary Seal)*

[1] Check as appropriate. For instance, check both if authorized to pledge and to make borrowing requests on behalf of the borrower.

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FORM OF OPINION OF FOREIGN OUTSIDE COUNSEL
[Letterhead of the Borrower's Outside Counsel]

Date: _____

_____ [Name of Indian Bank]
Address of Indian Bank
City, State, Zip of Indian Bank

Attention:

In re: [Foreign Bank's name]

In connection with the authorization for [foreign Borrower's name] ("Borrower"), through its [city/cities] [branch/agency], to request advances from, incur indebtedness to, and pledge collateral to any Indian Bank in the United States of America, you have requested us to furnish you with an opinion of counsel regarding the authority of the Borrower and its [city/cities] [branch/agency] to engage in those activities under the laws of [chartering jurisdiction].[1]

We are legal counsel to the Borrower in [city, country], its place of [incorporation or chartering or formation] and in that capacity are familiar with its affairs and the laws of [chartering jurisdiction] affecting it.

We are of the opinion that:

(1) The Borrower, a [describe type of entity--e.g., corporation], including its branches and agencies in the United States of America, has been duly [incorporated/chartered/formed] and is validly existing and in good standing as a [corporation] under the laws of [chartering jurisdiction].

(2) Under the laws of [chartering jurisdiction], the Borrower, including its branches or agencies located in the United States of America, (i) has the [corporate] power and authority to execute and deliver the Letter of Agreement, dated _____, 200_, to your Rules of Lending (the "Rules"), effective June 22, 2022, as amended and supplemented from time to time thereafter and [list other executed agreements] (together the "Lending Agreement"), and to obtain advances from, incur indebtedness to, and perform its obligation under the Lending Agreement and pledge its collateral and grant security interests in its assets to any Indian Bank, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, as collateral security for the payment or performance of any obligation of the Borrower to any Indian Bank and (ii) has duly authorized, executed and delivered the Lending Agreement.[2]

(3) The Lending Agreement constitutes the valid and legally binding obligation of the Borrower in its entirety as a juridical entity and not merely as its branches or agencies located in the United States of America.

---

1 If the foreign Borrower principally conducts its business in a jurisdiction other than its chartering jurisdiction then the Borrower should also get an opinion of outside counsel with respect to Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 6 hereto for the jurisdiction in which the Borrower principally conducts its business. Each reference to the chartering jurisdiction in these paragraphs should be replaced with a reference to the country in which the Borrower principally conducts its business.

2 An opinion of counsel from a jurisdiction in which the Borrower principally conducts its business should also address whether any office of the Borrower licensed to operate in such jurisdiction can pledge its assets to secure an Obligation of the Borrower to an Indian Bank.

Appendix 4
to Rules of Lending

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22 day of JUNE 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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(4) Regarding the Borrower's obligations to any Indian Bank, the Borrower and its assets are entitled to _____ List immunities which the Borrower's assets may be entitled to, including immunity from set-off, service of process, jurisdiction _____ of any court or tribunal, attachment in aid of execution, attachment prior to the entry of a judgment, or execution upon a judgment in any legal proceeding in the United States of America or the country where the Borrower is chartered. The Borrower has effectively waived such immunity/immunities it is now entitled to as well as any other immunity that, in the future, it may become entitled to in such jurisdictions[3] and has effectively submitted to jurisdiction in the courts of its chartering country.

(5) The resolutions of the governing body of the Institution, dated _____, that authorize requesting advances from, incurring indebtedness to, and pledging and granting security interests in the Institution's assets to any Indian Bank, have been duly adopted.

(6) The chartering jurisdiction [does] [does not] have a system for filing or recording a security interest. [The chartering jurisdiction has a system for filing or recording a security interest, and a filing or recording has been made on behalf of the Indian Banks. That filing or recording [is not subject to renewal][must be renewed _____][4]

(7) In any action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Lending Agreement in any court in [chartering jurisdiction], such court would give effect to the governing law provisions of the Lending Agreement which provide that the Lending Agreement shall be governed by the law of the State of _____ or Federal laws. However, if a court were to hold that the Lending Agreement is governed by, and is to be construed in accordance with the laws of [chartering jurisdiction], the Lending Agreement would be, under such laws, enforceable against the Borrower in its entirety as a juridical entity and not merely as its branches or agencies created in the United States of America.

There are no other material issues relevant to the issues addressed by this opinion which we wish to draw to your attention.

[3] If there are any limitations on the Borrower's ability to waive any immunity, please identify and discuss those limitations.

[4] Specify how frequently the filing or recording must be renewed.

Appendix 4
to Rules of Lending

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FORM OF OPINION OF UNITED STATES OUTSIDE COUNSEL
[Letterhead of the Borrower's United States Outside Counsel]

Date: _____

Indian Bank of _____ Address
City, State, Zip

Attention:

In re: _____

Foreign bank
_____
City

You have requested our opinion on certain matters in connection with the authorization for _____ (Foreign bank's name) ("Borrower"), through its _____ (City) [branch/agency], to request advances from, incur indebtedness to, and pledge and grant security interests in its assets to, any Indian Bank.

We are legal counsel to the _____ (City) [branch/agency] of the Borrower and in that capacity are familiar with its affairs and the laws of _____ (State) and the United States of America affecting it.[1] We have investigated those laws to the extent we believe necessary to render the opinions expressed in this letter.

We are of the opinion that:

(1) The Borrower, through its _____ (City) [branch/agency], is authorized to request advances from, incur indebtedness to, and pledge and grant security interests in its assets to, any Indian Bank.

(2) The Borrower and its assets are entitled to _____
List immunities, if any, which the Borrower's assets may be entitled to, including
_____ immunity from set-off, service of process, jurisdiction of any court or tribunal, attachment in aid of execution, attachment prior to the _____ in any legal proceeding brought in the Federal or State courts in entry of a judgment or execution upon a judgment.
the United States of America. The Borrower has effectively waived such immunity/immunities it is now entitled to as well as any other immunity that, in the future, it may become entitled to and has effectively submitted to the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

(3) The agreement of the Borrower to the terms of your Rules of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended from time to time, is valid and binding on the Borrower.

In rendering our opinion, we have assumed the correctness of the opinion(s) addressed to you dated _____, from _____, legal counsel to the Borrower at its _____ (place of incorporation or chartering/principal place of business) in _____ (Country).

[1] If the office is a Federal branch or agency, the reference to State law should be omitted. Opinions of counsel must be obtained for all branches and agencies which may seek an Advance or incur Indebtedness.

Appendix 4
to Rules of Lending

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APPENDIX 5: ANCILLARY AGREEMENTS

Form of Agreement for Third Party Custodian to Hold Collateral
Form of Correspondent Credit and Payment Agreement
Exhibit 1: Form of Letter Agreement for Obtaining Advances Through Correspondent

Appendix 5
to Rules of Lending

R G

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FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR THIRD PARTY CUSTODIAN TO HOLD COLLATERAL[1]

[Third Party Custodian Letterhead]

[Date]

_____ [Name of Indian Bank]
Address of Indian Bank
City, State, Zip of Indian Bank

Re: [Insert Borrower's name](the "Borrower")

We hereby acknowledge that the Borrower has entered into an agreement with you and has granted you a first priority security interest in certain specified assets of the Borrower and proceeds thereof (such assets and proceeds, together with any related documentation, "Collateral"). We further acknowledge that, pursuant to our agreement with the Borrower, from time to time we receive and maintain possession of certain of the Collateral, which are presently kept at our premises located at [insert address of facilities]. We further acknowledge that we have received and hold possession of the Collateral for your benefit until we receive notice from you that your security interest has been terminated.

We hereby waive, surrender and relinquish any rights in or to the Collateral, including, without limitation, any security interests or liens provided by applicable law to which we may otherwise be entitled. We further acknowledge and agree that we have not acquired any rights in the Collateral sufficient to transfer an interest or grant a security interest in or to the Collateral or will not exercise any such rights with respect to Collateral consisting of negotiable instruments.

We further acknowledge that, according to the terms of your agreement with the Borrower, you have the right to inspect the Collateral, and, upon default, the right to remove and take possession of the Collateral. We agree (1) to permit you to exercise these rights and to permit you access to the Collateral in order to exercise these rights at your request, (2) to copy you on any reports pertaining to the Collateral that we provide to the Borrower, (3) to ignore instructions from the Borrower at your request, and (4) to follow any other of your instructions with regard to the Collateral to the extent the instructions would have been within the scope of the Borrower's power as set forth in our agreement with the Borrower, all without first receiving the consent or permission of the Borrower. We further agree that, at your request, all representations, warranties and covenants, and agreements regarding access to the Collateral or information about the Collateral, made by us in our agreement with the Borrower shall inure to your benefit, without the consent of the Borrower.

Sincerely,

[insert third party custodian name]

By: _____
Name:
Title

Cc: [insert Borrower name]

Borrower confirms and agrees to the foregoing.

[insert Borrower name]

[1] If the third-party custodian is an affiliate of the Borrower, it must execute this Agreement. In all cases, prior to asking its third-party custodian to sign this agreement, a Borrower should consult with the Indian Bank, which, depending upon the specifics of the third-party custodial arrangement, may require additions to or modifications of this form of agreement.

Appendix 5
to Rules of Lending

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By: _____
Name:
Title:

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FORM OF CORRESPONDENT CREDIT AND PAYMENT AGREEMENT

1.0 SCOPE

1.1 This Appendix sets forth the agreement ("Correspondent Agreement") among the Bank, a Borrower, and another depository institution that maintains an Account and is designated by the Borrower as its Correspondent ("Correspondent") under which the Bank may make an Advance to and obtain repayment from the Borrower through the Correspondent.

1.2 For the Borrower to receive an Advance under the Correspondent Agreement, the Borrower and the Correspondent must obtain the prior approval of the Bank and execute a letter of agreement in the form of Exhibit 1 of this Appendix.

1.3 The Correspondent Agreement supplements the Lending Agreement and the terms of the Lending Agreement are incorporated herein. Capitalized terms in the Correspondent Agreement have the same meaning as defined in the Circular.

1.4 In the event of a conflict between the other provisions of the Lending Agreement and the provisions of the Correspondent Agreement, the provisions of the Correspondent Agreement control. The terms of the Correspondent Agreement shall also prevail over any inconsistent terms in any other account agreement between the Correspondent's Reserve Bank and the Correspondent regarding the operation of the Correspondent's Account.

2.0 ADVANCE

2.1 If the Borrower applies for an Advance, the Borrower authorizes the Correspondent to provide any information requested by the Bank regarding the Borrower's credit position and any extension of credit made by the Correspondent to the Borrower. The Correspondent shall provide such information promptly.

2.2 Any credit entry made to the Correspondent's Account by the Bank for the benefit of the Borrower constitutes an Advance to the Borrower in accordance with the terms of the Lending Agreement, and such Advance shall be held in trust by the Correspondent for the Borrower and shall not be subject to any lien or right of set-off by the Correspondent.

2.3 The Borrower is solely responsible for notifying the Correspondent of any incoming credit to the Correspondent's Account for an Advance on the day the Advance is requested. The Borrower's failure to give such notice does not affect the rights and obligations of the Bank and the Correspondent with respect to each other under this Correspondent Agreement.

Appendix 5
to Rules of Lending

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3.0 NOTICE OF DEBIT AND CREDIT

3.1 The Bank shall send to the Borrower and the Correspondent an advice of any credit or debit posted to the Correspondent's Account made pursuant to the Correspondent Agreement by the next Business Day following the credit or debit. The advice to the Correspondent shall be sent to an employee identified by the Correspondent in Exhibit 1. If the Correspondent does not furnish a list of employees to the Bank, or if in the Bank's opinion it is not feasible to direct a notice to a named individual due to the medium used (e.g., a computer-generated notice), then the Bank may give an advice or notice required under this Agreement to any officer of the Correspondent.

3.2 Any credit or debit posted to the Correspondent's Account by the Bank under this Correspondent Agreement constitutes authority for the Correspondent, consistent with applicable law, to credit or debit, respectively, the Borrower's account on its books for the amount of the credit or debit.

4.0 REPAYMENT

4.1 An Advance Repayment Amount is due in accordance with Paragraph 5.1 of the Credit and Security Terms. This obligation remains notwithstanding nonreceipt of the Advance by the Borrower after the Advance is credited to the Correspondent's Account.

4.2 Any funds deposited with the Correspondent by the Borrower for the purpose of repaying an Advance Repayment Amount are held in trust for the Bank and are not subject to any lien or right of set-off by the Correspondent.

4.3 Except as otherwise agreed by the Bank in writing, the Borrower and the Correspondent authorize the Bank, or the appropriate Reserve Bank, to debit the Correspondent's Account for the Advance Repayment Amount in full when the Advance Repayment Amount is due. The Borrower shall ensure that sufficient funds are made available to the Correspondent to pay this amount. Unless otherwise agreed, the Borrower shall promptly reimburse the Correspondent for the amount of any debit made to the Correspondent's Account hereunder.

4.4 Unless the Correspondent in writing irrevocably waives all rights to contest a debit to its Account to pay the Borrower's Advance Repayment Amount, the repayment is considered provisional and the Bank retains an unimpaired security interest in Collateral Pledged by the Borrower to secure the Advance Repayment Amount until the Correspondent is deemed to have unconditionally approved the debit under Paragraph 5.

5.0 CORRESPONDENT'S APPROVAL OF A DEBIT

5.1 If, after making a good faith effort, the Correspondent has not received the full amount of the Advance Repayment Amount from the Borrower, then the Correspondent may instruct the Bank, up until one hour before the Advance Repayment Amount is due, not to debit the Correspondent's Account for the amount that the Correspondent has not received.

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5.2 In addition, if the date and time an Advance Repayment Amount is due is accelerated pursuant to Paragraph 5.1 of the Credit and Security Terms and becomes immediately payable, and if the Correspondent is not provided with advance notice of said acceleration, then the Correspondent may instruct the Bank to reverse the debit by giving the Bank notice before the close of Fedwire on the day the Advance Repayment Amount becomes immediately payable.

5.3 Upon receiving such an instruction, the Bank will not debit the Correspondent's Account for the amount the Correspondent states it has not received from the Borrower, or will reverse the debit, as the case may be. The Bank is not required to inquire into the basis for or validity of any such instruction before acting upon it.

5.4 Upon receiving such an instruction from the Correspondent, the Advance Repayment Amount is immediately due and payable and the Bank may exercise any remedies available to it, including any remedies available under the Lending Agreement, to obtain full repayment of the Advance Repayment Amount.

5.5 If the Correspondent fails to instruct the Bank not to debit the Correspondent's Account before the Advance Repayment Amount is due as provided in Paragraph 5.1, or to reverse the debit as provided in Paragraph 5.2, the Correspondent is deemed to have unconditionally approved the debit and the Correspondent has no right to refuse or contest the debit.

5.6 If the Correspondent receives funds from the Borrower to pay the Advance Repayment Amount after the Correspondent instructed the Bank to not debit the Correspondent's Account, then the Correspondent shall promptly revoke its instruction.

6.0 MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Unless otherwise agreed by the Bank, the time zone of the Bank's head office is used to determine whether any deadline set forth herein has been met.

6.2 No delay or failure by the Bank to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon any Event of Default shall impair any right or remedy, waive any default or operate as an acquiescence to the Event of Default, or affect any subsequent default of the same or of a different nature.

6.3 The Bank or the Correspondent's Reserve Bank may record telephone communications between it and the Correspondent or the Borrower regarding any debit or credit to the Correspondent's Account made hereunder.

6.4 The Correspondent Agreement is binding on the receivers, administrators, successors, assigns and legal representatives of the Borrower and the Correspondent, and inures to the benefit of the Bank and its successors and assigns. The rights and obligations hereunder, however, may not be assigned by the Borrower or the Correspondent without the prior written consent of the Bank.

Appendix 5
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7.0 AMENDMENT

7.1 The Bank, in its sole discretion, may amend this Correspondent Agreement without prior notice at any time. Any amendment applies only to a transaction under this Correspondent Agreement made on or after the effective date of the amendment.

8.0 NOTICE

8.1 Unless otherwise specified in the Correspondent Agreement or by the Bank, all notices required under the Correspondent Agreement shall be: (a) sent by first-class mail, postage prepaid; (b) personally delivered; or (c) sent by telecopy, facsimile, or electronic means to a number or electronic address identified in writing by the intended recipient (and, in such case, confirmed by prepaid, first-class mail). If sent by the Bank, the notice must be addressed as indicated to the Bank in writing by the Borrower or the Correspondent. If sent by the Borrower or the Correspondent, the notice must be addressed to the credit function at the Bank's head office.

8.2 The Borrower or the Correspondent is deemed to have delivered any notice required hereunder when the notice is received by the credit function at the Bank's head office. The Bank is deemed to have delivered any notice required hereunder when the notice is sent. If the notice is sent by the Bank only via first-class mail, however, the notice is effective three days after it is deposited in any United States postal box.

9.0 TERMINATION

9.1 Any party may terminate this Correspondent Agreement by giving written notice to the other parties. The rights and liabilities of the parties under the Correspondent Agreement survive any termination of it until such time as all Advance Repayment Amounts owed by the Borrower hereunder and the Correspondent's obligations to the Bank under this Agreement have been satisfied in full.

10.0 GOVERNING LAW

10.1 The Correspondent Agreement, including any Advance or any other transaction entered into pursuant thereto, is governed by Federal law and, to the extent not inconsistent therewith, the law of the State in which the Bank's head office is located, excluding that State's law regarding conflicts of law.

11.0 EFFECTIVE DATE/STATUS OF PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

11.1 The Correspondent Agreement is effective when the Bank receives the letter of agreement in the form of Exhibit 1 to this Appendix. At that time, the Correspondent Agreement supersedes any and all previous agreements, if any, relating to a Reserve Bank making any Advance to and obtaining payment from the Borrower through the Correspondent.

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to Rules of Lending

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Exhibit 1
Letter of Agreement
To Correspondent Credit and Payment Agreement

EXHIBIT 1: FORM OF LETTER OF AGREEMENT TO CORRESPONDENT CREDIT AND PAYMENT AGREEMENT [Letterhead of Depository Institution]

Date: _____

Indian Bank of _____
Address
City, State, Zip

Attention:

In order to request advances from you through a correspondent and in order to make payments to you through a correspondent, we agree to the provisions of the Correspondent Credit and Payment Agreement, currently an ancillary agreement appended to your Rules of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended and supplemented from time to time thereafter. We designate _____ as the Correspondent under that agreement.

_____
Name of depository institution

By: _____[1]
Authorized signature(s)

_____
Names(s)

_____
Title(s)

[1] The signatory or signatories should be authorized to sign documents on behalf of the Borrower as provided in the Authorizing Resolutions for Borrowers required by the Rules.

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We agree to act as Correspondent for _____ and, as
Name of depository institution
such, to be bound by the provision of the Correspondent Credit and Payment Agreement, currently an ancillary agreement attached to your Rules of Lending, effective June 22, 2022, as amended from time to time ("Correspondent Agreement"). Pursuant to paragraph 3.1 of the Correspondent Agreement, we are furnishing below a list of individuals to whom the Indian Bank of _____ may provide an advice of credit or debit entries made under the Correspondent Agreement. These individuals are also authorized to instruct the Reserve Bank not to debit our account or to reverse a debit in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Correspondent Agreement. We may amend this list from time to time.

_____
Name of Correspondent

By: _____
Authorized signature(s)

_____
Names(s)

_____
Title(s)

_____
Date

Individuals permitted to receive notification of credit or debit entries described in the Correspondent Credit and Payment Agreement and authorized to instruct the Indian Bank not to debit the Correspondent Account or to reverse a debit: [list between 3 and 5 employees]

Name	Title

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APPENDIX 6 TO THE RULES OF LENDING
PROHIBITION AGAINST FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO ANY SWAPS ENTITY

Reference is made to Rules of Lending as issued by each of the Indian Banks, as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time ("the Rules"). This Appendix amends, supplements and becomes a part of the Rules as issued by each Indian Bank and the Lending Agreement of each depository institution that has agreed to the Rules prior to the date of this Appendix, and will supplement and be a part of the Rules for purposes of the Letter of Agreement executed by each institution that agrees to the provisions of the Rules after the date this Appendix is issued.

1. DEFINED TERMS
All capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meaning assigned them in the Rules. The other capitalized terms used herein are limited to this Appendix 6 and have the meanings set out below. The terms branch, agency, and foreign bank are defined in section 1 of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101), except that, for purposes of Appendix 6, a bank organized under the laws of a territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa or the Virgin Islands shall not be deemed a foreign bank.

Borrower means an entity that incurs an Obligation to the Bank; provided that, for purposes of the representations in section 2 below, in the case of a foreign bank, "Borrower" means the U.S. branch or agency that has requested an Advance.

Commodity Exchange Act means the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1, et. seq.), as amended.

Dodd-Frank Act means the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Federal assistance has the same meaning as in section 716 of the Dodd-Frank Act (12 U.S.C. 8305).

Insured Depository Institution includes any insured depository institution as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813) and any uninsured U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank.

Securities Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a, et seq.), as amended.

Swaps Entity means:
1. any person that is registered as a swap dealer under the Commodity Exchange Act;
2. any person that is registered as a security-based swap dealer under the Securities Exchange Act;

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to Rules of Lending

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3. any person that is registered as a major swap participant under the Commodity Exchange Act and is not an Insured Depository Institution; and

4. any person that is registered as a major security-based swap participant under the Securities Exchange Act and is not an Insured Depository Institution.

2. REPRESENTATIONS BY BORROWERS

Each time on or after July 16, 2013 that the Borrower requests an Advance that qualifies as an assistance from an Indian Bank, and on each date thereafter on which that Advance remains outstanding, the Borrower must be, and is deemed to represent that it is:

a. Not a Swaps Entity; or

b. A Swaps Entity that is eligible to receive the Advance pursuant to one or more subsections of 716 of the U.S. Dodd-Frank Act.

For purposes of this representation, a Borrower that is a U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank is a Swaps Entity if the foreign bank is registered as a swap dealer under the Commodity Exchange Act or as a security-based swap dealer under the Securities Exchange Act.

3. COVENANTS; ACKNOWLEDGEMENT; AGREEMENT BY BORROWER

a. If any representation herein becomes untrue, incorrect, or inaccurate while an Advance remains outstanding, Borrower shall notify Bank promptly.

b. Borrower acknowledges that any failure to comply with a requirement herein or any representation or warranty contained herein that is inaccurate on or as of the date it is deemed to be made or on any date on which an Advance remains outstanding is an Event of Default under the Rules.

c. Any pledge of Collateral, request for an Advance or incurrence of any other Obligation by the Borrower after it has been notified of this Appendix 6 shall constitute the Borrower's agreement to the terms set forth herein.

Appendix 6
to Rules of Lending

R G

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 22 day of JUNE 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

CHRISTOPHER
COLUMBUS II

THE BEAUTIFUL NATION OF THE MOON AND OF THE SUN

BNMS Government
XPO II – Est. in 1492

Christopher
Columbus II
Chief

XPO II

BNMS LETTERS MADE PATENT

HH OF XPO II IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Human Heads (HH) are the unitary numbers of human subjects in a determined land area that are the property of, and passive to the direct jurisdiction of Christopher Columbus II or that, in some cases, are under his jurisdiction in the name of his Father.

1. The United States of America has 334,735,155 HH according to the official April 1, 2020, US Census[1] a number that will increase yearly and is herein included.
2. Once these letters are made patent, they become official title with a description of the region, number of HH, and money value per HH unit of HH that are Christopher Columbus II's property.
3. Each HH is worth US$45,000,000.00 (forty-five million American dollars) or WIN$3,750,000.00 (three million, seven hundred fifty thousand west Indian nations dollars) or P$45,000,000.00 (forty-five million BNMS pilas) or PNH$225,000,000.00 (two hundred twenty-five BNMS pilinhas).

XPO II, having paid the appropriate fee, receives these letters that on August 30, 2022, I, Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto, make patent in the name of my Father and Lord Marcos Alves Muniz Barreto—with my digital signature, below, that is considered notarized by the Free Federative Republic of Brazil presided by His Excellency Jair Bolsonaro.

gov.br Documento assinado digitalmente
MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRET
Data: 31/08/2022 06:14:51 -03:00
Verifique em https://verificador.iti.br

[1] Source: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/apportionment/apportionment-2020-table02.pdf

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 30 day of AUGUST 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Date	HH count and values		
2022-08-30			
	Area of the Americas:	The United States of America	
	Number of HH	334,735,155	
	Unit Value of HH in WIN$	WIN	$3,750,000.00
	Unit Value of HH in US$	US	$45,000,000.00
	Unit Value of HH in Pilas	PI	$45,000,000.00
	Unit Value in Pilinhas	PN	$225,000,000.00
	Total Value of HH in WIN$	WIN	$1,255,256,831,250,000.00
	Total Value of HH in US$	US	$15,063,081,975,000,000.00
	Total Value of HH in Pilas	PI	$15,063,081,975,000,000.00
	Total Value in Pilinhas	PN	$75,315,409,875,000,000.00

Information provided by Letter Patent of XPO II dated August 30, 2022

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SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT OFFER

By the Father

To Ms. Ryan and Pope Francis

This Settlement Agreement is offered on this 28th day of August of 2022 by MICKEY ABRAHAM MUNIZ BARRETO aka MARCOS AURELIO CANUTO MUNIZ BARRETO aka CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS II aka XPO II (the "Father") to JENNIFFER RYAN ("Ms. Ryan") and JORGE BERGOLIO ("Pope Francis").

WHEREAS Ms. Ryan and Pope Francis are interested parties in a case in New York Family State Court in the county of New York captioned "Jason Barreto and Paul Barreto, the minor Petitioners, vs. Mickey Barreto and Yvette Barreto (the "Mother"), the Respondents" (this "Case") that was initiated on September 9th, 2021, by the joint efforts of New York City Administration of Child Services, The Jesuits, Catholic Guardian Services, and Ms. Ryan (all collectively hereinafter "Agents of Pope Francis").

WHEREAS the Father, the sovereign leader of The Beautiful Nation of the Moon and of the Sun, (BNMS), a sovereign tribe of indigenous people of South America, wishes to settle this Case and have all allegations and orders that have been issued in this Case dismissed other than what is necessary for the enforcement of a settlement agreement.

The Father, THEREFORE, to reach a settlement, demands that Ms. Ryan and Pope Francis irrevocably agree to the following:

1. Immediately, return Paul Barreto, a Brazilian citizen and a Southern BNMS Child aka South American Indian child to his Father in Brazil so that Paul may live with his Father and other members of his tribe in the upper and most Enlighted regions of BNMS.
2. Immediately, cease and desist from interfering with the lives of any other non-Catholic and Indian children in the whole entire continent of the Americas.
3. Immediately, surrender and turn all universal properties in to the Father in his capacity of Christopher Columbus II, Admiral of the West Indian Nations and of the Ocean Sea.

Page 1 of 3

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE WEST INDIAN NATIONS

I, Christopher Columbus II, with the Official Seal of the West Indian Nations and my signature, certify that the above transcript/original was confirmed and entered/docketed as an official record of BNMS on the 30 day of AUGUST 2022 t the city and state of New York to be published online for all to see and obey.

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Chief

XPO II

4. Immediately, return all foreign clergy—the ones who are citizens of countries outside of the American Continent—back to their home countries to never return to the Americas.
5. Immediately and peacefully, transfer the control of all businesses, churches, schools, universities, any entities of any type, shape or form, etc., located universally—that are currently under the control of Pope Francis, and that belong or that are currently under the control of the Agents of Pope Francis or to Pope Francis—to the control of the Father.
6. **Alternatively, Ms. Ryan and Pope Francis shall do the following:**
7. Ms. Ryan shall write an apology letter to the Father detailing all events surrounding her decision to take Paul from the Father and asking for forgiveness from the Father.
8. Ms. Ryan shall recite the letter while on her knees in front of two witnesses of her choice, and then sign the apology letter to the Father and have two witnesses to her forgiveness request also sign the apology letter stating that they saw Ms. Ryan get on her knees and recite the forgiveness letter to the Father.
9. Ms. Ryan shall make her two witnesses of her request for forgiveness provide on the same request for forgiveness their identities and addresses, telephone numbers and emails.
10. After receiving forgiveness from the Father, Ms. Ryan shall then prepare another letter asking the Father to keep Paul and detailing her qualities taking care of Paul and how she would be a good match to becoming the High Steward of Paul's Universal Properties hired by the Father and under the Mother's direct supervision—a hereditary job position that pays US$1,000,000.00/year plus commission and that is only given to an Indian, but exception shall be made to Ms. Ryan and only to her upon Ms. Ryan's full compliance to the terms of this agreement and a subsequent employment contract between Ms. Ryan and the Father.
11. Pope Francis shall transfer all properties under his control, universally, to the joint control of Paul and Paul's Stepfather, Mr. Peter of Manhattan aka Mr. Matthew Hannan, a BNMS Indian descendant of the Potawatomi, under the High Stewardship of Ms. Ryan—because

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if Pope Francis believes that Ms. Ryan is good enough to be responsible for Paul then Ms. Ryan is good enough to be responsible for all the properties that are currently under the control of Pope Francis and of the Agents of Pope Francis.

12. Upon Pope Francis' transfer of control to Peter and Paul, the Father will—because of the Father's love for Peter and Paul—keep all said properties solvent, glorious, and compliant with BNMS law regarding foreign religions acting in the Americas.
13. This unilateral Agreement will remain public at least until Ms. Ryan and Pope Francis reach out to the Father directly or through their attorneys and do as the Father requires of them in the above paragraphs.
14. From now on, if anything bad happens to the Father, to the Stepfather, to the Mother or to her children, know everyone who reads this most merciful offer that Pope Francis, the Agents of Pope Francis and the North Korean Unification Church are to be considered criminal suspects.
15. Pope Francis and Ms. Ryan shall reply to this offer with their commitment to settle.

I, the Father, sign this agreement in the City of Santa Maria in the heart of the mighty and free Province of Rio Grande of Saint Peter under three of my different legal names, below, on the date heretofore provided.

XPO II

Christopher Columbus II

Mickey Abraham Muniz Barreto

Marcos Aurelio Canuto Muniz Barreto

Page 3 of 3

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